"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today, warmer; Thursday fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,305. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

KAISER APPOINTS A FOOD DICTATOR, WITH VAST POWER

Von Batocki, Who Gained Fame in East Prussia, in Full Charge of Empire's Supplies.

EXPECT DRASTIC REFORM

Public Looks for Sharp Restrictions in Use of Meat in Near Future.

BEEF SHORTAGE IS ACUTE

Tremendous Demands of the Army May Force the Public to Vegetarian Diet.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 23.—Popular relief has been occasioned by an official announcement of the organization of a new "War Food Department" and the appointment as president plenipotentiary of Tortilowitz von Batocki, who twice declined the proffered food dictatorship and refused right up to the last minute to accept the most thankless job in the empire.

Von Batocki's brilliant work as over-president of ravaged East Prussia is known to have strongly influenced the Kaiser in choosing him for Germany's food dictator. The press, however, warns the public not to indulge in excessive optimism or to expect an immediate improvement in food conditions. While there is every reason to believe that there is sufficient food in the empire for everybody's actual needs, there is an intimation to the public that still further restrictions and limitations of consumption along certain lines, notably meat, must be expected in the near future.

The Tageblatt says: "The War Food Department has at last been made possible. It can improve present conditions, but how much it can accomplish time alone will show. To be sure it will not be able to correct overnight all the mistakes of omission and commission made in the past, nor need one expect that after these lean months a superfluity will follow. But what the people practically unanimously demand is an equal distribution of the foodstuffs on hand at reasonable prices."

Says Relief Is Near.

BERLIN, May 23.—"The adequate nourishment of our population is fully assured and will not be rendered doubtful by any blockade regulations of enemy States, no matter how unscrupulous they may be and no matter how long the war may last," says the semi-official North German Gazette today in an announcement of the creation of a food dictatorship with sweeping powers.

"However, the short harvest of 1915, together with reduced imports, have resulted in a food scarcity in some directions which makes itself acutely felt, and efforts to better conditions have been hindered by the fact that each Federal State has been able to make independent regulations. This will now be corrected by a centralization of power."

Probably never before have such sweeping powers been concentrated as are now granted to Herr von Batocki, the new Food Dictator. Various counselors will be assigned to him, representing agriculture, industry, trade, the military, and consumers, and representatives of the Federal States and of associations connected with the war also will aid him. Final decision on all questions, however, rests solely in Herr von Batocki's hands. The regulations of the Federal Council will not be affected by the appointment of the Dictator, but in case of pressing necessity the Dictator is even empowered to issue contrary regulations, but these must be immediately laid before the Federal Council for approval.

The dictator will be able to expropriate all foods and fodder, and may even establish fixed per capita rations, if necessary. The only express limitation of the dictator's powers is contained in the provision that the new department's measures will take into consideration orders of the military commander. The date on which the new order of things will become effective is to be announced soon.

Forced by Conditions.

The surrender by the Federal States of their prerogatives indicates a realization that existng conditions demand it. Adequate breadstuffs are on hand, and it is even likely that the bread and flour ration for physical workers soon will be increased. Enough potatoes also are available to carry the country through until the early crop is harvested, although it is possible that the allowance must be somewhat reduced. It cannot be denied, however, that Germany is likely to approach a near condition of a vegetarian Eden in coming months.

The Lokalanzeiger sums up the situation as follows:

"It is no longer any secret that certain supplies are short, not so much as a result of the friendly efforts of our enemies, but as a result of last year's poor harvest. It is true that we do not need to worry about bread. We have saved enough here by economic administration to reach the new harvest. We shall even be able to increase the ration for manual laborers. We shall also come through with potatoes, even though with scant rations until the early crop. But our meat and fat supplies, as is well known, leave much to be desired. The last animal census showed only slightly over 13,000,000 swine, but since the number of pigs is large we may expect in a year or more to make up in some de-

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Revival of Submarine War Urged by German Liberals

LONDON, May 23.—The Central Board of the German National Liberal Party held a meeting in Berlin on Sunday to consider the question of submarine warfare. A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says the board adopted a resolution referring to "the great value of submarine warfare against England's supremacy on the sea," and called upon the National Liberal Party in the Reichstag to urge unlimited use of the submarine weapon in the event that the United States does not "yield to the condition set forth in the last German note."

The party was pledged as one man, the dispatch says, to stand firmly behind the Government, which strives for the fulfillment of these conditions.

REGARD HELFFERICH AS AGENT OF PEACE

Germans Believe Kaiser Has Significant Motive in Making Him Vice Chancellor.

PRESS PRAISES THE MOVE

Believes the Former Treasurer the Best Man to Reorganize Economics After the War.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 23.—The selection of Dr. Karl Helfferich for Minister of the Interior and Vice Chancellor, which at last has been officially announced, is not only an event of the greatest political importance, but at the same time is the most promising symptom to date of a state of mind here which justifies the belief that there is at least a possibility of peace, so far as Germany is concerned, in the not too remote and indefinite future.

It is no secret in political circles that the selection of Dr. Helfferich is largely caused by considerations connected with the new and difficult problems which peace will bring, particularly in the transition period immediately after the close of the war, and also with the question of the future peace conference.

That German farsightedness should at this time select a Vice Chancellor because of his peculiar fitness to cope with peace problems, is at least an optimistic straw indicating which way the wind is blowing. The politically well informed Tageblatt says of Dr. Helfferich's appointment:

"Some of the many problems that await him in the Ministry of the Interior even after the whole food problem has been eliminated will be to meet the economic and social conditions arising with the coming of peace in time to care for the importation of raw materials from abroad; to do the work of advance preparation for commercial treaties, and to further round out our sociological legislation. But at the same time he is also Vice Chancellor, and if his personality suits the rôle he can be much more than he seems. Herein lies one reason for his exchange of offices. His co-operation is desired as adviser and assistant to the Imperial Chancellor in the great political tasks of the future. More than once in recent months Dr. Helfferich has given the Chancellor effective assistance in questions not in the province of the Finance Minister. When in the Reichstag Committee the champions of unlimited submarine warfare tried to force through their will Dr. Helfferich maintained the Government standpoint in support of the Chancellor. He maintained it with his impressive gift of oratory, his clear sense for actualities, and his keen and logical intellect. When the conferences regarding the answer to the American note took place at Great Headquarters it was Dr. Helfferich again who was drawn into the council.

"One of these days, sooner or later, the war must end and peace negotiations must begin, and it is to be presumed that the Chancellor will let his Vice Chancellor take part in them."

Other Press Comment.

BERLIN, May 23, (via London.)—The single surprise in the recent new appointments by Emperor William was that of Paul von Breitenbach as Vice President of the State Ministry, since that post ordinarily is joined to the office of Vice Chancellor.

Herr von Breitenbach, who was Railway Minister for ten years, is considered one of the ablest of the Prussian Ministers.

Few of the newspapers comment on the appointments, with the exception of the Lokal Anzeiger, the Tageblatt, and the Vorwärts. These three devote most of their space to the appointment of Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former Imperial Treasurer, as Secretary of the Interior, with the added honor of a Deputyship in the office of the Imperial Chancellor. The Lokal Anzeiger praises Dr. Helfferich's services in connection with the war loans, and declares that a better man could not have been found for the heavy financial tasks which will accompany the concluding of peace negotiations. The newspaper, however, is not so sure that Dr. Helfferich will prove equal to the sociological and political questions which must be settled, and calls attention to the fact that the optimism with which he approached the taxation projects had been thoroughly disappointed.

"Now," says the Tageblatt, "Dr. Helfferich is to solve a task which has more than temporary significance. His restless spirit seeks another field for energy. He leaves the reorganization of finances undone. It requires extended, even finely detailed preparation, and unceasing long suffering and patience in order to overcome opposing party interests. And now, half way along the road, he goes no further."

Vorwärts comments similarly, expressing the hope that Count von Roedern, the new Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, will improve taxation conditions by a resort to direct taxation, and promises him the support of the working classes if this measure is brought about.

The Morgen Post unreservedly approves the selection of Count von Roedern.

INTEREST IN PEACE GROWING IN AUSTRIA

"Obvious Movement" Seen in the United States Is Welcomed by the Press.

VIENNA, May 22, (via Berlin and London, May 23.)—The Austrian press has given the widest publicity to various peace stories emanating from the United States. The peace stories have vied with the news from Tyrol for the most

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FRENCH BEAT OFF FURIOUS GERMAN BLOWS AT VERDUN

And Make Further Gains at Douaumont, Now Holding All but a Corner of the Fort.

BIG GUNS POUND WHOLE LINE

Crown Prince Hurls Huge Masses of Men in Repeated Assaults, but with Little Effect.

THIAUMONT TRENCH WON

Paris, Elated by Dramatic Success East of the Meuse, Thinks Foes' Front Is Shaken.

LONDON, May 23.—As a result of the dramatic stroke of the French troops northeast of Verdun yesterday in storming a mile and a quarter of trenches and gaining a foothold in Fort de Douaumont, the conflict along the entire northern battle line in that region has assumed a most desperate and sanguinary character.

Tonight's official bulletin of the French War Office, which covers events up to later than 7 o'clock this evening, gives a vivid impression of the tremendous efforts which the forces of the Crown Prince are making to recover the ground lost in the Douaumont region or to win a decisive control of the dominating hills to the west of the Meuse.

Thus far, according to Paris accounts, the German assaults last night and today have almost completely failed, while the French troops have made further gains at Fort de Douaumont, and now possess, it is stated, all but the northeast corner.

The added success at this point was achieved last night in the midst of a violent struggle that spread along the Thiaumont-Douaumont sector. The Germans made repeated attacks en masse, but only succeeded, according to Paris, in reoccupying a trench north of Thiaumont Farm.

Today the combat in this area was resumed and became "a murderous struggle," as the French official bulletin styles it. Heavy German guns pounded the line, and the German infantry attacked furiously, but at the end of the day, so Paris states, the French held all the positions taken yesterday, "notably in Fort de Douaumont."

On the west of the Meuse also the struggle has been intense. All last night the Germans attacked at Hill 304. One assault, aided by flaming liquids, won them part of a French trench, but they were quickly driven out.

Today Dead Man Hill has been the target of the Germans, first using big guns, and then hurling great masses of men at the French position east and west of the hill. One assault, delivered at 7 o'clock in the evening, reached a French trench, but the assailants were expelled by a counterattack.

French Account of the Struggle.

The official communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, reads:

In the region of Verdun the German counterattacks took on a character of extreme violence along the whole of our front, without it being yet possible to specify the considerable effectives engaged.

On the left bank of the Meuse, after a bombardment with large shells all the morning, the Germans launched on several occasions their assaulting masses against our positions to the east and west of Le Mort Homme. The first attack, mowed down by our artillery and machine-gun fire, was repulsed with sanguinary losses, without the enemy having been able to reach our lines.

A second attack, similarly desperate, about 7 o'clock in the evening, succeeded in gaining a footing in one of our trenches to the west. An immediate counterattack completely drove out the enemy.

On the right bank the region of Haudromont-Douaumont was all day the theatre of a murderous struggle. The Germans multiplied their assaults, which were preceded each time by very powerful artillery preparations.

Despite all these efforts the positions conquered by us yesterday were maintained in their entirety, notably in Fort de Douaumont. In this region more than 300 prisoners remained in our hands.

The usual cannonading took place on the rest of the front.

In the region of Furnes a German aeroplane, struck by the machine-gun fire of one of ours, was brought down in our lines near Beaumont. An Aviatik, seriously hit in the course of an aerial fight, fell within the enemy lines. In the region of the Linge River, one of our pilots, attacked by three enemy aeroplanes, brought down one of his adversaries and drove the other two to flight.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

In the region of Verdun the battle continued with extreme violence all last night on both banks of the River Meuse.

On the left bank of the stream furious counterattacks, delivered by the enemy against all our positions at Hill 304, resulted in complete failure. To the west of the hill particularly the enemy employed in large measure machines to throw flaming liquids. This permitted them to penetrate one of our trenches, but a brilliant counter movement on the part of our troops compelled them immediately to evacuate all the positions gained. To the east of the hill, in spite of an intense preparatory artillery fire, the attack of the enemy was broken by our fire, and they could not reach our lines.

On the right bank of the river, in the sector of Thiaumont and Douaumont, the battle has been continued with ferocity. The enemy during the night increased the number of attacks in massed formation, and they suffered enormous losses. They were

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LAUREL HOUSE, LAKEWOOD.
Open until June. Ideal motor run.—Advt.

New Note of Protest Against Seizures of Neutral Mail Is Ready for Britain

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A completed draft of the new note to Great Britain protesting against interference with neutral mails was sent to the State Department today by President Wilson for transmission to London.

It probably will go forward tomorrow, when Secretary Lansing, who has been ill for several days, returns to his desk. The Secretary had planned to sign the note at his home so that it might be cabled tonight, but decided late this afternoon to wait until tomorrow.

The note was not laid before the Cabinet today, but its general terms were explained.

President Wilson worked on the communication last night, putting the finishing touches on it. The original draft was prepared by Secretary Lansing. The note vigorously protests against further interference with American mails by Great Britain.

PRESIDENT FATHERS NEW DEFENSE BILL

Measure Introduced in House Calls for Council of Executive Information.

TO CO-ORDINATE RESOURCES

Seven Specialists in Various Lines to Serve Without Pay with Members of Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—With the approval of the President, Representative James Hay, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, introduced in the House today a Military Defense bill creating a "council of executive information" to further the mobilization of the country's resources for possible war.

The council is to be composed of members of the Cabinet, who shall have as an advisory committee seven persons who are recognized as experts in various lines of industry.

Representative Hay said the bill was an Administration measure "upon which the President desires prompt action." It probably will be reported without delay by the Committee on Military Affairs, and, if necessary, a special rule will be invoked to expedite its passage. Introduction of the bill was a surprise to the House.

Members of the proposed council and their advisers are to be named without confirmation by the Senate. The body is to be largely an adjunct of the Executive office, although it is provided that reports to Congress shall be made of investigations conducted. Indicating the plans for an immediate formation of the council is the provision that $200,000 for expenses shall be "immediately available."

The principal provisions of the Hay bill follow:

"That a Council of Executive Information for the co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare is hereby established to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor.

"The council shall nominate to the President and the President shall appoint an advisory commission, consisting of not more than seven persons, each of whom shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility or the development of some natural resource, or be otherwise specially qualified, in the opinion of the council, for the performance of the duties hereinafter provided.

"The members of the Advisory Commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed actual traveling expenses and subsistence in attending the meetings of the commission or when engaged in investigations pertaining to its activities. The Advisory Commission shall hold such meetings as may be called by the council or as provided by the rules adopted by the council for the conduct of its work.

"It shall be the duty of the Council of Executive Information to supervise and direct investigations and to make recommendations to the President and the heads of executive departments as to the location of railroads with reference to the frontier of the United States, so as to render possible expeditious concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense; to the co-ordination for military, industrial, and commercial purposes in the location of extensive highways and branch lines of railroads, the mobilization of military and naval resources for defense, the increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and the people during the interruption of foreign commerce, the development of seagoing transportation, data as to the amounts, location, method, and means of production and availability of military supplies, the giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the classes of supplies needed by the military and other services of the Government, and the requirements relating thereto, and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the industrial resources of the nation."

Authority is given for the creation by the council "of subordinate bodies for assistance in special investigations either by the employment of experts or by the creation of committees of specially qualified persons serving without compensation."

The bill appropriates $200,000 to be immediately available for the experimental work and the investigations to be undertaken by the council or its subordinate bodies, and to pay the necessary expenses, clerical and otherwise, of the council and its subordinate committees.

NEW YORK THE LEADING PORT

War Trade Pushes It Ahead of London—Hamburg Is Still Third.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—New York has become the greatest commercial port in the world. A computation made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Labor of the commercial standing of all the leading trade centres of the world shows that New York had in 1915 a total of foreign trade amounting to $2,125,000,000. This is $200,000,000 more than London can claim. The exports from New York in 1915 totaled $1,194,000,000, as compared with $696,000,000 credited to London. The figures for some of the cities represent the last available year of record. The relative standing of the various commercial ports of the world is shown in the following table prepared at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
New York	$931,000,000	$1,198,600,000
London	1,232,100,000	696,000,000
Hamburg	1,084,300,000	817,300,000
Liverpool	810,200,000	836,000,000
Antwerp	623,200,000	588,200,000
Marseilles	389,800,000	365,700,000
Havre	357,900,000	268,800,000
Bremen	370,600,000	211,400,000
Calcutta	229,300,000	317,600,000
Bombay	202,800,000	225,400,000
Buenos Aires	200,800,000	140,400,000
Trieste	176,400,000	161,400,000
Singapore	186,400,000	145,400,000
Hull	199,700,000	130,500,000
Sydney	151,900,000	151,400,000
Genoa	199,800,000	103,100,000
New Orleans	79,700,000	209,400,000
Montreal	141,200,000	119,300,000
Boston	152,700,000	107,500,000
Shanghai	159,200,000	98,600,000
Manchester	164,200,000	93,200,000
Galveston	10,100,000	230,400,000
Glasgow	82,100,000	155,000,000
Kobe	140,400,000	83,100,000
Dunkirk	187,500,000	36,200,000
Yokohama	89,000,000	134,200,000
Alexandria, Egypt.	91,100,000	116,100,000
Melbourne	118,400,000	96,600,000
Southampton	91,100,000	94,700,000
Petrograd	110,900,000	99,100,000

2 FORD DELEGATES OUT FOR ROOSEVELT

George von L. Meyer Says Spontaneity of Movement for the Colonel Is Impressive.

SETH LOW JOINS FORCES

Four Hundred Enroll at Biltmore Headquarters—20 States Being Organized.

The National Republican Roosevelt Committee is making rapid headway, according to George von L. Meyer, who was Secretary of the Navy in the last Roosevelt Administration and is Chairman of the new Republican organization to boom the Colonel for the Presidential nomination. About four hundred new members, it was said, have been added to its rolls since headquarters were opened at the Hotel Biltmore on Monday.

The next move, according to ex-Secretary Meyer, will be to establish organizations in every State of the Union of Republicans who voted for William H. Taft in 1912, but are anxious to see Colonel Roosevelt the Republican nominee this year.

According to Captain Arthur T. Cosby, who is in active charge at the headquarters of the Roosevelt committee, such organizations are already under way in twenty States, and others will be started immediately. A robust Republican Roosevelt movement will be launched in Massachusetts today.

"The remarkable thing," said ex-Secretary Meyer, "is the spontaneity with which people have responded. Men whom I have met in the street grasp my hand and express their gratification at this new movement within the Republican Party to make Colonel Roosevelt the nominee. Scores of Republicans who never thought they would find themselves in a position where they could support Colonel Roosevelt for anything have told me since the committee was organized that they will vote for the Colonel if they are given the opportunity because they regard him as the man who can best serve the country in this critical hour."

Ford Delegates Want Colonel.

A notable addition to the Republican Roosevelt ranks was found yesterday in ex-Mayor Seth Low, who came out unqualifiedly for the Colonel. Two of the Republican delegates to the National Convention from Michigan, both pledged to Ford, announced in a communication to the Roosevelt committee that they favored the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt rather than that of the pacifist.

Roosevelt sentiment aplenty exists in the Western States, according to Arthur L. Garford, the wealthy Ohio automobile manufacturer, who was one of the prime factors in the Progressive movement four years ago and who still remains a member of Colonel Roosevelt's party. Mr. Garford, who was the Progressive candidate for Governor in Ohio in 1912 and ran for the United States Senate on a Bull Moose ticket in 1914, said yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he is staying after several months in California and Arizona, that the Roosevelt sentiment was rampant not only among Republicans and Progressives but among Democrats in those States.

"In California there is an overwhelming sentiment for Colonel Roosevelt," said Mr. Garford. "Democrats as well as Republicans are outspoken in their demand for his nomination. In Arizona, where I spent ten days recently, Roosevelt feeling is equally strong. The strength of this sentiment impressed me as marvelous everywhere I went."

Mr. Garford said that if there had been an opportunity in the Ohio primaries for a straight-out contest between Colonel Roosevelt and ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, Ohio's favorite son, Colonel Roosevelt would have won hands down.

"He would have found his strongest supporters among business men and financiers and among the industrial workers, who all are for preparedness," he said. "It is the same thing in Michigan. I was in Detroit the other day when Colonel Roosevelt made his speech there. I noted that every member of the committee which had charge of the arrangements was the head of some large industry who had been a Taft supporter four years ago. I think the sentiment is very much the same among business men all over the country."

The Man for the Emergency.

Mr. Garford said that of all the candidates in the "favorite son" class there wasn't one who could bring any strength to his party.

"Colonel Roosevelt, on the other hand, does not come empty handed," he said. "He is the man for an emergency, and we are in the midst of a great emergency now. Besides, Colonel Roosevelt polled 4,200,000 votes in the Presidential election four years ago. Every one of those who voted for him then will remain loyal to him now. The Republicans by nominating him would be put in a position of finding 4,200,000 votes in addition to the thousands of Democratic votes which would be cast for the Colonel but for no other Republican candidate."

"What about the German vote?" Mr. Garford was asked. "The German newspapers say it will be cast against the Colonel if he is nominated."

"I have talked to a number of heads of industries who are of German extraction," said Mr. Garford. "Their expressions do not tally with that statement. One of them, a very well-known man, said to me: 'Here is the difference between Roosevelt and Wilson: Roosevelt says he is against the hyphen in citizenship and every one knows it. Wilson says he is the friend of the Germans and isn't. I would rather vote for a man who has the courage of his honest convictions than for a man who pretends to do one thing and does another.'"

Mr. Garford said he expected to see Colonel Roosevelt while in this city. He added that every Progressive with whom he had talked was sincerely desirous of seeing a united Republican-Progressive electorate lined up solidly behind the two great dominant issues of Americanism and preparedness.

"I pledge myself to any man who can wake the nation's soul," was the sentiment voiced by Alexander Sedgwick, a Boston Democrat, in a letter to the Republican Roosevelt Committee yesterday, in which he came out for Colonel Roosevelt.

"We, under the present régime," he

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CATHOLIC PRIESTS CONSPIRED TO WRECK HIS ADMINISTRATION, DECLARES MITCHEL; CITY OFFICERS INDICTED FOR WIRETAPPING

Catholic Church's Answer to the Mayor Denies His Charges and Demands Its Rights

[From the statement replying to Mayor Mitchel, issued last night by Mgr. Dunn, Chancellor of the archdiocese, in the absence of Cardinal Farley.]

There has been no antagonism to Mr. Mitchel and his administration on the part of any Church authorities. All they ask is to be treated as citizens and to have their rights within the law safeguarded. Briefly, the Mayor has been hand in glove with interests that threaten the existence of child-caring institutions, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish. I am responsible for the publication of the Farrell pamphlets, which served to uncover the conspiracy, which was carefully planned and in which Mr. Mitchel played a prominent part.

It is really noble of the Mayor to attack the memory of a man who unselfishly spent himself for the poor and wretched of this city. Mr. Mitchel bent every effort years ago to establish the existence of this fund of which he now speaks, but without success, though the entire machinery of the city was used by him for the purpose. He knows this fact, but perhaps he has conveniently forgotten.

I never gave Dr. Potter $100, though I was brutally accused of doing so by the eminent counsel in the employ of Mayor Mitchel's Commissioner of Charities. The indictment of one of his official family and the counsel is sufficient answer to any wild, unrestrained statement Mr. Mitchel may make.

NONE TO DENY WAITE HAD GOOD MANNERS

Counsel Puzzles Spectators by Persistent Effort to Prove Prisoner's Polish.

MAY BE INSANITY PLEA BASE

Witnesses Repeat Incidents Told in Confessions—Mrs. Horton in Modified Mourning.

Witness after witness who took the stand before Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday to testify against Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, charged with the murder of his wealthy father-in-law, John E. Peck, bore witness on cross-examination that his manners were always polished and gentlemanly.

W. R. Deuel, who conducted the case for the defense, made no effort to throw discredit on the mass of evidence which was introduced to show that Waite had poisoned his father-in-law. But he did prove out of the mouth of the State's witnesses that the defendant's manners were always high-bred, courteous, considerate, and kindly. The State did not oppose the contention that Dr. Waite was a polite young man

The specialists who taught the dentist bacteriology, which he intended to use, according to the State, to inoculate his wife's father with anthrax, typhoid fever or other deadly disease, both testified that White possessed distinguished manners. The physician and the druggist, who enabled Waite to get the arsenic which killed Mr. Peck, according to the State, told how courteous and pleasant Waite was. The embalmer, who received $7,800 from Waite, which the State contends, was for a bribe to make it appear that the arsenic found in Mr. Peck's body was introduced in the embalming fluid, told the same story. Detective John Cunniffe, who saw Waite frequently after the death of John E. Peck, testified on cross-examination that the defendant was uniformly "nice."

Puzzle in Good Manners.

Those who followed the trial yesterday were puzzled because Mr. Deuel confined himself almost exclusively to showing that Waite had always conducted himself as a person of breeding. The plans for the defense have been kept secret, but the proceedings yesterday seemed to indicate that one of the theories to support a plea of insanity would be that a man such as Waite was described to be could not commit the crime alleged except under the impulse of a diseased mind.

Only one occasion was described yesterday, when Waite had acted with a trace of brusqueness, and that one incident, it was learned, was the chief cause of starting the investigation which resulted in the charges against Waite. The occurrence was described by Dr. Jacob A. Cornell and Arthur Swinton of Somerville, N. J., old friends of Mr. Peck. They had called on him on the day before his death. Waite at that time had treated them with his usual courtesy. The day after Mr. Peck's death Dr. Cornell was notified by telephone by Mrs. Waite, who told Dr. Cornell not to call. Nevertheless, Dr. Cornell and Mr. Swinton came from Somerville to New York to pay their respects, but they testified that, after ringing the bell of the Waite apartment at 116th Street and Broadway, Waite appeared at the door and said:

"What did you come for? I thought my wife had called you up and asked you not to."

Dr. Cornell replied that Mrs. Waite had asked him not to call, but that he felt, under the circumstances, it was his duty to call.

"Dr. Waite appeared nervous and excited," said Dr. Cornell. "He did not ask us into the apartment, and we stood waiting in the hallway for some time."

His Manner Changed.

"Did you notice any change in his manner from other occasions?" he was asked.

"Yes. He had always been very pleasant before, but he was different that time."

This one occasion on which a flaw appeared in Waite's perfect manners was followed within a short time by the mysterious "K. Adams" telegram to Percy Peck at Grand Rapids saying that suspicion had been aroused about the death of John E. Peck, and advising that an autopsy should be held.

The author of this "K. Adams" telegram, whose identity has never been made known, will take the stand at the trial today. It was indicated today that the person who sent it is a woman relative both of Dr. Cornell and Mr. Swinton. Dr. Waite's cold reception of the visitors after the death of John E. Peck was coupled with any other suspicious circumstance which had been talked of

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CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED IN KINGS

Charities Commissioner and Special Corporation Counsel Accused of Wiretapping.

OTHERS NARROWLY ESCAPE

Mayor and Woods Said to 'Merit Severe Condemnation' if They Sanctioned Illegality.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, and William H. Hotchkiss, Special Deputy Corporation Counsel, who acted as legal adviser to Mr. Kingsbury during the Strong charities investigation, were both indicted yesterday by the Kings County April Grand Jury for illegally tapping the telephone wires of the Rev. William B. Farrell, Dr. Daniel C. Potter and his son Dean Potter. Both the indicted men appeared before Judge Mitchell May in the County Court and pleaded not guilty. They were released in $1,000 each.

The Grand Jury, in addition to the indictments, handed to Judge May a statement in which they declared that "if, as it does appear," Mayor Mitchell and Police Commissioner Woods approved of the conduct of those responsible for the tapping of the wires, for no other purpose than to furnish counsel, in private and personal litigation, with information and to gratify private curiosity, they merit severe condemnation.

Three indictments, each containing two counts, were found against Commissioner Kingsbury and Mr. Hotchkiss. The indictments were worded similarly, except that one contained the name of Father Farrell as the person whose wire was tapped, and the others contained the names of Dr. Potter and Dean Potter.

Imprisonment the Penalty.

The first count charges the defendants with wrongfully obtaining telegraphic or telephonic messages, and the second with wrongfully divulging their contents. The first count is punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years. The second count is punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, or a fine of $1,000, or both.

Both men were informed late Monday evening of the action taken by the Grand Jury and were in court early yesterday, accompanied by Martin W. Littleton, who acted as their counsel. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Grand Jury, headed by Samuel H. Andrews, the foreman, entered the courtroom. After answering roll call Mr. Andrews handed up the indictments and the statement to Judge May. Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Hotchkiss were called to the bar.

Mr. Littleton entered pleas of not guilty, and asked for two weeks' time in which to make whatever motions may be necessary or to withdraw the plea if he saw fit. District Attorney Lewis called attention to the fact that five days was the usual time allowed, and said: "It is my intention to move for trial as speedily as possible—certainly this Summer."

"We shall endeavor to oblige you, so far as a speedy trial is concerned," answered Mr. Littleton, "but I would like more than five days in which to go over the mass of evidence which has been before this Grand Jury."

Judge May granted Mr. Littleton's request for ten days, and when Mr. Littleton declared that his clients had come prepared to furnish bail, he decided that a bond of $500 on one indictment and $250 on each of the other two in the case of both men would be sufficient. Bail was furnished by Alexander M. White and Frederick W. Cranford.

Commissioner Kingsbury refused to make any statement after his arraignment and Mr. Hotchkiss referred interviewers to Mr. Littleton.

One City Officer Escaped.

It was learned yesterday that the name of another city official was discussed by the Grand Jury, and that some members expressed themselves as being in favor of returning an indictment against him, with the others. It was only after considerable deliberation that they refrained from doing so. It was also learned that there was no opposition whatsoever to the indictments against Commissioner Kingsbury and Mr. Hotchkiss.

The statement handed to Judge May read as follows:

"There was filed with this Grand Jury on April 27th, 1916, a complaint signed by Alfred J. Talley, attorney for the Rev. William B. Farrell, Dean Potter, and Dr. D. C. Potter, charging certain police officers with violations of section 552, and section 128, of the penal law. At our invitation and request Judge Harry E. Lewis, the District Attorney of the county, was requested to attend before us for the purpose of examining witnesses, giving us advice upon the legal matters involved, and in

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THOMPSON STOPS MAYOR

Refuses to Hear Alleged Revelations Obtained by Police on 'Phones.

DEMANDS SECRET HEARING

Churchmen Offered Bribes to Get Witness Out of State, Says the Mayor.

MGR. DUNN DENIES CHARGES

Says City Executive "Has Lost Sight of Lofty Ideals and Become Master of Besmirch."

Mayor Mitchel went before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday and made the direct charge that a conspiracy has existed among certain Catholic clergy of the city not only to wreck his Administration and interfere with the proper and orderly conduct of government, but to defeat the ends of justice.

Despite efforts on the part of Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, to head off the Mayor and keep him from going into details the Mayor got on the record the statement that Father William B. Farrell and Mgr. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York, had paid sums of money to get a witness, Dr. D. C. Potter, out of the jurisdiction of the State. Father Farrell, he said, promised to pay $50 and Mgr. Dunn $100 for this purpose. Before he could get any further the committee went into a secret session, and the Mayor refused to tell the rest of his story except in public.

The Mayor's revelations were in line with his threat a few days ago that if he and Police Commissioner Woods did not get an opportunity to justify the tapping of private telephone wires in the quest for crime he would "tear the town wide open."

The fact that the Kings County Grand Jury during the morning had indicted Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss, special Assistant Corporation Counsel, in connection with wire tapping led the Mayor to take the public into his confidence and tell of the conversations that had been listened to by the police over the tapped telephone wires of Father Farrell and Dr. Potter.

The Mayor Insistent.

The Thompson Committee allowed the Mayor to tell the story of the alleged conspiracy on the part of certain Catholic clergy, but when he came to the point of divulging the telephone conversations the committee objected. The Mayor, thoroughly wrought up, insisted upon going into all the details.

Amid scenes of disorder seldom equalled at a similar hearing here, the committee took a sudden adjournment and went into secret session. It returned in a few minutes, and Senator Thompson announced that the Mayor would only be heard in secret.

The Mayor still persisted in going on. Senator Thompson thumping the table all the time with his gavel. Attempts to clear the room were unavailing when the Mayor ended the rumpus by agreeing to consider over night whether he would attend a secret session.

The Mayor told the committee that the police had suspected that four crimes had been committed by his enemies, and he specified them as perjury, criminal libel, conspiracy to utter criminal libel, and conspiracy to pervert justice and obstruct the due administration of the law.

The knowledge that these alleged crimes were suspected, he said, justified his Administration in taking the steps it did to listen on the telephone wires. The Mayor said he intended to lay all this evidence before the criminal authorities, but in the meantime he said he owed it to the public to reveal all the facts in the case. If the committee persists in hearing him only in secret session, the Mayor may make public the record of the telephone conversations, anyway.

Says Church Interfered.

Reaching the height of his denunciation of his enemies, the Mayor at one part of the narrative declared:

"The attempted seizure by the Church of the City Government is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. We hold that the Government shall not lay its hands on the sacred altar of the Church and that conversely the Church must not lay its hands on the sacred altar of the Government.

"And, gentlemen," added the Mayor, banging his fist on the table, "so long as I am Mayor of this city it never shall."

The Mayor at another point told of the $5,000 fund that had been subscribed by private Catholic charitable institutions of the city as an honoriarium for Dr. Potter, who was an examiner of private charitable institutions in the Department of Finance. He said that Mgr. McMahon, a Moderator of Catholic charities, since dead, had admitted under oath that his conscience hurt him in turning over money to a public servant and that he "appropriated the money to his own use."

Mgr. Dunn declared last night that the Mayor's charges, so far as he is concerned, rest on no foundation of fact. He said he never had given Dr. Potter $100, and characterized the statement as wild and unrestrained. He said it had been conclusively proved that Father

Farrell had not given Dr. Potter $50, as the Mayor charged. The Mayor, he said, "has lost sight of his lofty ideals and become a master of besmirch."

Mitchel Accuses Hebberd.

The Mayor charged that former Secretary Hebberd of the State Board of Charities had committed perjury in that he had denied any friendliness with Dr. Potter. Criminal libel had been uttered, he said, by the fact that a series of pamphlets of a libelous nature had been circulated throughout the city. He also said there was good ground for believing that a conspiracy had existed on the part of certain priests of the Catholic Church, as well as Dr. Potter, to circumvent justice and the administration of the law "by attempting to teach witnesses what to say on the stand and to get others out of jurisdiction."

The report that the Mayor was to take the stand at the Thompson Committee during the afternoon drew a crowd that jammed the Coroner's room on the fifth floor of the Municipal Building. The committee had been in secret session most of the day trying to get before it the policemen who were concerned in the various wiretapping episodes. Few of the policemen appeared, however, and Frank Moss, chief counsel, complained that they were trying to dodge the committee.

It was while when Mayor Mitchel, carrying a huge portfolio of documents, strode into the room. With him were Corporation Counsel Hardy, Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover and Commissioner Kingsbury. On the front row of seats were Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black and Alfred J. Tally, attorney for Father Farrell; Dr. Potter and his son, Dean Potter. Two members of the committee who have seldom been in attendance were also on hand—Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion and Senator James A. Foley.

The Mayor's Testimony.

The Mayor was evidently laboring under a nervous strain, but he shook hands with Senator Thompson and took the witness seat. He was sworn by the Senator and then settled comfortably in the chair and crossed his legs. Reading from a handful of notes, the Mayor began:

"Well, gentlemen of the committee, during a period of almost unprecedented misrepresentation on the activities of a branch of the Government, I have remained silent. I welcome proper opposition, and forum to make known the facts concerning this matter of supervision of telephone lines.

"It is necessary that as Mayor of the city I should make those facts known. It has been necessary since this question was raised. It has become more necessary in view of the fact that the Kings County Grand Jury has seen fit to lodge this wholly unjustifiable charge against the Commissioner of Charities and the special Assistant Corporation Counsel.

"I therefore take this opportunity of stating all the facts concerning the supervision of the three telephone wires which primarily occasioned this discussion, and, in order to do so, I must state to this committee the underlying facts; and, first, and as a general proposition, I wish to say to this committee that for the last two years and a half during the entire life of the present city administration there has been a well-organized and purposeful conspiracy conducted by a certain number of co-religionists of my own, acting with other persons, to obstruct the due process of the Government, to interfere with the proper and orderly conduct of the Government, and with the proper and orderly conduct or control of the private charitable institutions of the city, and the ordering of the care which those institutions give to the 22,000 dependent children committed by the city to their care."

Goes Into Details.

There was not a quaver in the Mayor's voice, which easily reached every corner of the room. Every eye was glued on the witness, who continued:

"The details and ramifications and subdivisions of that conspiracy I will discuss for you in detail. It goes back even before the present city administration took office, or at least it had its beginnings and foundations then.

"It will be recollected that in 1909 and 1910 the Board of Estimate, in order to examine into the accounting system of the private charitable institutions of the city to which public funds are appropriated for the care of dependents committed, ordered an investigation by a special committee of two members, consisting of Controller Prendergast (removed from office), and myself, then sitting as President of the Board of Aldermen.

"That committee went into this question, and in the course of its inquiry and the examination of the accounts of certain of these institutions there was found among the records of one of the Catholic institutions of the city a voucher bearing the indorsement to the effect that it had been drawn as part of a fund of $5,000 subscribed by the private charitable institutions of the city as an honorarium, so euphoniously termed, for Daniel C. Potter, at that time examiner of private charitable institutions in the Department of Finance, the officer upon whose unquestioned word the appropriations were recommended to the Board of Estimate, and were passed by that board for private charitable institutions of the city. The Controller secured the resignation of this man, the examiner of private charitable institutions.

Evidence He Obtained.

"In the course of this investigation by the committee it became my duty to examine the witnesses who were sworn under the power and subpoena of the Commissioner of Accounts. Among others, Mgr. McMahon, a Moderator of Catholic charities, was placed upon the stand and examined by me, and he there admitted, under oath, that these funds had been collected for the purpose of paying that fund over to Daniel C. Potter as an honorarium. He further testified, as can be seen by the record taken in that proceeding, that, having collected moneys for this purpose, after having done so his conscience hurt him at the thought of paying them over to a public servant for services rendered in connection with his public service in the supervision of these institutions that subscribed the funds, and that, for that reason, he did not pay the money over to Daniel C. Potter, but appropriated the money to his own use without asking permission or stating anything concerning his purpose to the institutions which had subscribed it."

Senator Thompson made his first interruption, asking to whom the Mayor referred.

"Mgr. McMahon," replied the Mayor, "the then Moderator of Catholic charities, now dead. If this had not already been of record in the cross-examination I would not have mentioned it, for the very reason that Mgr. McMahon is now dead.

He Tells About Potter.

"This man Potter," the Mayor went on, "has passed through various vicissitudes in life, having at one time been a Baptist minister. The vicissitudes came afterward, when, for reasons that related to certain conduct, he was separated from his congregation and became a layman. Having passed through the vicissitude, which I have mentioned, in the Department of Finance, he became an officer of the Ambulance Board, and later—I do not know whether it was Mayor Gaynor, it may have been Mayor Gaynor, it probably was Mayor Gaynor—he later became Executive Secretary of the Associates of Private Charities of which William B. Farrell of Brooklyn is one of the Directors.

"Shortly after the present administration assumed office, Potter was separated from his office in connection with the Board of Ambulance Service. This is down to the time of the present city administration.

"When this administration took office, it had a definite program and purpose with regard to the institutions which care for the dependents committed to them by the city. That purpose was to secure humane treatment and care, proper nourishment, proper clothing, proper housing, and proper recreation, particularly for the children committed to those institutions—there are some 22,000.

"Accordingly, Commissioner Kingsbury was selected as Commissioner and Mr. Doherty was selected as Deputy Commissioner, and they were definitely instructed by me to conduct an examination of the condition of the private charitable institutions, for my experience as a member of the earlier investigating committee had fully acquainted me with the fact that the conditions of some of these institutions were far from good.

Work of a Committee.

"They set about this investigation. In order that all of the three principal religious denominations of the city supporting private institutions of this kind might be represented and in order to guarantee the fairness of the examination, Commissioner Kingsbury secured my approval of the appointment of men representative of these denominations. There were appointed representing the Catholics, Brother Barnabas; representing the Jews, Dr. Bernstein, and representing the Protestants, Dr. Reeder.

"These men, as a committee, undertook to make an examination of these institutions. What they have found has been pretty thoroughly spread upon the record made before Commissioner Strong, the Governor's Commissioner sitting under the Moreland act.

"That in some of these institutions of all denominations children were found with their hair knotted with lice, their scalps covered with itching sores, their bodies covered with filthy clothes that had not been changed for three weeks, their bodies underfed and undernourished, deprived of any reasonable opportunity for recreation, compelled to sit on backless wooden benches, some of them compelled to bathe, ten, fifteen, or twenty-five standing in a trough of six inches of water, many of them compelled to use the same towel after bathing, and other kindred conditions.

"These conditions are not illustrative of all the private charitable institutions of the city, nor must it be understood to be intended to imply that they are. They are illustrative only of a certain number, but they were found in that certain number from the time this investigation got under way down to the present time and culminating in the indictments found this morning.

Tried to Stop Investigation.

"There has been a persistent effort to discredit the Commissioner of Charities, to pull him off the investigation that he was making of these private charitable institutions, to malign him, to slander him, to lie about him at every opportunity, to intimidate him and to intimidate the Mayor in order that immunity from investigation and from censure should be secured for these private charitable institutions.

"The prime movers in that effort have been men like Mr. Hebberd, Father Farrell, this man Potter—this ex-minister and discredited city employe—and a certain number of other Catholic clergymen who saw fit to associate themselves with these men in this attempt.

"The further attempt to attack and to discredit the administration of the Department of Public Charities under this administration was that launched in 1914, when the State Civil Service Commission undertook an organized raid upon the City Government under the guise of an investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; but, in fact and in reality, an investigation of the Department of Public Charities, an attempt to discredit the Commissioner in the work of investigation and supervision that he had under way.

"That attempt, lasting over a series of public hearings, charges, and counter-charges, resulted in the complete vindication of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and the work of the Commissioner of Charities by the Civil Service Commission which succeeded—the decent, the respectable Civil Service Commission which succeeded that one which had begun the investigation.

A Grand Jury Presentment.

"The next attempt of this kind was that which took place in November, 1914, when the August Grand Jury of 1914 made a presentment. The presentment, you will note, Mr. Chairman, was made in November of 1914. That presentment was a plagiarization of a report rendered by the State Board of Charities in August of 1914. The presentment described conditions which had existed in August of 1914, and were then in process of correction.

"The mistake made by the Grand Jury was to accept what was handed to them in toto and incorporate in its presentment without trying to find out whether it related to conditions which existed at the time the presentment was made, swallowing the report of the State Board of Charities which had been rendered at an earlier date. It is significant, as well as interesting, that D. C. Potter appeared as a witness before that Grand Jury. Somebody misled the Grand Jury.

"The next organized attempt occurred in 1915. The Department of Public Charities was engaged in an effort to correct flagrantly bad conditions in public institutions, as well as in private institutions. The worst conditions were found in the child-caring institutions for the feeble-minded on Randall's Island.

"The conditions there were so bad that they would beggar description. I saw some of them myself. I went over there after the Superintendent was removed from office, and I looked at the conditions that even still prevailed, because there had not been time to correct them.

"I saw infants lying on a sun-baked veranda because there was no room to put them elsewhere, because there were insufficient nurses to take them away, without even mosquito netting to cover them and with flies crawling in and out of their mouths. The children in those institutions had been vermin covered; they also had been compelled to go without changes of clothing.

Charges Against Superintendent.

"As a part of the reorganization of the Department of Charities the Commissioner brought charges against the inefficient Superintendent, a Mrs. Dunphy. No sooner were those charges brought than pressure was concentrated on the Commissioner of Charities and on me to withdraw the charges and let this woman off.

"It was not the first time that similar things had occurred. An attempt had been made as far back as Mayor Low's Administration to get rid of her as an inefficient and improper city employe, and that had been frustrated by pressure. And pressure attempted to be exerted on the Commissioner of Charities and myself failed.

"On the 10th of March, 1915, the State Board of Charities adopted a resolution to investigate the City Department of Charities. On the 22d of March Mr. Mulry, member of that board, with Mr. Hebberd, the Secretary of the board, its executive officer, called upon the Corporation Counsel, Frank L. Polk, at his office and there, after some discussion, Mr. Hebberd or Mr. Mulry—I cannot remember which, but it appears in the affidavit of Mr. Polk and in the record of the Strong inquiry—asked if it were not possible to find some way of adjusting this matter of charges against Mrs. Dunphy without removing her.

"Mr. Polk said that it was my feeling as well as his that a person who had been as many years in the city service as had she, deserved whatever consideration the city officers could properly give, despite the fact that she had been wholly inefficient and had grossly maladministered the institutions to the detriment of the children; that we would, nevertheless, contemplate suspending action on the charges if, as it was intimated, the Board of Estimate would be willing, acting upon its own motion, to retire the woman on a pension.

Board Didn't Concur.

"I may say in passing that the Board of Estimate never took that action. I think it would have been quite improper if it had. Mr. Hebberd then said to Mr. Polk that if these charges against Mrs. Dunphy were pressed, and persisted in, he feared it would be impossible to avoid an investigation by the State Board of Charities.

"Mr. Polk asked Mr. Hebberd if that was intended as a threat. Mr. Hebberd said that it was not, but nevertheless he feared that if this matter were pressed the investigation by the State Board could not be helped.

"Query, if the resolution had already been passed, as it had on March 10, to investigate the City Department of Charities, how would the pressure of charges against Mrs. Dunphy, or dropping them, properly have any effect whatsoever on the conduct of that investigation, and what relation had the one thing to the other? It is quite clear."

Senator Thompson again interrupted to ask the witness what Mr. Hebberd's official position was. The Mayor replied that he was Secretary to the State Board of Charities—its executive officer. The Mayor went on:

"The investigation did actually begin on the May 1st following, charges being pressed against Mrs. Dunphy. When Mr. Polk came over and told me what had been said to him by Mr. Hebberd, when he further said to him that he believed, despite what Mr. Hebberd said to him, it was intended as a threat, I told him and the others that we would proceed with the charges. We did.

"The woman was removed and a new Superintendent was appointed to these institutions. The State Board went forward with its investigation, and that was completed with a complete exoneration of the charges of the Department of Charities.

Neglect and Inefficiency.

"It did, however, result in disclosures of such neglect of duty and inefficiency on the part of the members of the State board that the Commissioner of Charities felt it incumbent upon him to call those facts to the attention of the Mayor, which he did in a report rendered on Nov. 16, 1915.

"It happened that I was then in the hospital. I had been operated on for appendicitis. The report was received by the Acting Mayor, and by the Acting Mayor was transmitted to the Governor on Nov. 17, 1915.

"There followed almost immediately the appointment of Mr. Strong by the Governor as Commissioner under the Moreland act to conduct an investigation of the activities of the State Board of Charities. Beginning almost with the first day of the submission of evidence, taking the testimony before the Governor's commission, there began what I will detail to you in a moment, an attempt to discredit the Department of Charities, the Governor's Commissioner, all concerned with the investigation, and to exert pressure on both the Governor himself and his Commissioners, and to intimidate for the purpose of perverting justice and obstructing the due administration of the law.

"On March 16 of this year Mr. Hebberd, having been a witness before the Governor's commission, I was called on the telephone in the evening about 9 o'clock by Mr. Hotchkiss, the special Assistant Corporation Counsel retained to advise the Commissioner of Charities in this matter, and he told me that he wished to see me on a very important matter. I was dining downtown. I told him I could not see him until about 9 o'clock; he might call at the place at which I was, which he did.

Hebberd Was Accused.

"He told me at that time that Hebberd had testified, and had for reasons which he specified, in his judgment, committed the crime of perjury. He pointed out that Hebberd had denied familiarity with Potter, had denied frequent communications with Potter by telephone and otherwise, and had generally alleged an absence of co-operation with Potter or close association with him."

The Mayor got mixed for the first time when he mentioned Hebberd's name, and said it was Potter who, Mr. Hotchkiss said, had committed perjury, but he rectified his mistake and said it was Hebberd. Then he went on:

"Mr. Hotchkiss pointed out at the same time what I already fully knew to my own knowledge, namely, that some person or persons had been guilty of the crime of criminal libel in the uttering of the series of pamphlets which had been circulated all over New York at the doors of Catholic churches, and which bore as the name of the author that of William B. Farrell.

"Mr. Hotchkiss pointed out to me that he had reason to believe that those libels had been prepared and uttered not only by William B. Farrell, but by others conspiring with him to utter and commit these criminal libels. He further pointed out to me that from all the circumstances as developed upon the records, the conduct of witnesses, and from extraneous facts, some of which were also known to me, that there were serious grounds for the belief that there existed a conspiracy on the part of certain priests of the Catholic Church, Potter, Hebberd, and others, to pervert justice and obstruct the due administration of the law in the language of the statute, in the manner which I have already indicated, and further by attempting to teach witnesses what to say on the stand, prevent other witnesses from coming on the stand, and get them out of the jurisdiction.

Asked Police Help.

"Mr. Hotchkiss then stated that he desired these facts and suspicion of the commission of these crimes be called to the attention of the Commissioner of Police in order that he might use the powers which he had for the detection of crime."

In reply to another question, the Mayor explained that Mr. Hotchkiss was retained as Special Assistant Corporation Counsel by the city to advise the Commissioner of Charities and to co-operate with him in the presentation of charges against the State Board of Charities before the Governor's Commission appointed under the Moreland act. The Mayor then continued:

"I was saying that Mr. Hotchkiss requested that this matter be brought to the attention of the Police Commissioner, in order that he might use such means for the detection of the crime as he had at his command and in particular the supervision of the telephone wire of Daniel C. Potter. I told him I would communicate the facts to the Police Commissioner, which I did immediately. I discussed it with the Police Commissioner, and he came to the conclusion that that means could be used here, as it was generally for the detection and prevention of crime, and that he would do what he could to obtain evidence of the crimes which I have named. About a week later Commissioner Kingsbury came to me and stated that there was reason to believe that the man Potter was about to abscond the jurisdiction, and as material evidence that I myself knew, that the commission of these crimes had been obtained through the supervision of the telephone of D. C. Potter, those of Father Farrell and Dean Potter, the son of D. C. Potter—"

"You are now mentioning three wires?" asked a member of the committee.

What the Wires Disclosed.

"I am now mentioning two more—William B. Farrell and D. C. Potter," the Mayor went on. "I told him what he had to say for the Police Commissioner, which he did. Those wires were supervised. Further evidence of the commission of these four crimes was obtained over these wires. It will be noted from what I have said that four crimes were committed, that four crimes were charged.

"I wish to call to the attention of the committee in this connection that it is made the duty of the Mayor under Section 115 of the charter to keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments. 'To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be executed and inforced, and generally perform all such duties as may be prescribed by the city ordinances and the laws of the State.'"

The Mayor also recited the section of the charter dealing with the duties of the Police Commissioner. He also cited Section 580 of the Penal Code dealing with conspiracy to commit a crime, as well as Section 1,340, dealing with the malicious publication of a libel. The section governing perjury, he said, was too well known to need quotation. The Mayor went on:

"These were the four crimes which it was suspected had been committed by these persons either individually or acting in concert—perjury, criminal libel, conspiracy to utter a criminal libel, and conspiracy to pervert and obstruct justice and prevent the due administration of the law.

Libel, Says Mitchel.

"I might point out that libelous pamphlets were circulated, from the best information we were able to obtain, at the rate of 180,000 to each publication, and circulated at the doors of all the Catholic Churches of the city—practically all of the Catholic Churches of the city."

"By telephone?" he was asked.

"No, by hand, distributed, given out, advertised. Now, gentlemen of the committee, I stated that there was a conspiracy, in my opinion, on the part of certain clergymen and laymen to obstruct the due administration of the laws, to interfere with Government—in short, religious interference with the Government of this city, which is a thing, I think, contrary to the genius of American institutions, because if there is one thing that is a fundamental of ours in American life, it is that, just as we declare that Government shall not lay its hand upon the altar of the church, so the church shall not lay its hand upon the altar of Government.

"And let me say that while I am Mayor, it will not. As to this specific crime, or the four crimes, the evidence obtained through the supervision of these three telephone wires was as follows: I give you the conversations that were taken down.'

Mr. Moss Objects.

Mr. Moss here objected to the witness telling what occurred over the telephone. The reasons for his objections, he said, were laid down in a letter sent to the committee by John M. Bowers, counsel to the State Board of Charities at the recent investigation. Senator Thompson said he hoped Mr. Bowers would be present. Slapping the table with his papers, the Mayor interrupted to say:

"Well, Mr. Chairman, I insist on proceeding with this statement of the facts. These are facts, and they contain the evidence of the commission of serious crimes; to my mind one of the most serious crimes that can be committed in an American jurisdiction, that of an attempt on the part of a particular group, of a particular religious denomination to exercise a preponderating influence in a particular branch of government, and to interfere with its proper administration."

Senator Thompson was manifestly disturbed. He leaned across the table and held a whispered conversation with Assemblyman McQuistion and Senators Foley and Towner. The Mayor grew impatient and continued:

"This is an investigation of the supervision of telephone lines. The police supervised these three telephone lines. What I have here is a complete justification of the supervision of these three telephone lines by the police showing the actual commission of crime.

"I can well understand that Mr. Bowers, who has represented these gentlemen, would not like it known here that Mr. Farrell promised to pay $50 to get a witness out of the jurisdiction, and that Mgr. Dunn promised to pay $100 to get a witness out of the jurisdiction, but these facts are here contained, and I am going to state them."

Thompson Got Excited.

Senator Thompson began hammering the table with his gavel and shouting that he would not let the witness proceed.

"I am not going to let you give this testimony here," shouted Thompson.

"Well, I am here and I am going right ahead and tell it," shouted the Mayor.

"I am not going to let you," persisted the Chairman. "It is not fair to the rest of the committee. My idea was to let you go ahead, but there are others here who object, and we should be allowed to discuss it first."

With that there was some more whispering and the Mayor leaned back in his chair and laughed while the committee, headed by Senator Thompson, trooped out of the room into an adjoining chamber. They were gone fifteen minutes and then solemnly filed back. Senator Thompson was nervous, and in a voice that trembled he ordered the stenographer to strike from the record the last remarks of the Mayor.

He added that the committee was somewhat divided in its opinion but that it preferred to go on the opinion expressed by Mr. Bowers. Mr. Talley then stood up and said that the alleged conversations had been taken down in long hand on a slate by four police officers, and that when they were presented at the Charities inquiry they were not allowed to go on the record. The matter had been held under advisement for two weeks, he said, when Chairman Strong gave it as his opinion that it would be improper to put the conversations on the record.

Question of Propriety.

"It seems to me," he said, "that his opinion applies with greater force to this committee. If the Grand Jury has determined that a crime was committed by the tapping of these telephone wires and the taking down of the testimony, it is an aggravation of the offense to make it public now. I submit that the Mayor should not be permitted to put these alleged conversations on the record here."

The Mayor replied that Mr. Talley had not read the complete opinion of Chairman Strong and the rest of it was read.

"Were these conversations you are about to give stated in substance to the Grand Jury of Kings County?" asked Mr. Moss.

"These persons brought before the Grand Jury were not asked to waive immunity," replied the Mayor, "and therefore the jury couldn't return an indictment on this evidence. I insist that this committee give me the opportunity it has promised."

"This committee was determined in the first place," said Senator Thompson, "not take up this wire tapping investigation as it has now a list of 350 cases, and if we should go into them all somebody would have to extend the time of this committee until July 1, 1917, and some of us would go crazy by that time. For good reasons we all agreed that some of the names on that list should not be made public. It would result only in injury to the innocent. If this thing is allowed to go on it will mean that Father Farrell will have to come here, and tell everything about you, Mr. Mayor, and that you, too, would have to give the same chance to everybody, and the committee does not look forward to that with pleasure."

City Entitled to Facts.

"Senator," replied the Mayor, "these are facts to which the public of this city is entitled. I have been accorded the privilege of coming here. I was asked in the first instance; I have desired since then to make a full and complete statement of this case, and I have, here in my hand, the evidence which justifies the police action in these specific cases that are before the public of this city, and I demand the opportunity to state here in public now, in the record, in the course and due process of this committee's hearings, and I believe that there is no status for an executive session.

"I am not willing to state it in executive session. I am willing to state it here. Now, I understand that the attorneys all concerned have good reason to want to suppress the truth in this matter. I can understand why Mr. Talley's clients fear to have this come out upon your record, Mr. Chairman, and I can understand more than that as to the reasons that underlie the desire that these facts should not be made known to the people of this city, in this form here, at this table, and I do not propose—"

"Why not lay the evidence before the proper criminal authorities?" suggested Senator Foley.

"We will, in due time," said the Mayor.

"We are not going to try these cases, either this one or the rest, except in secret session," said Senator Thompson.

The Mayor Protests.

"I protest against that," shouted the Mayor. "I think it is most improper that your counsel here, who is also associate counsel for the Charities Organization—"

Mr. Moss grew suddenly red and shouted:

"That is untrue, and the Mayor knows it. Don't you go into personalities with me," continued Mr. Moss, pointing a finger at the Mayor, "or you'll regret it."

The Mayor remarked that he had seen Mr. Moss's name lately on the letterheads of the organization, and he added that he didn't want the facts to be suppressed in secret session.

"You are unfair to Mr. Moss," put in Senator Thompson. "The committee did not want to hear the conversations at all, but Mr. Moss suggested that we hear them in secret session."

"And that means a suppression of the facts," said the Mayor.

"Oh, no, no," replied Moss and Senator Thompson together. "We didn't open this Farrell case."

Assemblyman McQuistion suggested that it might be material to ask how the conversations were taken.

"That will be done very, very soon, and before the proper authorities," remarked the Mayor.

The Mayor, ignoring further objections, began to read the conversations, and all the members of the committee began to shout at once.

"We won't sit," shouted Senator Thompson.

The Witness Defiant.

"Well, you can leave the room," said the Mayor, and continued to read. The room was in so much confusion that his remarks could not be heard. Senator Thompson continued to bang the table with his gavel, but the Mayor went on.

"We will go out in the hall," shouted Mr. Moss.

"I move that we go into executive session and let the Mayor read it alone," shouted Assemblyman Feinberg, while the room roared. The Mayor continued to read amid the din, not a syllable being heard a foot away, and Senator Thompson ordered the room cleared. Nobody made a move to go. The Mayor turned to the reporters and invited them to stay.

"If the Mayor invites you to stay we will go out of this building as soon as we can get another," shouted Senator Thompson.

"Yes, this is his building; let him stay in it," put in Mr. Moss.

"I do not want to inconvenience the committee, even if it is discourteous to me," said the Mayor.

"If the Mayor won't give us a room in the Municipal Building we will have to get another," said Senator Thompson.

"Well," said the Mayor, "if you want to take the position finally that you don't want this statement of facts to go on the record I will withdraw."

"Why, this may be libelous," said Feinberg.

"The facts can't be libelous," retorted the Mayor.

"Well, the committee is not going to hear this in open session," shouted Senator Thompson above the confusion.

"We will hear you in executive session, and that is final."

"I will take under advisement until tomorrow morning whether I will go into executive session," said the Mayor as he folded up his papers and started to leave.

"That suits us," said Senator Thompson, and his committee immediately went into an inner room and held a secret session.

Bowers Wants Mayor Barred.

Earlier in the day John M. Bowers sent this letter to the committee:

May 22, 1916.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman Legislative Committee, New York City.

Dear Sir: The newspapers state that your committee will allow Mayor Mitchel to testify about the tapping of the telephone wires in connection with the Charities investigation.

Such investigation was instituted by the demand of the Mayor that the Governor investigate certain charges made by the Commissioner of Charities against the State Board of Charities. During the hearing of such charges certain records of alleged telephone conversations taken by tapping telephone wires were offered on behalf of the City of New York. Objection was made by me as counsel for the State Board of Charities to the reception of such evidence.

At that time the city was represented by William H. Hotchkiss and by two assistants in the Corporation Counsel's office, Josiah E. Stover and Russell L. Farbox. I called the attention of the Commissioner to sections of the Penal Code, forbidding wiretapping, and claimed that the tapping of the wires under consideration was an invasion of the personal rights of the individuals whose wires were tapped, forbidden by the Constitution of the United States and by the laws of the State of New York.

I then demanded that the three gentlemen who represented the city authorities show the Commissioner some statute or some authority which relieved the city officials from the full penalty of the statutes forbidding wiretapping. In response thereto it was stated that they were not prepared to argue such question at such time.

The Commissioner thereupon marked the records for identification and took under consideration the question of receiving them in evidence. Later he rendered an opinion refusing to receive such alleged records and returned them to the counsel for the city.

Thus the publication of these records under the guise of privilege, because taken in evidence at a judicial hearing, was frustrated.

The object of my writing to you is to request that the Mayor shall not be allowed to make these records public when testifying before your committee, and thus obtain the protection of the privilege of such occasion. If he wishes to make the same public, he and those who assist him should be held amenable to the laws of the State.

It is perhaps proper that I should avail of this occasion to call to your attention that the silence of the city authorities, when challenged before Commissioner Strong, to produce any authority for their violation of the statutes above referred to, and the failure, up to the present moment, to make public any such authority, very clearly indicates that the authorities of the City of New York violated the statutes of this State and the Constitutional rights of the citizens of Greater New York in tapping telephone wires throughout the city.

For this there is not even the excuse of necessity. While the principle relied on can not be relied upon as to words uttered by him over the telephone any more than his letters can be opened by the officials, yet in either case, on presenting to a Judge evidence sufficient to lead to the belief that a crime is about to be committed, an order may be made permitting the tapping of the wires or the taking of letters.

Such orders should be granted where the true purpose was the seeking of crime, but never in behalf of a litigant seeking to obtain an undue advantage of his adversary.

To the objection that the entry of such order would warn criminals and thereby defeat the purpose of the order, it is sufficient to say that such orders can at all times remain sealed and be opened only on the direction of the court. Very truly yours,

JOHN M. BOWERS.

Alfred J. Talley, who first made public the fact that the wires of his clients had been tapped, and who protested before the Strong Committee against the introduction of any of the evidence from wire tapping, said:

"The action of the Kings County Grand Jury is a fair indication of the resentment the average citizen feels against spying and eavesdropping on the part of public officials. In pressing their complaints Father Farrell, Dr. D. C. Potter and Dean Potter have rendered a public service. The Grand Jury and District Attorney Lewis of Kings County are entitled to the thanks of the entire city for the fearless and energetic manner in which they investigated the charges made. No matter what the final disposition of the indictments may be, the pernicious practice of tapping the wires of respectable citizens has been ended."

Mr. Talley, after the committee had adjourned, said it was his information that the police officers who listened in on the wires didn't even turn the matter they had obtained over to the Police Commissioner first, but hurried to the Bar Association with it and turned it over to Commissioner Kingsbury and Mr. Hotchkiss to be used in questioning witnesses.

He said his clients knew their wires were being tapped and arranged some "phoneygrams," which the police listened to and then turned over for the use of Commissioner Kingsbury.

CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED IN KINGS

Continued from Page 1.

other wise bringing witnesses before us for examination.

"In almost continuous daily sessions, this Grand Jury has given patient and full consideration to every phase of wiretapping, so called, in connection with the tapping and reproducing of conversations over the wires of the Rev. William B. Farrell, the Rev. D. C. Potter, and Dean Potter. It has heard every available witness whose testimony might throw any light upon the subject, including the complainants herein, city officials, and their subordinates, including his Honor the Mayor, Police Commissioner Woods, Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, and his counsel, William H. Hotchkiss.

"This body, mindful of its duty to find indictments only when all the evidence before it taken together is such as would, if unexplained and uncontradicted, warrant a trial jury in convicting a defendant, has found indictments charging John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss with violation of Subdivision 1 of Section 552 and Subdivision 6 of Section 1,423 of the penal law.

"There was no legal evidence justifying us in finding that the Mayor of the city or Police Commissioner aided or abetted in the crime charged, and for that reason no indictments were found against them, but if, as does appear, they approved of the conduct of those who were responsible for the tapping of the wires in question for no other purpose than to furnish counsel in private and personal litigation with information, and to gratify private curiosity, and not for the detection and prevention of crime, the conduct of the Mayor and Police Commissioner merits most severe condemnation.

"Wiretapping by the police in order to prevent the use of the telephone and the wires attached, for unlawful business or traffic, or criminal offenses, has been an effective means or agency when properly, lawfully, or justifiably used. It is perfectly apparent to this Grand Jury that this great power has been abused in this instance, subjecting those who have been its victims to grave harm and injury. It therefore becomes most necessary that the authorities exercise the greatest discretion possible in the use of these great powers, so that no harm come of it to any one.

"The dangers which this system can be subjected to by officials with ulterior purposes must be apparent, and this Grand Jury condemns those officials who, in violation of their oaths, arbitrarily intrude, by means of tapping telephone wires, into the private affairs of law-abiding citizens without warrant in the law.

"SAMUEL H. ANDREWS, Foreman."

Judge May's Statement.

Judge May, in thanking the Grand Jury for its work and dismissing it from further labors, congratulated the members and said:

"The matter which you have had under consideration for the last four weeks is important, because it concerns substantially all of our citizenship, and in addition vitally affects the business community. There is a natural revulsion of feeling against spies and eavesdroppers, and while, of course, I am entirely unacquainted with the work you have done, I know that your conclusions have been the result of a conscientious and intelligent investigation and deliberation under the guidance of an upright, capable, and efficient District Attorney, who has brought to your attention all of the facts obtainable and necessary.

"It is fortunate from my mind to criticise the course of conduct of any public officials, for the question of their violation of our laws is to be passed upon by a petty jury, after a full and fair trial. A half truth may be more vicious than a lie; a subterfuge is more contemptible than an open acknowledgment of guilt. If what was done by our public officials, of which now, through your indictments you complain, was done as a means to evade the law, while proclaiming it to be in support of the law, then such conduct is, to say the least, reprehensible and deserves the severest condemnation."

District Attorney Lewis said afterward:

"The indictments speak for themselves. There is nothing more that I can say at this time. Nothing more will be done for at least a week."

William S. Butler, attorney for Father Farrell, when seen at his office, said:

"The indictments vindicate the contentions advanced by Father Farrell all through this controversy. He has maintained that his wires were unlawfully tapped and his property rights invaded. He has further contended that the tapping of his wires was not for the purpose of detecting crime and preventing it, but with the sole motive of furnishing ammunition to be used by Mr. Kingsbury and his counsel, Mr. Hotchkiss, in the proceedings before the Strong Commission."

Commissioner Kingsbury would not comment upon his indictment by the Grand Jury. All Mr. Hotchkiss would say was this:

"Much might be said, but I am not saying it."

When Mayor Mitchel learned that the Grand Jury had indicted Commissioner Kingsbury and Mr. Hotchkiss, he said:

"I am sorry the Grand Jury has seen fit to accuse Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Hotchkiss, in both of whom I have perfect confidence.

"What the public needs is knowledge of the underlying facts in this affair, and I propose to make those facts public. If the Thompson Committee does not give me an opportunity on the witness stand I shall make my own opportunity within forty-eight hours."

MGR. DUNN DENIES THE MAYOR'S CHARGE

Chancellor of the Archdiocese Speaks on Behalf of the Church Authorities.

RESENTS M'MAHON ATTACK

And Declares Mitchel Knew His Accusation Had Been Investigated and Disproved.

No statement could be obtained from Cardinal Farley, as he was out of town last night, nor could Mgr. Lavelle be reached on the subject of the Mayor's charges. At the cathedral it was said that Mgr. John J. Dunn, the Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York, would issue a statement in behalf of the Church.

Mgr. Dunn gave out his version of the matter to the newspaper men last night, remarking that he was talking for the whole diocese, and that for the present his statement would be all that the Catholic interests here would give out. He emphasized the fact that the Mayor had already made his charges before a Brooklyn Grand Jury, and had been answered by indictments returned against two of his subordinates. His statement follows:

The picturesque threat of Mayor Mitchel to "rip things open" has been carried out, and an expectant public waiting for developments that would shock the community, must be somewhat amazed and disappointed at the so-called disclosures. Evidently they seem of importance to his Honor, and if so he is entitled to the happiness he is getting out of them and this whole proceeding. They are weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable.

The Mayor must have known the following, but despite his knowledge he repeats over and over again charges which rest on no solid foundation. Many of them were made and fostered by himself.

There has been no antagonism to Mr. Mitchel and his administration on the part of any Church authorities. All they asked was to be treated as citizens and to have their rights within the law safeguarded. Briefly, the Mayor has been hand and glove with interests that threatened the existence of child caring institutions—Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish. The Catholic Sisterhoods had been violently and maliciously slandered. I am responsible for the publication of the Farrell pamphlets, which served to uncover the conspiracy, which was carefully organized by which Mr. Mitchel played a prominent part.

Finding that the Farrell pamphlets were setting before the public the true state of the question and laying bare the conspiracy, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Kingsbury, and their associates determined to secure information, if possible, which would discredit the force of the pamphlets. Mr. Mitchel did not burglarize the premises of Father Farrell and Dr. Potter, but he did order their wire covered. In his anxiety to promote his cause he overlooked the fact that he was breaking the law. No doubt he keenly regrets his action, not so much that others have suffered through it, but that he has been discovered in his dark and secret work.

The Catholic institutions of New York and Brooklyn engaged the firm of Patterson, Teele & Dennis to audit their books to prove the Mayor Mitchel that the money received for the care of children committed to them was properly and justly expended. No trace of such fund or gift to a fund was found. The New York Archdiocese paid this firm $59,908.95. The Brooklyn Diocese paid $23,378, making a total of $83,186.95. Every penny was accounted for, and the sacred cause of "investigation" was seemingly satisfied.

It is really noble of the Mayor to attack the memory of a man who unselfishly spent himself for the poor and wretched of this city. Mr. Mitchel bent every effort, years ago, to establish the existence of this fund of which he now speaks, but without success, though the entire machinery of the city was used by him for the purpose. He knows this fact, but perhaps he has conveniently forgotten.

The late Mayor Gaynor was accurate in his judgment of men and motives. When Mr. Fosdick, Commissioner of Accounts in 1910, presented a confidential report to him dealing with this matter, Mayor Gaynor said: "I refused it. I threw it at him [Mr. Fosdick] and expressed my mind. I know all the facts. It is not true. It is garbled and contrary to the truth, as I well know."

Mr. Mitchel's charge that I gave $100 to help another to escape the process of the law is in harmony with his other statements. "'Tis sport to have the engineer hoist with his own petard." He and his associates did not suspect that they were under suspicion, and did not count on their plans being turned against them. The whole scheme miscarried. I was subpoenaed to appear before the Strong Commission to be interrogated about the matter, which I felt in advance would uncover the plots of these high-minded gentlemen. I never gave Dr. Potter $100, though I was brutally accused of doing so by the eminent counsel in the employ of Mayor Mitchel's Commissioner of Charities. The indictment of one of his official family and the counsel is sufficient answer to any wild, unrestrained statement Mr. Mitchel may make.

No answer need be given to the charge that Father Farrell gave $50 to Dr. Potter. He has conclusively shown to a legal body that it is untrue. That should satisfy a fair-minded man who desires to be honest, though his plans have gone wrong.

It is really too bad to see the Mayor of this great city in the position in which he has placed himself. His latest attempt to invade the rights of law-abiding citizens by tapping their private telephone wires, alleging for so doing that he is trying to uncover a crime which never existed, except

2,000 AUSTRIAN GUNS DRIVE BACK ITALIANS

Rome Rushes Up Reinforcements to Hold the New Lines, but Foe Pushes On.

GAINS IN SUGANA VALLEY

Italian Fortification of Monte Velna Taken—Bulgars Aiding Austrians on Isonzo Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 24.—The amount of artillery used by the Austrians in their offensive south of Roverto is gigantic. There is a constant storm of projectiles of all calibres. Italian officers calculate that the Austrians are using over 2,000 cannon of different sizes and range on a front only about twenty miles long. This explains why the Italians withdrew from certain advanced positions, the holding of which would only mean useless waste of human life. The enemy's fire is so intense that some mountain peaks have changed shape under the storm of projectiles. The town of Asiago has been bombarded with cannon of 380 millimetre caliber, firing every twenty minutes from a distance of ten miles under such circumstances that the evacuation of the civil population was essential. The Alpine soldiers have performed wonders, while the Austrian infantry, which launched some of the attacks were massacred, not only by the Italian fire, but by their own artillery.

ROME, May 23.—A hundred cannon placed on each mile along a front of twenty miles, according to the military experts, forms the unprecedented concentration of artillery which is being employed by the Austrians in their present offensive against the Italians.

The terrific fire which has resulted is given as the explanation why the Italian Commander in Chief thought it advisable to withdraw his troops and consolidate them in more advantageous fortified positions for defense between the Astico and Brenta Rivers and in the Sugana Valley, where the Austrian attacks are the fiercest.

The Italians have made prisoners of Bulgarians on the Isonzo front, showing that Bulgars have joined the Austrians in their present offensive. The Austrian heavy guns are much more numerous in this region than those of the Italians, but they have not been able to overcome the well-organized Italian defenses which have thus far checked the Austrian advance along the whole Isonzo line.

This official communication was issued today:

Between Lake Garda and the Adige skirmishes of enemy troops have been observed in the Riva zone, and there has been aerial activity by the enemy on Monte Baldo.

From the Adige to the Astico there have been only reconnoissances.

Between the Astico and the Brenta and in the Sugana Valley, after a repulse of enemy attacks against our advanced lines yesterday, our troops gradually retired on their main lines of defense. The movement was executed in perfect order and not under pressure by the enemy.

Austrians Tell of Further Successes.

BERLIN, May 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrians are successfully continuing their offensive against the Italians in southern Tyrol, according to the Vienna War Office announcement today.

They have advanced on both sides of the Sugana Valley, driving the Italians before them, it is stated. They have also captured the Italian fortified position at Monte Velna. The bulletin reads:

Our troops advanced on both sides of the Sugana Valley. The enemy hastily fled from Borgo (about five miles north of the Italian frontier.) Quantities of booty were captured by us. The Graz Corps crossed the border and harried the defeated enemy.

The Italian fortification of Monte Velna is already in our hands.

In the Brand Valley an attack against the enemy's positions near Chiesa is in progress.

The number of cannon captured since May 16 has increased to 188.

Our naval aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on the railroad from Sandona di Piave to Porto Gruaro.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PRESS HEADQUARTERS, May 22, (via Berlin and London, May 23.)—Austrian troops continue to reduce the outer girdle of forts protecting Arsiero. The army of the Austrian Crown Prince is following up the advantage gained on Friday, when the first breach was made in the line northwest of the fort, and which enabled the Austrians to attack some of the outer positions eastward of the place from both the front and rear.

The commanding hills of Tonnezza, Parso della Vena, and Monte Melignone fell in rapid succession, bringing the Austro-Hungarians into possession of the entire line from Forni, on the River Astico, westward to the frontier.

Further advances have been made by the Austrians toward the line of hills north of the Val di Ilaghi, on the highest of which one of the chief forts of Arsiero is located. Other important works protecting Arsiero now threatened are on Monte Tormino and Monte Cremone.

Both wings of the Crown Prince's army have been going steadily ahead. The right wing has been going forward from the northern slope of the Col Santo ridge. It stormed Col Santo itself and is proceeding against Monte Pasubio.

The left wing stormed Saso Alto, the commanding hill of the Armentara ridge, thus depriving the Italians of their last supporting positions on this ridge and enabling the Austro-Hungarians to advance into the Sugana Valley and take Roncegno.

The guns already captured include fifteen 28-centimeter howitzers.

The Austro-Hungarians are battling against many disadvantages in the rough Alpine territory against strongly fortified positions, but thus far they have defeated their opponents both in the open field and in the assaults on the fortifications. The correspondents here assert that the artillery of the Austro-Hungarians has exhibited a marked superiority over that of the Italians.

Aviators have contributed greatly to the result of the battles by a successful bombing of Italian railways and other communications of the Italians.

The territory where the fighting is now proceeding was voluntarily left in the hands of the Italians at the beginning of the war, army officers say, because the frontier was unfavorable geographically for defense, and the Italians were strongly intrenched.

Italians Strengthening Lines.

PARIS, May 23.—French military experts agree that the Italians have fallen back before the first shock of the Austrian offensive, but say they are now reforming their lines with heavy reinforcements.

The operations in the centre are in the area about twenty miles square east and northeast of Lake Garda, where the Italians made their first drive toward Trent. They were strongly posted at Rovereto, less than twenty miles from Trent, but withdrew southward under the heavy Austrian pressure till their lines are now about ten miles south of Rovereto. Here the Austrians occupy elevated positions on Col Santo, while the Italians face them from Pasubio Hill.

Dante's castle is in this neighborhood. Dante has described this region in his "Inferno" as seamed with gorges, cleft by an avalanche.

Some fifteen miles further east the Austrians made another advance, the Italians retiring south of the line between Monte Maggio and Monte Ponezza. The Italian advance had been on Austrian soil, but the Austrian offensive has now pushed the line back toward the frontier until part of the new line runs along the border.

Jewish Relief Agent Due Today.

Isidore Hershfield, an attorney at 99 Nassau Street, who went to the war zone last October to represent the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, is expected today on the Nieuw Amsterdam. Mr. Hershfield has visited all of the battle fronts and distributed relief to Jews in the war area. In the evening he will be the guest at a banquet and entertainment at the home of Mrs. Sarah Spurney, 215 West Ninety-eighth Street.

FRENCH BEAT OFF GERMANS AT VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

successful, however, in occupying a trench which had been taken by us to the north of the Thiaumont farm. Everywhere else we held our positions.

Inside of Fort de Douaumont we have continued to force back the enemy, and in spite of a spirited resistance the Germans today hold only the northeast corner of the fort.

On the heights of the Meuse a surprise attack delivered by us in the Chevalier wood was in all respects successful.

The night passed in relative calm on the remainder of the front.

The Belgian communication reads:

There was a violent artillery duel east of Ramscapelle.

In the region of Dixmude, in retaliation for the bombardment of our positions by German trench guns, we executed destructive fires against the enemy works and batteries.

The British official communication, issued tonight, says:

Hostile aircraft were active on portions of our front yesterday. Fourteen enemy aeroplanes were engaged, and one was driven down inside the enemy's lines in a damaged condition.

Last night and today there have been heavy bombardments by both sides about the Vimy Ridge, where the situation is unchanged.

Today hostile artillery was very active against our trenches between Hooge and the Ypres-Roulers Railway. There has been some shelling about Mametz, Monchy-au-Bois, Neuville-St. Vaast, and Grenay. There has been some mining activity about Mametz, Fricourt, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Cuinchy, and eastward of Laventie.

Still Holding Fort, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, May 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Announcement was made by the War Office today that in the fighting north of Verdun, the French had taken some first-line positions of the Germans, but that Fort Douaumont remained firmly in German hands. The headquarters bulletin reads:

Preparations by the British to make a counterattack southwest of Givenchy-en-Gohelle were observed. Small advances by the British in the Roclincourt district were repulsed.

In the Meuse district (Verdun front) the fighting was especially heavy on account of the enemy's counterattacks. To the west of the river the Germans captured a French blockhouse south of Canard Forest. Hostile attacks east of Hill 304 and on the southern slope of Dead Man Hill resulted in failure.

East of the Meuse there were violent infantry engagements on the front south of Thiaumont Farm, as far as the Caillette Wood. The French, after a strong artillery preparation, entered the foremost German position, but were repulsed on the flanks of the sector by German counterattacks. South of the village and south of the former fort of Douaumont the engagement is not yet finished. Fort de Douaumont remained firmly in German hands.

Northwest of Fort Vaux we recaptured a sap which had been occupied temporarily by the enemy.

DEFENSE OF HILL 304.

German Account of French Efforts to Save It from Capture.

BERLIN, May 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"A correspondent sends a description of the last attack of the French on Hill 304, on the Verdun front," the Overseas News Agency says. "The French brought up fresh troops to this sector, where so many divisions had been repulsed previously. There were colored troops in the new division, mixed with white troops from the finest regiments.

"The French troops, which made the attack, were compelled to charge up a steep road, which afforded no protection, so that the German batteries were able to fire directly on them. Furthermore the Germans directed a curtain of fire along the front from Esnes to Hill 310 and beyond. Three attacks were executed brilliantly by the French and crushed methodically by the German guns.

"The third attack exposed the French troops to a particularly deadly fire. The French extended back beyond Esnes, and dense masses were visible on the open ground before Hill 310.

"The tenacity with which the French commanding officer repeats the attacks proves the importance attached to the loss of Hill 304."

PARIS ELATED BY SUCCESS.

Douaumont Coup, It Is Held, Has Shaken the Whole German Line.

PARIS, May 23.—Recapture by the French, after three months, of the greater part of Fort de Douaumont, which was taken by the Germans in late February at the outset of their Verdun drive, is received with great elation by the press and the public, the more so on account of the effect it is expected to have on neutral opinion.

General Nivelle, the French commander at Verdun, took advantage of the fact that the Germans had recently been concentrating all their attention on Dead Man Hill, on the other side of the river, and assembled a large amount of artillery for the attack on the Douaumont sector.

On Sunday General Nivelle began a heavy artillery attack on Fort de Douaumont and adjacent positions. The hour fixed for the infantry assault was 4:30 P. M. yesterday. When the moment came French infantry, which had been carefully selected and trained, began the advance, singing the "Marseillaise."

The German resistance at some points was stubborn. On the Froide Terre Road and at Douaumont the French had to force back the German infantry inch by inch at the point of the bayonet.

The leading French contingent reached Fort de Douaumont at 5 o'clock. They killed the Germans, who resisted, and sent to the rear a large number of prisoners.

As soon as they recovered from their surprise the Germans launched several fierce counterattacks, but all failed, and by 10 o'clock at night preparations had been completed to deal with the serious efforts which the Germans are expected to make to recapture the lost positions.

The French success is thought by military critics here to have shaken the whole German line at Verdun. Fort de Douaumont was the most important point captured by the Germans, and the French gain there is regarded as having nullified the most significant achievement of the Germans in the great battle of three months.

To the west of the Meuse Hill 295, the western summit of Dead Man Hill, has become a "no man's land," like Hartmannsweiler-Kopf. Once before the French abandoned it temporarily to avoid useless loss, reoccupying it when the opportunity came.

Time Table Changes

A General Change in our time tables will be made on May 28. Additional trains to and from Long Branch and Asbury Park will be placed in service on May 25.

Pennsylvania R. R.

BRITAIN REDUCES COST OF THE WAR

But Loans to Allies Necessitate Huge Outlay, Asquith Tells Parliament.

$1,500,000,000 IS VOTED

Churchill Demands That Every Serviceable Man in Army of 5,000,000 Be Put on Fighting Line.

LONDON, May 23.—In moving the vote of credit for £300,000,000, as had been forecast, in the House of Commons today, Premier Asquith commented that this was the eleventh vote since the beginning of the war and the second for the current financial year. The total granted this year, he added, was, therefore, £600,000,000, making a grand total of £2,382,000,000. The credit was agreed to without a division.

The Premier gave an account in some detail of the Government's recent financial operations. He took up the period between April 1 and May 20, stating that the actual outlay during those fifty days was £241,000,000, a daily average of $4,820,000, the highest rate reached in any such period during the war. Expenditures for the army, navy, and for munitions in that time accounted for £149,000,000, loans to Allies and dominions for £74,500,000, and outlay for food supplies, railways and miscellaneous items £17,500,000.

Eliminating the payments to the Bank of England in respect of advances abroad, for which allowances had been made in the previous votes, the daily average expenditure had been reduced to £4,600,000. There had been no increase, but a slight decrease, in expenditures for the fighting forces. The total outlay was somewhat larger, mainly on account of loans to Allies and dominions.

Victory Dependent on British Finance.

The average expenditure for the army, the navy, and for munitions, Mr. Asquith continued, was just under £3,000,000 daily. Speaking of loans to Allies, Mr. Asquith said:

"Without that financial assistance, it is literally true that the combined operations of the Allies could not be prosecuted with success and efficiency. The House would not grudge an addition to expenditure in order that the whole financial, naval and military fabric, upon whose co-operative work the success of our joint efforts depends, should be kept in a state of efficiency.

The Premier added he could hold out no hope of any appreciable reduction in expenditures. Estimating that the £300,000,000 asked would last until the middle of the first week of August, on a basis of £4,750,000 a day, the lowest rate at which it would be safe to place it, the Premier said he moved in line with the same confidence as he felt in moving the first vote, but that at this stage he would deal only with the financial position. The balance still held from the last vote would keep the Government in funds until June 2.

Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, who has been opposing the Government in the House of Commons since his return from the front, was the first speaker in the general debate, which is expected to extend over three days. Mr. Churchill expressed regret that Mr. Asquith had not reviewed the general strategic situation, and said it was unreasonable for people to expect the war to turn suddenly and decisively in favor of the Allies. The contending armies were far too evenly matched at the present time to permit of such a change.

The Allies felt that they were the stronger, and had a preponderance of men. Mr. Churchill continued, but against this was the central position of their opponents, the superior unity of their war direction and the advantage of being able to retain the initiative. The Allies had larger reserves, actual and potential, than their enemies, and it was in the use of these reserves that the hope of final victory lay.

The frequency of the German and Austrian attacks on all parts of the front might be a sign of the measure of their strength. Mr. Churchill said, but it might also be a sign of the pressure of their profound anxiety. If the Germans were beaten decisively they would be beaten by lack of men, and accordingly the best use must be made of the men now being called to the British Army.

Mystery of Huge British Reserve.

Colonel Churchill calculated that the British were holding, on all fronts, forty-five German and Turkish divisions.

"That does not correspond with the Premier's description of our military efforts," he continued. "The Prime Minister said the total military effort of the empire was 5,000,000 men. Where are they? Certainly they have not been in contact with the enemy. Our military efforts should be measured by the number of enemy forces we are holding on our respective fronts. The forty-five German and Turkish divisions which we face would total 900,000 men all told, and, therefore, the actual fighting forces with which we are in contact is probably, in effective rifle and artillery strength, 500,000 men.

"If our total effort is 5,000,000 men, it is evident, after every conceivable deduction has been made, that there is a large margin not yet usefully applied to the prosecution of the war."

Colonel Churchill urged that every serviceable man should be put in to lengthen and strengthen the fighting line. He suggested that battalions be increased to 1,200 men in order to reduce the proportion of men who in all battalions could not be classed in rifle strength. He also urged overhauling the Army Service Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps with a view to obtaining all ablebodied men for service in the trenches.

Another suggestion made by the Colonel was abolition of officers' servants and grooms, and careful consideration of cavalry regiments. He pointed out that there were 200,000 officers in the army, with an equal number of servants, and 60,000 grooms, an army in itself. In addition, there were great masses of cavalry which could be used if the Government would build new formations from the men of these famous regiments. He believed they could be organized into a force of the highest military quality.

Speaking in the light of his experiences at the front, Colonel Churchill referred to the position of the British in France. He mentioned the salients which the British troops hold, and added:

"We should not continue to hold places of no vital importance in the line where our men are at a disadvantage and suffer undue losses. There are three or four such places, and it is said the Germans have orders not to push us out, in order that they may continue to reap the benefits of our occupation of them. No reproach will be made against the Government if the line is readjusted."

Colonel Churchill urged reduction in the number of men retained for home service, and also the use of the "reservoirs of Africa and Asia." He said African and Asiatic troops could be trained in Egypt "for next year's campaign."

Britain Safe from Invasion.

Laying the greatest stress upon the importance of getting every man available into the fighting line, Colonel Churchill said the Admiralty had told the Government at the outbreak of the war that it might safely send all the regular forces out of the country. Everything that had happened since, he added, had tended to consolidate the position of the country as regarded invasion. Its naval forces had increased and its defensive arrangements had been vastly improved, while the present form of warfare was against any project of invasion. All these considerations, he argued, ought to protect the country from panicky fears which might prevent the proper use of the men now employed in home defense. He suggested that the younger men should be sent on active service.

Much had been heard, said Colonel Churchill, about "combing" this or that industry. He would say to the War Office, "Physician, comb thyself." He contended that all available reservoirs in the East, including Saloniki, Egypt, India, and the French forces in Africa, should be drawn upon. What were the great armies in Egypt and Saloniki doing, he asked. A great mistake, he considered, was made every day these forces were left inactive when they ought to be employed in diminishing the number of the Allies' foes.

NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Government, in September, to Ask for Credit of 10,000,000,000 Marks.

BERLIN, May 28, 6:30 P. M., (via London, Wednesday, May 24, 4:40 A. M.)—The credit of 10,000,000,000 marks, which the Reichstag will soon be asked to vote, will bring the total credits voted up to 50,000,000,000 marks, of which 36,000,000,000 have already been raised in loans.

While details regarding the fifth war loan are not yet arranged, it is expected that it will be issued in September and that the rate of 5 per cent. will be retained, as in all previous loans. The Treasury will raise the necessary funds upon Treasury bills as needed, in anticipation of the issue, as on previous occasions.

The prospects for the loan are regarded as satisfactory. The manufacturers in various branches are earning big profits, and the excellent crop prospects render it probable that there will be large investments in the loan by the farming population. Financial circles regard the further course of war finance with composure, believing that Germany will be able to stand the strain better than the enemy countries. Moreover, Germany's war expenses, unlike those of some of the enemy countries, show a tendency to shrink rather than increase.

It is stated that the expenditure for military purposes is now actually smaller than a year ago, when the expenses for several new army organizations and of the active and prolonged Russian campaign had to be borne. The expenses on the Russian front are now greatly reduced as compared with 1915, and even on the western front they have hardly increased, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure of artillery ammunition at Verdun.

The German war expenses therefore appear to be somewhat below the 2,000,000,000 marks monthly, as announced some time ago in the Reichstag by Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury.

TURKS DRAW IN ON TIGRIS.

Explain Retirement as Readjustment Resulting from Kut Victory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, May 22, (via London, May 23.)—The capture by the Turks of the British forces at Kut-el-Amara has resulted in a new disposition of the Turkish troops, as is shown by the following official statement, given out here today:

Mesopotamia front: In view of the favorable new situation resulting from the capture of Kut-el-Amara, a change of our defensive plans became necessary. Three days ago we withdrew our troops a little on the right bank of the Tigris. The enemy did not recognize this until two days later. We established the fact that the enemy advanced against our positions on the right bank of the Tigris with only a portion of his cavalry with the sole purpose of reconnoitring.

Caucasian front: On Sunday the situation on the right wing was quiet. There was some local infantry fighting in the centre. On the night of May 19 and 20 the enemy undertook two surprise attacks on our outposts on the left wing. These attacks were repulsed.

PETROGRAD, May 23.—The following was issued by the War Office today:

Caucasus region: Southwest of Trebizond on Sunday at daybreak we repulsed enemy attempts at an offensive. In the direction of Hiumichkhan we disiodged the Turks from an organized position on one of the slopes north of the Taurus Mountains.

Persia: In the direction of Mosul we occupied Serbecht.

SPEECH BY NORTHCLIFFE.

Baron Breaks Decade's Silence in Air Debate, Urging a Ministry.

LONDON, May 23.—Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, former Vice Chairman of the Joint Naval and Military Board, in the House of Lords today moved a resolution complaining against divided control of the nation's air service.

The debate which followed and which was adjourned until tomorrow, when Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Privy Seal, will speak, was chiefly noticeable because of the maiden speech of Baron Northcliffe, who had been a silent member of the House of Lords for a decade.

The chief points in Baron Northcliffe's speech were the expressed belief that the new Air Board must develop into an Air Ministry, that there was need for encouraging investors and manufacturers so that the Government would be placed in the way of getting all the required aircraft, and that there should be timely training of an adequate number of air pilots.

CASUALTY LIST IN ARREARS.

British Say Germans' Loos Losses Have Just Been Announced.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 23, (via London.)—Confirmation of reports that the German casualty lists are so far in arrears that their total as issued from time to time is in no wise representative is declared now to have been supplied.

It is now known that the names of Germans taken prisoners and left dead in the trenches at the battle of Loos in September last have only just been published as among the German missing.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

GREAT BRITAIN HITS MARINE CO. PLAN

Wants Agreement with Late J. P. Morgan as to Personnel to be Kept by Reorganizers.

PROTECTS ENGLISH SHIPPING

International Corporation Wants Representation — Bankers Disagree and May Go to Court.

After a long meeting of the preferred stock holders of the International Mercantile Marine Company on Monday and a series of bankers' conferences at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday, it became known that the British Government had intervened in the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company, the $101,000,000 American corporation which does three-fourths of its business under the British flag.

As the result of the demands of the British Government reorganization plans considered practically settled ten days ago have been thrown into disorder, with a resulting chance that the courts may be called upon to decide questions at issue between the various interests in the company.

"Nothing is agreed upon now," said one of the most prominent bankers engaged in yesterday's conferences.

The conflict of interests arose early last week upon the arrival from London of Harold A. Sanderson, President of the company. Mr. Sanderson was engaged in conferences throughout the week with various of the parties at interest. The conferences were secret and the secret was well kept until yesterday, when a seeming impasse was reached and there was more talk of ultimatums than of further discussion.

President Sanderson, it became known, brought with him a series of suggestions and demands from the British Government. These related more to the personnel of the management of the reorganized company than to the terms to various classes of security holders, but bore directly and importantly upon the operation of the company with the receivership raised.

The British Government, it was explained, acted by virtue of an agreement made with J. P. Morgan on behalf of the Marine company at the time his steamship combination took over the White Star, Leyland, and other British lines. The contract was designed from the British standpoint to protect the British mercantile marine from American increment. Mr. Sanderson, speaking for the Government, insisted that his demands comported with its terms.

Mr. Sanderson asked that the new board which it was proposed to elect to manage the company have on it as many British Directors as are on the present board. There are now four of these British Directors, Mr. Sanderson, E. C. Grenfell, Lord Pirrie, and J. Bruce Ismay. These British officers, strengthened, moreover, not only by a British subject as President, but by a British Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Sanderson holding both those places.

The contract between the company and the British Government was unknown in its entirety to most of the lawyers who have been working for months on Marine affairs. The reorganizers were accordingly greatly surprised when its importance in the negotiations was appreciated. The main features of the contract are:

The British vessels shall remain British, not merely nominally but in reality.

A majority of the Directors of the British companies in the combination are to be of British nationality.

Every ship now flying the British flag and half the ships hereafter to be built for the combination shall continue to be British ships and shall continue to fly the British flag; they shall be officered by British officers and manned in reasonable proportions by British crews.

In the event of the combination pursuing a policy hostile to the British mercantile marine, the British Government is empowered to terminate the agreement.

The contract was made for twenty years, with an option on the part of either party to renew it for five years more. Without the exercise of that option it has six years to run.

Representatives of American security holders say they have made no objection to terms of reorganization in accordance with the contract, not only because of the very existence of the contract but because with 75 per cent. of the company's tonnage amenable to British laws and a large part of its revenues derived from the British Government it is most desirable that amicable relations be maintained. These American representatives have insisted that Mr. Sanderson's proposals were not covered by the contract and that they accorded too small a share in management to the American security holders.

For instance, the joint committee of bondholders consider themselves entitled to at least two directors. The American International Corporation, which has purchased large blocks of common and preferred stock in the open market, demands representation. The preferred stock holders' committee consider that the $41,000,000 due them in back dividends must be protected in a management respectful of their interests, whether by voting trust or otherwise.

When the terms of the contract became known to the various American committees it was feared that objection would be made by the British Government to the influence of the American International Corporation, a company organized with the express purpose of developing the foreign trade of the United States. In this respect attention was directed to the provision of the contract relating to the "event of the combination pursuing a policy hostile to the British mercantile marine." It was declared authoritatively, however, that no objection to participation in the management had been raised by the British authorities and that control of the Marine company by the International Corporation has not been asked.

FIVE MORE SHIPS SUNK; FOUR IN MEDITERRANEAN

Austrian U-Boats in New Raid Against Commerce—British Steamer Hits a Mine.

LONDON, May 23.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency today reported the sinking of three ships, a Greek and a British steamer and an Italian sailing vessel.

The Greek steamship Adamantios Korais, of 2,947 tons gross, was sunk by the Austrians in the Mediterranean. The crew was saved.

The Italian sailing vessel Fabbricotti was sunk in the Mediterranean.

The British steamship Rhenass, of 285 tons gross, was sunk by a mine. Seven of her crew were killed.

Captain Cooke of the American steamship Camino reported to the American Consul General here today that he had rescued the officers and crew of the British steamship Ross, which was sunk by a German submarine April 25. Captain Cooke said that the men received half an hour to leave their ship, which was then blown up. Shortly after the crew was taken aboard the Camino, the Captain said, a submarine came alongside, but disappeared on learning the identity of the ship.

PARIS, May 23.—The Norwegian steamer Tjomo has been sunk near Alcudia, Island of Majorca, by an Austrian submarine, according to a Havas dispatch received here today. The crew of seventeen was saved.

The Tjomo was a steamer of 1,453 tons gross, built in Newcastle in 1892. Marine registers contain no records of her movements since she arrived at Newport, England, on April 15, from Bilbao.

MARSEILLES, France, May 23.—Information received here today concerning the loss of the French steamship Languedoc shows that she was sunk in the Mediterranean on Saturday by a submarine. Captain Pierre Battisti was taken away a prisoner on board the submarine, on the ground that he attempted to defend his ship. The Languedoc was sunk by shell fire, which killed one member of the crew and wounded two others seriously and ten slightly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Warning that the navigation of waters in the vicinity of the British mine fields east of the Straits of Dover and in any part of the southern reaches of the North Sea is dangerous, has been issued by the British Admiralty. The text of the announcement was communicated to the State Department today by Consul General Skinner at London. The British mine field between Great Yarmouth and the English Channel was recently extended by the British closer to the Belgian coast.

The Admiralty announcement, as sent to the State Department, follows:

"All vessels are strongly advised to obtain London Trinity House pilot when navigating between Great Yarmouth and English Channel, and dangerous ships to cross area between 11 degrees, 15 minutes and 51 degrees, 40 minutes, north latitude, and meridians of 1 degree, 35 minutes and 3 degrees, 18 minutes, east longitude. Navigation in any part of the southern waters of the North Sea is not necessarily safe."

KAISER APPOINTS A FOOD DICTATOR

Continued from Page 1.

gree what is lacking. The number of meat cattle had decreased less than was supposed, but what was lack is cattle fit for butchering. The older animals are consumed and the army's meat requirements are so mighty that even animals unfit for slaughtering must be taken.

"In no circumstances must we touch milch cows, or we shall endanger the milk supply of our children. Hence until animals fit for slaughter have grown up we must impose the most extreme limitations on our meat consumption. Meat rations will become very small without distinction in the whole German Empire. It does not require, furthermore, to be said that the butter scarcity compels the greatest possible sparing of milch cows, since the butter we import from abroad eats up enormous sums of money."

The Lokal Anzeiger refers to mistakes in organization, but says after all the main reason for the existing evils is the scarcity of supplies.

"The coming harvest promises well," the Lokal Anzeiger continues, "but not all the difficulties will be solved with its harvesting. The acreage planted is not smaller than last year, but the manner in which the planting and sowing was done has suffered."

The newspaper closes with an expression of confidence of Germany's being able to meet all requirements, and calls upon Germans to show that they are willing to make the necessary sacrifices.

That the Federal States' surrender of their constitutional rights as a preliminary to the creation of the food dictatorship did not come without opposition is indicated by a dispatch from Stuttgart, where one branch of the City Council protested sharply against attempts to introduce uniform food distribution throughout the empire, "at the expense of the south of Germany," as the proposer of the resolution of protest phrased it.

The speakers at the session of the council, including the Chairman, declared that the North Germans were about to storm the South Germans, and that the Wurttemberg Government, which long ago saw the danger and provided against it by meat cards and other adequate regulations, must not permit other German States to take advantage of it. Chief Burgomaster Lautenschlager said North Germany appeared to have an idea that South Germany was jammed full of provisions, which idea was absolutely incorrect. If other States had proceeded with the same energy as had Wurttemberg they also would have been able to supply their own needs, he said. Burgomaster Lautenschlager assured the Councilmen that the Wurttemberg Municipal Conference would consider the situation.

It may be recalled in this connection that this and similar protests from other South German cities, including Bavarian cities, are the only instances in which former German particularism, of which so much is said to have been hoped for by Germany's enemies, has exhibited itself at all. There undoubtedly are sharp differences of opinion touching the food question between Prussia and the South German States. These, however, in view of the new imperial dictatorship can have only academic interest.

Tells of Meat Famine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 23.—The Daily Telegraph says the Berlin authorities have issued an order allowing each person half a pound of meat weekly, or as a substitute, the same quantity of fat. This pending the issue of meat cards on June 1. In all former orders sausage is mentioned as an additional substitute, but this time the word is left out.

"As a matter of fact," adds the paper, "there is none to be had in Berlin at the present moment. Whether there is a prospect of increasing the meat allowance is not known, and the authorities themselves probably do not know, for everything depends upon supplies coming through the imperial organization."

Attacking certain statements in the Berliner Post, Vorwärts makes the following frank statement as to want:

"This free conservative paper comforts itself with the idea that all proposed measures will not bring a complete solution of the food troubles so long as the quantities of food are insufficient for the nourishment of the people. This opinion its very badly into the declaration of the same paper that we are only suffering from a temporary shortage. The fact is, we are suffering from absolute want of certain supplies, from bad organization in the distribution of what there is, and from neglect to take the proper measures to increase the supplies."

LONDON, May 23.—Advices from Berlin say that Clemens Delbrueck, who resigned as Minister of the Interior on the plea of ill-health, has been decorated by the Emperor with the Order of the Black Eagle, according to advices from Berlin. The following letter was sent to Delbrueck by the Emperor from his headquarters in the field:

My Dear Minister of State Delbrueck:

After having graciously agreed to the discharge which you have asked for I feel the necessity to express to you my warmest thanks for your devoted and self-sacrificing loyalty. You have always placed at the disposal of the Fatherland your splendid energy both in times of war and peace.

As a token of my appreciation and my favor I have conferred on you my high Order of the Black Eagle. I send you herewith the insignia of the Order with my best wishes for your recovery and your welfare. I am your affectionate Emperor and King. WILLIAM.

SEES NO STARVATION PERIL.

German Authority Admits, However, Meat Supply Is in Danger.

BERLIN, May 23.—"If we could not be starved out in a year in which we had a crop deficit of 9,000,000 tons in wheat, rye, barley, and oats alone, as compared with the last normal peace year, then we can never be starved out," was the conclusion of a resumé of food conditions in Germany as given to The Associated Press today by a high authority.

The speaker explained the handicaps under which Germany had labored in the current year. The combined wheat and rye crop of 1915, he said, was 4,000,000 tons below that of 1913 and 3,000,000 tons below that of 1914. The oats crop was but 6,000,000 tons, as against 9,000,000 tons in 1914 and 10,000,000 tons in 1913. The clover crop in 1915 was the worst in a decade, say 5,000,000 tons below the preceding two years.

It was asserted by the speaker that there were ample potatoes on hand. Rumanian imports of grain, while only a fraction of the total requirements, amounted to 200,000 tons last month, which was double the amount of the closing months of 1915. As to meat, however, the situation was admittedly graver.

"We shall all gladly become vegetarians or semi-vegetarians for a time," the speaker continued, "in order to win and obtain the fruits of our victory."

He then pointed out that the last live stock census showed that the comparatively small number of swine had been somewhat compensated for by an increase of 31 per cent. since the preceding census in the number of pigs under eight weeks old. Similar conditions prevailed as to cattle for slaughter, where all categories showed a decrease, except calves, which had increased 41 per cent. The number of milch cows had decreased by not quite 800,000 since December, 1914.

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For the street, for golf, for motoring, for moving about, for sitting still—you are absolutely unconscious of having any underclothes on your body.

The "REGATTA" union suit has won out where many failed, because it differs on the side of simplicity from all the others.

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REGARD HELFFERICH AS AGENT OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

favorable position in the papers. The Neue Freie Presse now devotes a two-column leader to their discussion.

The paper assumes a receptive attitude, apparently fearing that the entire movement, which, it says, "is now so obvious in the United States," has been occasioned chiefly by political considerations, and, if not by these, has been prompted by "the conceit of the people, who would like to see President Wilson in the rôle of peace initiator, that his name and his country might be connected with the greatest event in history.

"The American policy of might," continues the paper, "has led to struggles of conscience, and it is possible to understand the desire to add to the advantages gained through the delivery of capital and ammunition the renown of having brought to an end the most earnest tragedy in human history. The thought that the only great power not drawn into this war might take up the occupation of throwing its entire political and moral influence toward ending the bloodshed is certainly worthy of a striving people, one of the mightiest in culture among nations and one connected by so many thousand ties of memory and relationship with Europe.

"The vision of President Wilson stepping in to stop the battle, offering his good services after the loss of so much life, is surely attractive. His entrance would be a climax such as is present in every well-constructed drama."

After expressing the opinion that the peace paragraph in the German note regarding the Sussex gave an impetus to the present activity, the Neue Freie Presse discusses how great an effect either a concluded peace or peace in process of being concluded would have on the Presidential elections and what would be the effect of peace efforts on the part of President Wilson on the German vote. Both at the outset and at the end of the paper states its position as follows:

"The statements contained in the present news from America are to be examined carefully; they must be judged neither prematurely nor with too much hope. It is of the utmost importance that we adopt a position to observe the course of the proceedings, an entirely critical position, neither believing nor rejecting too readily, so that we shall exclude none of the possibilities."

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These cases have been in use only ten months at Panama-Pacific Exposition; will sell at half cost. H 355 Times Downtown.

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Peace Party Starts State-Wide Movement for Repeal of New Preparedness Measures.

BID FOR LABOR SUPPORT

Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot Fears Son Will Be Sent to Training Camp Because She Opposed Measures.

A State-wide movement for the repeal by the next Legislature of the five preparedness measures recently signed by Governor Whitman, including those establishing military training in the public schools, was started at a meeting held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Women's Peace Party at 70 Fifth Avenue.

While the meeting was socialistic in its complexion, there were present on invitation from the Women's Peace Party representatives of many civic organizations of New York. A bid for the united support of organized labor was made in the decision that the Executive Committee which is to conduct the campaign against the preparedness measures should be headed by a labor official. The leaders of the movement plan a mass meeting in the near future, to be followed by a protest parade. The plans also include the volunteering of several hundred men and several hundred boys who shall refuse to obey the new laws, and thus force a legal test of them; the securing of injunctions against their enforcement, and the sending of thousands of circulars to every community in the State asking for demonstrations all over New York against the measures. The committee will also oppose national bills looking toward what it thinks might be regarded as militarism.

It was charged by speakers that the bills had been passed in unseemly haste, and that Governor Whitman had been unwilling to grant hearings upon them. The Governor was bitterly attacked for backing them, it being freely predicted that the measures had doomed him politically.

Crystal Eastman, sister of Max Eastman, presided. She said President Wilson had told a committee of which she was a member that the heart of America was sound and that the nation would never succumb to militarism.

"New York has shown," she said, "that America can succumb to militarism. These five laws are more extreme than those of any nation of Europe, even the most militaristic—and all at a time when the President of the United States says there is no danger of a foreign invasion."

Lawyer Explains the Bills.

Darwin J. Meserole, a Brooklyn lawyer, then explained what the five measures did. He said that the Welsh bill provided for physical instruction for all school pupils more than eight years old for twenty minutes a day, according to a plan to be laid down by the Board of Regents after conference with the Military Commission. He said that the chief objection to the aims of this measure was that it provided for physical training with particular reference to future military training.

In discussing the Slater bill the lawyer paid special attention to the makeup of the Military Commission, which is to be composed of the Major General commanding the National Guard, a member to be named by the Board of Regents, and a member to be appointed by the Governor. He said these provisions gave the Governor full power to insure that all the decisions of the commission would be of a militaristic nature with the representation of the educational authorities always in a hopeless minority. He asserted that the Slater bill provided that all boys between 16 and 19, except those engaged in regular gainful occupations and those exempted by the commission, should receive military training in camps for three weeks a year under instruction by officers of the National Guard, regular army officers, and instructors to be named by the commission.

Mr. Meserole then analyzed the two Stivers bills, the first of which provides that on Aug. 1 the Governor may order an enrollment of all persons subject to duty in the militia, which means all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, who shall be forced to undergo such drill as the Governor may have prescribed. It also provides that the Governor may draft from this enrollment for service of one year in the National Guard, with the provision that refusal to obey the summons will be treated as would be a desertion from the United States Army. The second Stivers bill gives the Governor the power to draft from the reserve militia persons for service in the active militia. The fifth bill was the Kincaid measure, which appropriates $500,000 for mobilization and training of the National Guard.

Calls for a Strong Protest.

"The men, women, and children of New York have a clear-cut issue before them," said Mr. Meserole. "They should protest against these laws, which go further than even England, with her national existence at stake, has gone. The people of New York must make their protest so strong that the State authorities will not dare enforce these laws."

Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Chairman of the School Committee of the Women's Peace Party, said that the Peace Party officials had been put off with indefinite promises when they had sought hearings on the five measures before the Governor signed them. She also charged that President Wilcox had failed to notify the members of the Board of Education opposed to the measures, when the Governor had granted a hearing on them. She said that she hadn't been notified of the hearing, as had been promised, but went to Albany on the day of the hearing after she had learned of it by chance. She stated she found at the hearing that those in favor of the measures had all been notified. She declared that Captain Lorillard Spencer, the Governor's Military Secretary, had replied to her protest at the hearing that the hearing had been given publicity in advance, but that she didn't believe Captain Spencer.

"I fear that my son will be sent to a training camp because I opposed the measures," said Mrs. Pinchot, "and I believe we will find that the sons of those that offended the advocates of these wicked measures will be made to suffer in the same way. There has been created a tremendously powerful weapon against free speech and free action."

It was then decided to name a committee of seven to form what was to be known as the New York State Committee to Oppose Conscription of Men, Women, and Children for Military Service. This committee will arrange for the mass meeting and for the organization of branches throughout the State in every Assembly district in order that legislators who go to Albany next January may be pledged to vote for the repeal of the laws which the Socialists are calling "The Bloody Five."

German-American Hughes Club.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 23.—German-Americans of this city, aroused by the recent utterances of Theodore Roosevelt against so-called "hyphenates," have effected the temporary organization of a Charles E. Hughes Club. The slogan of the organization will be "Any one to defeat Roosevelt," and the object to offset the recent formation of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League. The permanent organization will be effected on Friday night, when the temporary officers, Gustav L. Heinemeyer, President of the Harmonia Bank, and Harry Hebeler of Roselle, President and Secretary respectively, probably will be made permanent.

NONE TO DENY WAITE HAD GOOD MANNERS

Continued from Page 1.

by the friends of the Pecks and Waites who lived at Somerville, N. J.

This circumstance was related by Mr. Swinton, who told on the stand yesterday how, when he was dining at a New York hotel with his mother and sister last October, he had seen Waite enter the restaurant accompanied by a handsome woman. The couple started to walk in the direction of their table, but Waite saw them, nodded to them, and then had the head waiter lead them in another direction. A few minutes later Waite came to their table and said, according to Mr. Swinton:

"I have just performed a delicate operation at Bellevue Hospital, and I came in to get a bite to eat before I go to perform another at the Ashton Hospital. The woman with me is my private nurse."

The State will make an attempt to show that the woman with him on this occasion was Mrs. Margaret Horton, who used to meet Waite at the Hotel Plaza. It is believed that it was one of the two women with Mr. Swinton who connected this incident with Waite's behavior after the death of his father-in-law and sent the telegram to Percy Peck.

Mrs. Horton in Court.

Mrs. Horton, smartly dressed in a costume that suggested modified mourning, was in court with her sister and husband at both the morning and afternoon sessions yesterday, but she was absent at the moment when Assistant District Attorney Brothers called on her to stand up and be identified by Mr. Swinton. Mrs. Horton will tell her story on the stand today.

Another handsomely dressed figure seated among the few spectators who had got past the strong guard at the courtroom door by establishing legitimate interest was the Princess Miskinoff, formerly Mrs. Jackson Gouraud. As on the previous day, the strictest order was kept by Justice Shearn, and the absence of a courtroom crowd sensitive to emotional disturbances gave a humdrum atmosphere to the proceedings in spite of much sensational testimony. Dr. Waite was a little more alert than on the previous day, and occasionally took notes and consulted with counsel, but he never showed more than minor interest in the testimony about himself.

More interesting than much of the testimony itself, which for the most part merely confirmed confessions made by Waite, was the number of witnesses, each connecting the defendant with the crime in a different way and showing how many suspicious circumstances had been left outstanding despite carefully laid plans.

According to the testimony, Waite opened himself to the suspicion of ten men before and after the death of John E. Peck. Dr. R. Muller, who said he had been treating Waite for premature gray hair, of which Waite shows no symptoms, told of arranging for Waite to purchase arsenic two days before Mr. Peck's death. Dr. W. H. Timmerman, the druggist, and Robert C. Schmadel, his clerk, told of selling Waite the arsenic, though advising strychnine for killing cats.

No Reference to Mrs. Peck.

Dr. Louis Heitzman and Dr. Leon S. Moos, specialists in bacteriology, told of Waite's studies and his purchases of deadly disease germs before the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Peck, although references to the death of Mrs. Peck were ordered stricken from the record by Justice Shearn.

Gustave Cimiotti, a garage proprietor, who kept Waite's automobile, told of cashing a check for $9,300 after the death of Peck. He said Waite explained that he had had some family troubles and took this roundabout way of getting the money because he did not want the transaction known. The State contends that at least $7,800 of this money was given to Eugene O. Kane, the embalmer, to induce him to put arsenic in the embalming fluid to make it appear that the arsenic revealed at the autopsy had entered the body in the embalming fluid. Undertaker John S. Potter told of delivering a letter from Waite to the embalmer.

Embalmer Kane proved to be one of the most interesting witnesses, though he did not admit that there was any understanding that he was to doctor the embalming fluid to serve Waite's purposes. One of the things the prosecution tried to trace was the $1,200, the difference between the check drawn by Waite and the amount of money finally produced by Kane. The embalmer said he had at first refused the check, but that in a drug store near the garage Waite had slipped a roll of bills into his pocket. When he was asked the amount of money in the roll he said:

"I tried to count it, but I got so nervous that I could not do it."

Kane told of taking the money to his home and making another unsuccessful effort to count it. After that he hid it in a closet to keep his family from knowing it and then took a trip on the Long Island Railroad to Greenport, the last station on the line. He had lived there as a boy, he said, and knew the country. There he buried the money in a can.

Detective Cuniffe, who questioned Waite when he was suffering from an overdose of drugs after falling under suspicion, testified that Waite had told him that the $1,200 was intended to procure the destruction of the page in the book of Timmerman, the druggist, which Waite had signed when he bought the arsenic.

Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Dr. V. Vaughn, and Dr. Stanley R. Benedict told of the discovery of arsenic in the stomach of the dead man and traces of chloroform in his brain.

The trial will continue before Justice Shearn at 10 o'clock this morning.

ALBODON.

It is a pleasure to see middle age with serviceable teeth. Perhaps it was the coarse, hard food of early life, the plentiful fruit with its cleansing acids that built up the bony structures. Later, intelligent care; brushing them two or three times a day; regular visits to the dentist.

Your dentist is interested in the dentifrice you use. He would like to have you try at least one tube of Albodon to see for yourself how much better it cleans. It contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties of any dentifrice on the market. It is sufficiently but safely antiseptic. It is a cream, not a paste. It does not melt or harden. It has no grit. It is not colored.

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Albodon can be had at 25 cents a liberal tube wherever toilet articles are sold, and a free sample can be had by sending your name and address to The Albodon Company, Dept. A, 154 West 18th Street, N. Y. A postal will do.

GOVERNMENT LOSES TRUST CO. WAR TAX

Court Holds Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits Are Not Used in Banking.

MEANS $1,500,000 RETURN

Case May Be Carried to the Supreme Court—Affects Concerns Throughout the Country.

In the Federal District Court yesterday Judge Hough directed that a verdict be given for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in a suit brought against Collector of Revenue Anderson to recover moneys paid as special war tax under the Special War Tax act of Oct. 22, 1914. Though the amount involved in this particular suit is only a little over $5,000 the case is one of a series involving more than a million dollars.

These suits have been brought by trust companies to test the validity of the application of the act to their capital, surplus, and undivided profits on the ground that theirs is not a banking business. In applying the war tax the Government officials classed trust companies as banking institutions and collected about $1 a thousand dollars on their surplus, capital, and undivided profits. This money was paid under protest and notification of contest served.

Those who appeared in court ready to demand the return of moneys paid to the Government in response to the imposition of the tax and the sums they have paid follow: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $4,809.34; Central Trust Company, $13,654; Guaranty Trust Company, $22,060.34; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $11,004.67; United States Trust Company, $10,728.67; Transatlantic Trust Company, $706.67; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $4,171.34; Bankers Trust Company, $15,842; Lawyers Title and Trust Company, $6,535.34; Empire Trust Company, $2,065.34.

The contention of the trust companies is that they are not subject to the tax as applied to banking institutions in that much of their business is title insurance, acting as executors, and buying and selling bonds and mortgages and other activities not classifiable as banking. Similar suits have already been brought in Chicago, in Philadelphia, and in other parts of the country.

The Government has announced its intention to appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals and it is expected that the case will go to the Supreme Court.

It was estimated by a Government official that the total tax paid under the special war measure by banks and trust companies amounts to between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000, and that at least $1,500,000 has been contributed by the trust companies. It is this latter sum that is affected by the suits. If the decision is sustained it will mean not only that the Government must refund this money, but it will be deprived of this source of income.

For the Government the case is being conducted by a special assistant to the Attorney General, Gordon Auchincloss, son-in-law of Colonel E. M. House. He is being assisted by B. A. Mathews, Assistant United States District Attorney.

Edward H. Blanc of Geller, Rolston & Horan represents the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

WANT BRYAN TO HEAD PROHIBITION TICKET

Cold-Water Leaders Seize on His Hint That He May Desert Democracy.

CHICAGO, May 23.—If he will consent to make the race, William Jennings Bryan may be selected as the candidate for President of the Prohibition Party. Recent statements of Mr. Bryan before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga Springs, in which he was quoted as declaring that he had about reached the point where he could no longer follow a political party which refused to indorse national prohibition, was discussed by Prohibition Party leaders here today. They expressed the belief that if the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis declined to adopt a national prohibition plank Mr. Bryan might consent to become the candidate of the Prohibition Party for President.

The national convention will be held at St. Paul July 19 to 22 and will be preceded by a rally in the interest of the movement to obtain pledges from 5,000,000 citizens to vote only for candidates for public office who favor national prohibition.

Other candidates for President being considered by the Prohibition Party leaders are ex-Governor William Sulzer of New York, ex-Governor Eugene Foss of Massachusetts, ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, General Nelson A. Miles of Washington, D. C., and Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama.

The convention promises to be the most important in the history of the party, in the opinion of the leaders. One suggestion that may come before the convention involves the entire reorganization of the party under a new name.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—W. J. Bryan, here tonight to attend a dinner given in his honor, said he never had heard of the possibility of his being nominated for President on the Prohibition ticket, "and never expected to hear of it except through the newspapers." He declined to treat the subject seriously enough to answer a direct question as to whether he would accept the nomination if it were tendered.

BRYAN URGES PEACE MOVE.

Hopes the President Will Ask Belligerents for Their Terms.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—William J. Bryan expressed a hope at a dinner here tonight that the United States soon would ask the European belligerents for a statement of their peace terms. Referring to President Wilson's speech last week at Charlotte, he said he was glad to note in it an intimation of efforts toward peace.

"I read with great satisfaction the intimations of a peace movement contained in the President's North Carolina speech," said Mr. Bryan. "The country will rejoice and be exceedingly glad when our country moves in the direction of bringing the war to a close. It is not for this country to suggest terms to be agreed upon, but it is possible, and I think wise, for this Government to ask for a statement of terms. No secret reasons could justify a continuance of such a war. When they state what they are fighting for they will state the terms on which peace is possible, and negotiations then can begin."

Secretary Daniels and several members of Congress were at the dinner, which was given in Mr. Bryan's honor by a personal friend who owns a new Washington hotel.

F. M. Barranco Resigns.

Announcement was made yesterday of the resignation on May 8 of Francis M. Barranco, assistant bursar of New York University and instructor in Latin, from the Faculty of that institution. The resignation takes effect June 30.

Mr. Barranco is a member of a family that has rendered notable services in law, education, and diplomacy in Cuba and New York during the last century.

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A little larger than the Junior, built to stand hard knocks . . $2.00

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A refinement of the famous Dollar Watch $1.25

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Very small—a watch for women and girls $2.50

The more I see of folks, the more they just naturally fall into one of two classes. They are time *users* or time *losers*.

The difference sticks out all over them when they come up to the counter to buy—the way they ask for things, the reasons they decide on, the thing they take.

The people who are "up and doing things" seem to understand that life is made of time, and to dawdle is to throw away some of life itself. They take care of their time as they take care of their money. They have learned the *value* of it. They save it, spend it intelligently—know where it goes and make it bring returns. They *keep track* of it.

These Ingersoll Watches and ingenious fixtures—their business is to HELP you keep track of that time of yours.

There's one for you—no matter who you are. Probably you can make good use of *several*. Look at each one; think of a place in your affairs where it would just *fit*. In your pocket—on the desk in your office, or the table at home—there are any number of places.

For women there's the Midget, just the watch for their hand-bag; the Wrist Watch; the Triumph to hang beside the stove in the kitchen or in a dozen other handy places around the house; the Two-in-One for dressing table or desk.

Boys like the Junior, or the Eclipse or the Triumph; Boy Scouts wear the wrist watch worn by so many soldiers in Europe.

For girls there's the Midget like their mother's; the little Two-in-One for bureau or table in their room; the Wrist Watch to keep them on time for school.

And for *everyone*—there's the new Radiolite—the figures and hands covered with a Radium compound—the darker the night the more they shine.

I can think of many, many other ways in which these Ingersoll Watches will help to keep track of your time; so can you.

Come in and let me *show* them to you and help you decide which ones are best suited to your own particular use.

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A new jeweled Ingersoll—smaller than the Reliance, the popular 12-size . . . $3.00

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Tells time in the Dark $2.00

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The kind the soldiers in Europe are wearing $3.00

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An accurate timekeeper, which may be used as a desk or table watch; or the case may be removed and the watch carried in the pocket. Two sizes—

The Ingersoll Dollar Watch in handsome ivory-finish case $1.25

Ingersoll Midget in handsome ivory finish case $2.75

COLONEL PRAISES ACCUSED BANK MEN

Lauds Character of Glover and His Associate Defendants in the Riggs Case.

HE IS GLAD TO TESTIFY

Confers with Court Over His Answers — Other Prominent Men Called as Character Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and other men of prominence appeared as character witnesses today for President C. C. Glover, Vice President W. J. Flather, and ex-Cashier H. H. Flather of the Riggs Bank, who are being tried on a charge of perjury. Colonel Roosevelt found the occasion very gratifying. On the streets and at the court house he was cheered enthusiastically, and when he came into the court room with Mr. Stanchfield and other lawyers for the defense shouts went up which were echoed far down the corridors of the old building and out to the curb.

With Colonel Roosevelt was his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who sat throughout his testimony an interested listener. Many well known Washington society women were also present.

Responsive to the questions from Mr. Stanchfield the ex-President gave his testimony in earnest and characteristic fashion, with occasional self-interruptions and an occasion turn to Justice Siddons, to whom, as he took his seat in the witness chair, he bowed low. He said he had first come to know Mr. Glover, the President of the Riggs Bank, together with W. J. Flather, Vice President, and H. H. Flather, former Cashier of the bank, something like twenty years ago, a few years after he first came to Washington to be Civil Service Commissioner.

Asked to give his occupation, he snapped out the word "Writer," which produced a ripple of merriment over the court room. The Colonel went on to say that he had known Frank Riggs of the Riggs Bank better than he did Mr. Glover, but when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Vice President he came to know the banker much better, and, in fact, they became intimate.

"My acquaintance has continued," the Colonel said, "and has been intimate socially and such as to give me a thorough knowledge of his business and financial integrity and standing."

"Will you give us a notion of your acquaintance with him in a social way, as well as a business way?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Mr. Glover was often a guest at our house, including being often a guest while I was at the White House. My children frequently went to his home, especially to his Summer home. They were continually there. I knew Mr. Glover very well socially, and especially in connection with philanthropical work. I did not have much political talk with him at any time, because I did not know what his political relations were. I understood that in 1912 he was for either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Taft. I knew he was against me."

At this there was a hearty laugh, in which court and jury joined.

"My intimacy with him was not political," continued the Colonel. It was social, business and in connection with philanthropy. In business matters I kept my account at his bank, and one or two, or two or three of my children kept separate accounts there, keeping the accounts there because of his financial integrity."

Government counsel here objected to the witness going into details of his personal confidence in Mr. Glover. Mr. Stanchfield undertook to argue that it was permissible for a character witness to go into the general subject of his acquaintance with the man under discussion.

Justice Siddons observed that the witness could show his general opinion of the man for the purpose of establishing his reputation and character, and said that the examination ought to be confined to that.

Colonel Roosevelt came to his own rescue at this point, and with emphasis exclaimed: "My general knowledge of Mr. Glover by common repute, by universal repute, was that his business integrity was such that naturally I and my children kept our accounts in his bank."

The testimony came so snappingly distinct after the softly spoken ruling of the court that the audience broke into a laugh, which manifestly irritated Justice Siddons, who, with some show of impatience, called out: "The audience must restrain itself. This is a court."

District Attorney Laskey moved to strike out the Colonel's statement, but the court remarked mildly: "I think I will let the answer stand," and a moment later remarked: "Colonel Roosevelt can testify as to the general reputation."

Colonel Roosevelt said he had occasion to talk with Mr. Glover at intervals about public affairs in Washington, and was about to go on in reply to questions as to what subjects they talked about when another objection was made, which was sustained, and the Colonel refrained from going on to describe conversations he had with the banker.

Asks the Court's Advice.

The witness recognized that he was under some limitations, and as he went on to speak of Mr. Glover as a public-spirited citizen, turned to Justice Siddons and asked if he was "at liberty to state." The court promptly replied that he was, and Colonel Roosevelt went on to say he consulted Mr. Glover at length about Rock Creek Park, the Potomac Park, and the small parks of Washington, and also as to abolishing the small alley tenements of the city.

"You know what I mean, Judge," said the Colonel, "the tenements that go up the alleys in the rear of blocks."

The Colonel was then led on into a somewhat similar encomium of the Messrs. Flathers, who, he said, had risen from the lowest places in the bank right to the highest by sheer force of ability, industry, and integrity, and their reputation was a fine symbol of what could be done under American conditions of life here in the District of Columbia.

"I knew the gentlemen personally but slightly," explained the Colonel, and, squaring around to the court, he asked, "Is that proper, Judge?" Justice Siddons replied in the affirmative.

"Colonel," said Mr. Stanchfield, "you have come here as a witness to testify with reference to the character and reputation of these men of your own volition?"

"And most gladly," responded Colonel Roosevelt, with a broad smile.

Many Character Witnesses.

For an hour after the withdrawal of Colonel Roosevelt there followed various character witnesses. Among them were Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Henry White, former Ambassador to France; Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, the Rev. Charles D. Wood of the Church D. Wood of the Church of the Covenant, of the Covenant, Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Rudolph Kauffmann of the Evening Star Newspaper Company.

With the character witnesses out of the way, the examination of ex-Bank Examiner Reeves, who was put on the stand yesterday, was resumed. To Mr. Hogan of the defense the witness took back his statement of yesterday that the commissions account on the general ledger of the Riggs Bank was an "earning account" of the bank. When the lawyers for the defense finished their examination the court took the witness in hand and by a few questions led him straight back to the original statement he had made on direct examination that the commissions account was actually an "earning account" and belonged to the bank.

Samuel M. Hann, formerly a Bank Examiner, now President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore, was called, and an extract from a report to the Controller of the Currency made by him was read into the record. This extract is regarded as being of importance as explaining the practice of the bank as to stock and real estate transactions conducted for customers. The statement referred to the practice, which Mr. Glover said had been in vogue for forty years, by which Messrs. Glover and Flather, as individuals, invested money for customers of the Riggs Bank on real estate security, and also bought and sold stocks and bonds for customers of the bank. Messrs. Glover and Flather hold seats on the local Stock Exchange. The Examiner's report went on to tell of the Glover and Flather individual accounts on the ledger of the bank, and added:

"Messrs. Glover and Flather admit that these accounts contain the commissions."

"Mr. Glover states that 'as far as the profit is concerned, there is no legal or moral obligation on his part to turn it over to the bank.'"

The rest of the day was taken up mainly in reading correspondence.

DENY FLOP TO LA FOLLETTE.

Wisconsin Stalwart Delegates Likely to Vote for Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—Reports circulated today that the eleven stalwart Republican delegates elected on an anti-La Follette platform to the Republican National Convention would on the first ballot give the Senator their complimentary votes were declared political efforts of the La Follette press agents to make strength for the Senator. That such a move would be attempted at the request of the leaders of the La Follette delegation was found to be assured, but it is declared that it will not be considered. Instead, the Wisconsin Republican stalwarts are likely to stand fast for Hughes throughout the convention. Governor Philipp says he is for Hughes and has yet to see any reason for a change.

The delegates will hold a conference Thursday to determine their policy.

REPUBLICANS RUSH NAVY BILL IN HOUSE

Kitchin Predicts Its Passage Under a Special Rule by Saturday Week.

RECRIMINATION WITH MANN

Republican, Declaring Rival Said the President Demanded Haste, Is Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A special rule to provide for immediate consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, with night sessions, a limited period of general debate, and a final vote not later than Saturday of next week, will be brought into the House next Monday.

Majority Leader Kitchin announced this plan tonight after a heated debate between Democratic and Republican leaders in which Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Mann accused each other of misstating what took place at their informal conferences on calling up the measure. Mr. Kitchin insisted that the Republicans had tacitly agreed to the plan which the Democrats now propose to force through by a special rule, while Mr. Mann maintained that no understanding had been reached.

"I shall make no further attempt to reach an agreement with the Republicans," Mr. Kitchin said tonight. "We went over the whole ground in conference and they agreed to my plan. I thought it was entirely satisfactory to them because many of the Republicans had told me that they were anxious to get away from Washington a week from Saturday in order to attend the Republican Convention in Chicago. Of course, I expected them to object to the rule on the floor as a matter of policy, but I did not think they would expect me to take their objections seriously."

In objecting to the plan to limit consideration of the bill to four or five days with night sessions, Mr. Mann said it was "not generous, fair, nor decent." He asserted that Mr. Kitchin told him the President had insisted the bill be passed prior to the Republican Convention, which Mr. Kitchin denied.

The indications are that virtually a solid Democratic majority will vote for the bill as reported by the Naval Committee, with its provision for five great $20,000,000 battle cruisers. Dreadnought advocates are depending on the Senate to add about two battleships to the construction program.

Mr. Kitchin asserted the bill would pass the House not later than a week from next Saturday night.

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the Naval Committee, said it was the understanding of many Republicans that the bill was not to be considered until after the conventions and they had made plans accordingly. He warned the Democrats he would insist on the maintenance of a quorum all the time.

"I'll see that everybody in the House is on hand," he said. "This is the twentieth naval bill that I have had to do with and this is the first time that it has been proposed to press it through in two or three days. That is not enough time for a $300,000,000 bill. You may have great difficulty in passing the bill."

FISKE IS VINDICATED.

President Settles Controversy Over Letter to Daniels.

The American Defense Society has received from President Wilson what it regards as a complete vindication of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske in his recent controversy with Secretary Daniels over the question of the lost letter which the Admiral says he handed to Secretary Daniels in November, 1914, and which Mr. Daniels declared he had never seen.

The vindication is contained in a letter received yesterday from President Wilson and addressed to C. S. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Defense Society. The letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, May 22, 1916.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th of May. I referred it to the Secretary of the Navy, and he has furnished me the following memorandum:

Some days ago, in response to a resolution of the Senate, I transmitted to that honorable body a copy of a communication written by Rear Admiral Fiske in November, 1914. In transmitting the letter, I stated that I had not seen it and did not know that it had been filed until long after it was filed with the Chief Clerk. In a recent letter to the Senate, Rear Admiral Fiske stated that my statement showed a "lapse of memory" because he had presented the letter to me and I had read it. I have no recollection that his paper was ever presented to me or of reading it. Inasmuch, however, as Admiral Fiske states that he did show it to me before it was filed, I, of course, accept his statement. It was his custom while Aid for Operations to present to me scores of papers bearing upon all naval matters. It is utterly impossible for any Cabinet officer, in the multiplicity of papers presented to him, to recall all of them. I had talked with Rear Admiral Fiske several times about the subject matter of the communication, upon which I had rather fixed views. But I did not when my letter was written to the Senate, and do not now, recall that he had at any time committed his views to paper, presented them to me, or placed them on file.

Inasmuch as the difference referred to in your letter between the Secretary of the Navy and Rear Admiral Fiske is merely one of recollection of an incident which occurred in November, 1914, and inasmuch as the Secretary says that, while he has no recollection of having read the communication by Rear Admiral Fiske, he is willing to accept the Admiral's statement, the matter does not seem to me to call for any comment. Very truly yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

On May 12 C. S. Thompson, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Defense Society, wrote to President Wilson, urging him, in justice to Admiral Fiske and to Secretary Daniels, to order an investigation.

The Fiske-Daniels controversy arose over a letter commenting on the navy which Admiral Fiske addressed to Secretary Daniels under the date of Nov. 9, 1914, and which, the Admiral said, he handed to Mr. Daniels in the presence of witnesses as the Secretary of the Navy stood at his desk in the Navy Department. Admiral Fiske said that Mr. Daniels read the letter at that time.

WILSON LEADS IN DETROIT.

Straw Voting Among All Classes Puts Him Ahead of Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 23.—President Wilson is now in the lead by 136 votes in a straw poll conducted by a Detroit newspaper. A total of 12,637 votes have been cast by men in every walk of life from day laborers to capitalists, and men of comparatively small incomes have kept swelling the Wilson vote until today for the first time the President gained a slight lead.

The factory vote was heavier than usual, and continues to show a majority for Wilson. The retail neighborhood storekeepers and clerks, which have been about evenly split between Roosevelt and Wilson, today showed a Wilson lead of 85. The factory vote, though, was the big factor, giving Wilson a plurality of 193 over Roosevelt.

To date factory workers have given to Wilson 2,121 votes, against 1,570 for Roosevelt, with a scant 355 for Hughes. Neighborhood stores have given to Wilson 2,216, as against 2,088 for Roosevelt and 600 for Hughes.

At two automobile factories the employes gave Wilson a plurality of 125 over Roosevelt. This was the big Wilson gain of the day and played a large part in changing the Roosevelt lead of 111 of Monday to the Wilson lead of 136 today.

Sue Lafayette Trust Stockholders.

The State Banking Department has brought a suit in Brooklyn to compel the 114 stockholders of the defunct Lafayette Trust Company of that borough to share in the payment of $500,000 of liabilities of the institution. Supreme Court Justice Benedict yesterday set the action down for trial on June 12. State Superintendent of Banks Richards, under the banking law, made an assessment of $100 a share upon the stockholders, but only six have paid.

PASSES PORTO RICAN BILL.

House, 80 to 59, First Strikes Out Equal Suffrage Provision.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The House struck from the Porto Rican bill today, 80 to 59, an amendment designed to grant woman suffrage to the island. The bill then passed without roll call, virtually as introduced.

The vote showed a complete disregard of party lines, though more Democrats than Republicans voted against it. It was inserted in the bill yesterday by Minority Leader Mann.

Representatives of suffrage organization, who had mad no attempt to have the amendment inserted in the bill, were out in force in the galleries, and showed disappointment over the failure of the proposal.

The bill as passed gives the Porto Rican Government all its internal revenue regardless of whether the goods on which it is paid are used in Porto Rico or this country. Heretofore revenues on goods used in the United States have gone to the Federal treasury. Property and educational qualifications are provided for applicants for citizenship.

J. & J. SLATER

Golf and Tennis Shoes

Men's white buckskin shoe, with trimmings of tan or black. Price, $8.50

Men's oxford in tan or black, wing tip. Heavily perforated. Price, $9.00

Men's rubber sole tennis oxford, in white buckskin or tan russia. Price, $7.00.

415 Fifth Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Streets

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

JAPANESE RUGS
For the Country House.

For porch and living room, bedroom and dining room of Summer homes, these are the most decorative and desirable of Floor coverings.

At Especially Interesting Prices these very attractive offerings:

Grass Rugs—Exclusive designs, colorings and weave. Very durable.

18x36 inches	25c	6x9 feet	$3.75
30x60 inches	75c	8x10 feet	$5.75
36x72 inches	$1.00	9x12 feet	$7.75
4.6x7.6			$2.25

Japanese Rag Rugs—Beautiful color combinations with wide landscape borders. Effective and durable.

4.6x7.6	$4.25	8x10 feet	$10.75
6x9 feet	$7.25	9x12 feet	$13.75

Japanese Oval Braided Rush Tea Room Rugs

Good assortment of plain and fancy effects. When present stock is disposed of no more will be obta nable this season.

30x60 inches	$2.75 & $3.50	8x10 feet	$17.75 & $22.75
6x9 feet	$11.75 & $14.75	9x12 feet	$24.75 & $29.50

Japanese Oval and Round Braided Cloth Rugs

Extra heavy quality in most exquisite pastel colorings. Most suitable furnishings for Sun Room and Chambers. Fifteen different sizes.

Oval Rugs		*Round Rugs*	
18x36 inches	$2.25	30x30 inches	$2.75
9x12 feet	$39.50	9x9 feet	$27.50

Rag Rugs of every description, from the inexpensive "hit-and-miss" Rugs selling at $9.75 for 9x12 feet, to the highest grade Rug 9x12 feet at $29.50.

Japanese and China Straw Mattings

Grass Matting and Old Fashioned Rag Carpeting by the yard—35c to $1.15.

Fifth Floor.

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL BE BILLED JULY 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

ARE NOW HOLDING

Special Sales

Involving the very highest character of Womens Fashionable Outer Apparel

Suits { that were $55 to $85 $35, 45 ; " " $95 to $145 $65, 75 ; " " $150 to $325 $95, 125

Gowns { that were $75 to $125 $45, 65 ; that were $145 to $245 $95, 125

Hats { that were $18 to $25 $10 ; " " $25 to $35 $18

B. Altman & Co.

White Pongee Silk Suits

Made to order, $75.00

Imported and Special Costumes Dep't
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

Lichtenstein Millinery Co.

Announce Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

WEDNESDAY, May 24th. THURSDAY, May 25th.

Trimmed Millinery,
Gowns, Coats, Tailored Suits, Blouses, Etc.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE DISPOSED OF REGARDLESS OF COST.

584-586 Fifth Avenue,
Between 47th & 48th Streets, NEW YORK.

No Branch Store and no connection with any other store of a similar name.

Saks-Made Suits for Chauffeurs, at $25

are designed for utility and comfort.

¶ The practicability and superiority of line of Saks-made chauffeurs' suits are the result of years of study.

¶ These suits at $25 are smart in appearance, well tailored, and will retain their fine lines throughout.

¶ In Norfolk models, made of Oxford grey worsted, with long trousers or breeches.

Cap to match at $2.50
Grip-Palm Gloves at $2.50

Also—800 Men's Auto Dusters at $3.50

In styles and fabrics that are *correct*. Very special value. Made of dark grey mohair or pure, natural linen, in new double breasted model.

Saks Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.

Sale Now in Progress

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Sale Now in Progress

10,000 Yards Black Dress Silks

At Important Price Concessions

Months of planning and buying, on a cash basis, from the best Silk Manufacturers constitute the foundation of this remarkable silk event. Macy's reputation for reliable dress silks at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices is well known to every judicious and careful buyer.

Thousands of yards of the most desirable silks in standard qualities—absolutely perfect—in the most wanted and staple weaves of the season—make up this sale. We feel confident that silks of equal quality cannot be secured elsewhere at such low prices. Look over each item carefully—come in and see the silks—and judge for yourself.

On Sale in the Silk Department, Second Floor

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta — Very lustrous, excellent quality, medium and heavy weights; 35 inches wide. 99c per yard

Black Satin Duchess — Good weight and quality, 35 inches wide. 89c per yard

Black Crepe Meteor — Good weight and quality, 40 inches wide. $1.49 per yard

Black Crepe de Chine — Superior quality and weight; 45 inches wide. $1.79 per yard

Black Chiffon Dress Faille — Good weight and quality, very desirable; 35 inches wide. $1.39 per yard

Black Satin Charmeuse — Good quality, excellent face; 40 inches wide. $1.29 per yard

Black Satin Messaline — Good weight and quality; 35 inches wide. 89c per yard

Black Bathing Suit Satin — Made especially for Macy's of excellent quality pure silk, 35 inches wide. $1.12 per yard

Black Dress Satin "Marchioness" — Our own brand of serviceable quality; 36 inches wide. $1.29 per yard

Black Dress Satin — Made in Italy, good quality and weight; 38 inches wide. $1.69 per yard

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

TROUSSEAUX
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857.

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45TH Street

SHOES

That are different in a quiet way, nevertheless noticeable—a bit ahead in the little things that mean individuality—that have the look and feel of their "custom cousins" and give the service that only selected materials and flawless workmanship can give. Such shoes pay extra dividends in a satisfaction over-and-above mere money's-worth. Prices $6 to $12.

ESTABLISHED 1849
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

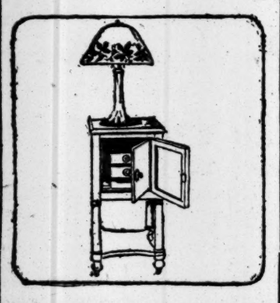
An Unobtrusive Intrusion

One of these pieces in any house—like an angel's visit—would be an unobtrusive intrusion.

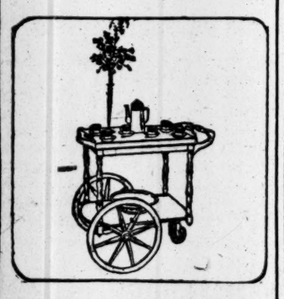
Its neutral tint of exquisite French grey enamel—relieved by touches of Ivory-white — adds freshness and finish.

It raises one's room above the tedious level of the ordinary.

Serving Table—Of French grey and ivory-white enamel finish, with patented device glass covered tip-tray at top (24x16), extra shelf below: 29½ inches high over all, unfitted.....$18.00



Safe Cabinet—Of French grey and ivory-white enamel finish, 15 inches square, fitted with regulation steel safe, combination lock, jewelry, money compartments, and drawer, extra shelf below; four rolling castors: 31 inches high over all, unfitted.....$35.00



Tea Wagon—Of French grey and ivory-white enamel finish, removable glass covered oblong tray (15¾ x 25½ inches) at top, extra shelf below, two rubber-tired wheels at front, one wheel at back: 27½ inches high, unfitted.....$36.00

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 57th Street)
Boston 145 Tremont St.
253 Broadway
London 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

WASHINGTON GREETS ROOSEVELT WARMLY

Mighty Shout Goes Up as Colonel Enters Courtroom—Cheering Crowds Outside Also.

DECLINES TO TALK POLITICS

But Friends Learn from Him That He Will Not Be In Chicago at Convention Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Theodore Roosevelt, following the well-known precedent observed by Presidential aspirants, but not followed by the Colonel four years ago, will not be in Chicago during the Republican and Progressive Conventions, which will assemble there on the same day. That was the one bit of political news that the Colonel dropped to friends in Washington while he was here for a few hours today, having made a flying trip from Oyster Bay to give testimony as a character witness for President Glover, Vice President W. J. Flather, and ex-Cashier H. H. Flather of the Riggs National Bank, who are being tried on a charge of perjury.

Washington expected to hear important things from the Colonel. The politicians thought that, coming to his old official residence right on the heels of his acceptance at Oyster Bay yesterday of the tender made by a committee of Republicans to work for his nomination as their party's candidate for President, he would take advantage of the opportunity to tell something of his plans to resume his old leadership in Republican affairs. But, "No politics, please," said the ex-President to interviewers, holding up a deprecating hand. And, so far as saying anything for publication was concerned, the Colonel lived up rigidly to the rule he had laid down for the newspaper men.

If Washington counted on Election Day—which it doesn't, for the voting franchise is not given to citizens of the national capital—the Colonel might have felt certain that the electoral vote of the District of Columbia would be his this year if he should be the candidate of his old party for President. For Washington went wild over the Colonel. He was cheered by a big crowd gathered around the court house when he arrived there to give his testimony in the Riggs Bank case, and he was cheered again when he reappeared after he had left the witness stand.

Greeted With a Mighty Shout.

More than that, the people who were packed and jammed inside the court room forgot all about judicial dignity and the presence of uniformed bailiffs and gave a mighty shout as the Colonel came in, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the former Miss Alice Roosevelt. The scene in the court room was wildly enthusiastic, and the bailiffs could not stop the cheering.

The Colonel shook hands with every member of the jury—told them collectively that he had been there himself—and gave his testimony with a snap and vim that showed that he was full of vigor for the coming campaign.

Washington has the reputation of being cold toward notabilities. The theory is that the townspeople are surfeited with the sight of great men and can't get up any enthusiasm for them. But, as in most things, the Colonel furnished an exception to the rule. The Roosevelt family, during its residence in the White House, was very popular here, and that the popularity has not waned was shown by the manner of the Colonel's greeting.

If the supporters of other candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination were relieved over the failure of Colonel Roosevelt to say something in Washington that would help along his candidacy they found plenty to think about in the statement of principles made by the Colonel in his remarks at Oyster Bay yesterday to the committee of Republicans who pledged him their support in the nomination contest. But some of those who are looking forward to seeing the party reunited at Chicago and who hope that harmony will come without the Colonel's nomination found some degree of comfort in what the ex-President said. His basic platform of "thoroughgoing Americanism and thoroughgoing preparedness" is in accord with the views of most of the group of Senators and Representatives who are making plans to circumvent any effort on the part of the Old Guard contingent to nominate a candidate for President who will not be in line with the demand for a Progressive candidate and Progressive declarations.

Won't Oppose Harding.

It has been the tentative purpose of this group to make a contest on the floor of the convention if an attempt was made to elect Senator Harding of Ohio permanent Chairman of the convention. Senator Harding has been chosen by the Republican National Committee for temporary Chairman, and nothing has occurred to indicate that he would be opposed for this office, which carries with it the privilege of making the "keynote speech." But some of those who are classed as progressive Republicans thought that it would be rather rubbing it in to give double honors to the Ohio Senator, who is regarded as the candidate of the conservative element in party affairs. From what was learned today, however, the tentative purpose to oppose Senator Harding's choice as permanent Chairman has been abandoned, and if he should be nominated for the permanent chairmanship he is likely to get the honor as a matter of grace.

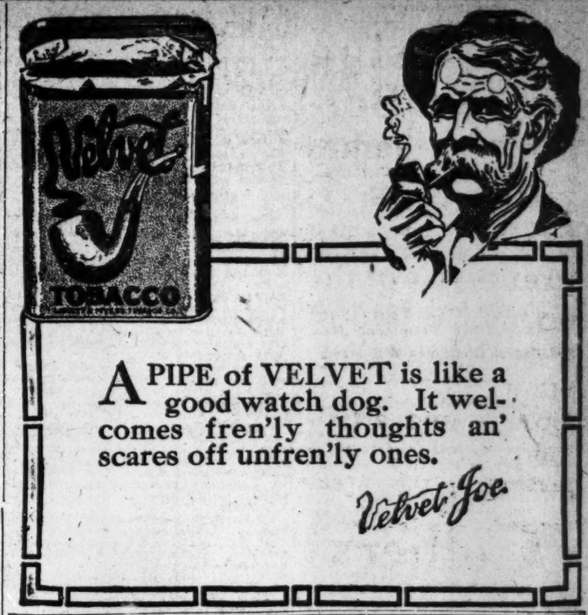
The reason for the abandonment of the proposal to keep Senator Harding out of the permanent chairmanship lies in the danger that might come to the success of the plans of the Progressive element to have the convention adopt a platform and nominate a Presidential candidate that would harmonize all party differences and bring the Progressive Party back into the Republican fold. It is felt by the Congressional group that if an opposition candidate to Senator Harding was put forward, he might be regarded as representing the following of Justice Hughes, and this would be likely to cause the followers of Colonel Roosevelt and all the favorite son candidates to combine against him. If, in this view of the matter, he should be defeated, there would be a decided dent made in the Hughes cause, to the corresponding joy and increased strength of the Rooseveltites and favorite-son delegates.

So the men who are anxious to bring about party harmony and who are leaning to the Hughes movement in the belief that he has a better chance of defeating President Wilson than Colonel Roosevelt or any favorite son have reached the conclusion that they should not undertake the dangers of a test of strength on the permanent Chairmanship, but should keep their heavy artillery in reserve for the more important struggle that may arise over the platform and the Presidential candidate.

Lodge and Borah as Leaders.

It had been tentatively suggested that the candidate of this group for permanent Chairman should be Senator Lodge, Senator Borah, Governor Whitman, or ex-Governor Hadley of Missouri. Later the choice seemed to narrow down to Senator Borah, with Senator Lodge as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, which drafts the platform, and Governor Whitman designated to place the name of Justice Hughes in nomination before the convention. The designations of Senator Lodge and Governor Whitman have not been changed, according to what was said today, but, with the apparent abandonment of the plan to make a contest over the permanent Chairmanship, Senator Borah will go on the Committee on Resolutions and become Mr. Lodge's principal lieutenant on the floor of the convention.

It is expected that Senators Lodge and Borah will be found to be the leaders of the movement to have a platform that will be full of virile Americanism, and will also take favorable notice of principles which will tend to satisfy many of those who left the party in 1912 to follow the political fortunes of Colonel Roosevelt. If they succeed in having their way in the Resolutions Committee they may still be obliged to make a hard fight on the floor of the convention. Both are ready debaters and forceful speakers, and have shown in the Senate that they know how to take care of themselves in give-and-take discussion.



A PIPE of VELVET is like a good watch dog. It welcomes fren'ly thoughts an' scares off unfren'ly ones.

Velvet Joe.

2 FORD DELEGATES OUT FOR ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

added, "stand pilloried before the eyes of the world as a nation unable to keep peace or go to war."

Moose Would Cut Hughes.

Walter A. Johnson, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, said yesterday in an interview that the Progressives in this State might balk at fusing with the Republicans on any ticket which did not have Roosevelt at its head. He said many Progressives in New York would be sure to cut Justice Hughes if he were nominated by the Republicans and the Progressives decided to indorse him in Chicago.

"I cannot answer for all of us, but I do know that a great many would prefer Wilson to Hughes as a candidate for President of the United States," he added.

The Progressive State Executive Committee is scheduled to meet today to take action on the prospective nomination of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals for Governor by the Democrats. When Judge Seabury was a candidate for his present position he had Bull Moose indorsement. It is not unlikely that, partly for the sake of consistency and partly to vent bitter feeling against Governor Whitman, who expects to be the Republican nominee on account of his indorsement of Justice Hughes and opposition to Colonel Roosevelt, the committee may decide to support Judge Seabury again this year. The number of enrolled Progressives in this State is about 50,000.

Clearwater Wants Root.

Ex-Judge Alonzo T. Clearwater of Kingston, head of the State Bar Association, in an interview at Root headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, said:

"While both Mr. Root and Justice Hughes are held in the highest regard here, there is a decided feeling of reluctance to remove the Justice from the bench, particularly in view of the President's nomination of Louis Brandeis to be an Associate Justice of the court, the feeling being that in the course of events the Justice is destined to be the Chief Justice of the court, a position he is pre-eminently fitted to adorn.

"As to the Senator, the expressions of opinion which have come to me in Ulster and its neighboring counties, where the vicissitudes of professional warfare take me, are that his experience, wisdom, prescience, courage, and thorough American spirit pre-eminently indicate him to be the candidate of the party. So far from there being a notion that he will not unite it, the exact contrary is thought to be true.

"Here the people wish for the elevation of Justice Hughes as a Judge and for the advancement of Senator Root to the Presidency, for they firmly believe that from the Senator's entry into the field of national affairs he has had but one client—the people of the United States."

COLONEL PLEASED OVER TRIP.

No Comment on Washington's Welcome, but Adherents Are Jubilant.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, May 23.—Adherents of Theodore Roosevelt, who, with his full approval, are out in the open working for his nomination for President by the Republican Party, saw in the demonstration the Colonel received at Washington today another evidence of the demand of the people for his leadership in the fight for Americanism and preparedness. They classed the welcome that Colonel Roosevelt received in the national capital as remarkable.

Colonel Roosevelt got back to New York at 5:15 P. M., evidently highly pleased with his day. He had no comment to make, however.

Coming on the heels of what Colonel Roosevelt said concerning his own position and Justice Hughes on Monday afternoon to the delegation of former Old Guard Republicans who came to Oyster Bay to announce that they intended to work for him, these adherents felt that the Washington reception must be highly significant to the Republican leaders anxious to feel the public's pulse.

The incidents in Washington gave added zest to the campaign to obtain the Colonel's nomination, which has developed into a determined drive, and which promises to continue until convention time. They are expected to give impetus also to the campaign which the Colonel will begin when he starts for Kansas City on Sunday to make a Memorial Day address. There is little doubt now that he will speak also at St. Louis, and he may make several other addresses before his return to Oyster Bay.

The Colonel did not attempt to introduce any feature into his trip to Washington aside from his appearance at the trial of Mr. Glover and other officers of the Riggs Bank. He arrived at the Union Station in Washington at 7:30 A. M. He was met there by his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, and went to her home for breakfast. He appeared at the Court House a few minutes before the time set for court to convene.

After giving his testimony Colonel Roosevelt went for an automobile ride with his son-in-law and daughter, Congressman and Mrs. Longworth, arriving at the railroad station ten minutes before the time set for the train to leave. He was in high good humor and talked with numerous friends who came to the train to bid him Godspeed.

A Reception on the Train.

During the trip to New York Mr. Roosevelt remained in his drawing room, except for an hour when he had luncheon. His presence on the train attracted much attention, and at least half of the passengers stepped forward to shake hands with him. Almost every one who spoke to him in this way told that he was "needed in the White House" and that they "expected to see him there after March 4."

Upon his arrival here the Colonel received a copy of a letter sent to all of the delegates to the Republican National Convention by a number of former Old Guard Republicans of Detroit, most of whom supported Mr. Taft in 1912 and who now are for Roosevelt. They have organized a league in the stronghold, or, as some expressed it, since the Colonel's visit to Detroit, the former stronghold of Henry Ford, and are working openly to overthrow whatever power Ford may have and place Michigan behind Roosevelt. One of the men from Michigan who has taken this attitude is H. T. Stanton, who was elected at the primaries as a Ford delegate. He is the first to break away from the pacifist.

The letter sent out by the Detroit men reads:

"As one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, you are to determine the course of our party in a supreme national crisis. We feel that the wonderful Americanism and absolute rightness of Theodore Roosevelt in the great questions to come before the country make him the man to win in the next election with by far the largest majority. The patriotic uprising here to receive Colonel Roosevelt's speech on Americanism last Friday is a revelation as to the hold he has in the hearts of the people. Its effect is growing every hour.

"Hundreds of dyed-in-the-wool Republicans here who were actively and forcefully antagonistic to Roosevelt four years ago feel that existing conditions demand united Americanism and Republicanism, and that this Americanism and Republicanism is best represented by Roosevelt. We feel that the wonderful demonstration of all parties and nationalities here warrants the undersigned in believing thoroughly that the great majority of people want Roosevelt, and will want him much more when they come to understand his Americanism as he explained it here Friday last."

The letter is signed by David Gray, Vice President Timkin Detroit Axle Company; Hugh Chalmers, President Chalmers Motor Company; Henry B. Joy, President Packard Motor Car Company; Abner E. Lardner, President Lardner, Carter & Co.; Truman H. Newberry, ex-Secretary of the Navy; John Kelsey, President Kelsey Wheel Company; Frederick M. Alger, Treasurer Alger, Smith & Co.; Alvan MacCauley, Vice President and General Manager Cadillac Motor Car Company; Harry M. Jewett, President Paige Detroit Motor Car Company; Roy D. Chapin, President Hudson Motor Car Company; Frederick W. Dennis, Secretary and Treasurer Detroit Union Railroad Depot and Station Company; Charles A. Hughes, Secretary Detroit Athletic Club, and Frank H. Groul, President Detroit Oak Belting Company.

Hurd's Enthusiastic Letter.

The Roosevelt Non-Partisan League has made public a letter sent to its Treasurer, T. C. Desmond, by Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers Mortgage Company, in response to an invitation to serve on the Advisory Board of the league. He was appointed some time ago by Governor Whitman as State Commissioner of Prisons. Mr. Hurd not only advocated the nomination of Roosevelt, but assailed Justice Hughes as one "backed by the hyphenated Germans." Here is the letter:

I gladly accept your invitation to join the Advisory Board of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League.

A moral decision of vital importance hangs on the action of the National Conventions in June, and of the voters in November. Whether this nation is willing to have its women and children drowned by an enemy submarine or not, whether it is willing to be governed by pacifists and skulkers or not, whether it is willing to be part hyphenated or not—these questions are soon to be decided. Only one issue confronts the voters: Americanism and national honor or hyphenism and national disgrace.

Lincoln said that this nation could not endure half slave and half free. It is equally true that this nation cannot now endure half hyphenated and half American. That a considerable portion of our population should take its orders from Berlin, whether to blow up our factories and ships or to obey our laws, is intolerable.

Only one public man has spoken out boldly to rouse the American spirit and to defy our enemies, without and within. Theodore Roosevelt has voiced the heroic principles upon which this Republic was founded, and stands for America first, last, and all the time.

From all parts of our country and from all political parties men say that we need Roosevelt, with his courage, his experience, and his lofty Americanism, to lead us from our cowardly muddling up to national strength and honor. Our part will be to face, under his leadership, sacrifices for conscience, for duty, and for future security.

Domestic issues must be relegated to the background. This is no year for favorite sons nor for a man of unknown views, such as Justice Hughes, who is backed by the hyphenated Germans.

To cower under the loss of American rights is to suffer a moral defeat. The business men of America who march in preparedness parades want a strong Administration that will induce respect abroad and at home. The one man who can be counted on to give it to us is Roosevelt.

RICHARD M. HURD.

Colonel Roosevelt will go to New York tomorrow and spend some time at the offices of the Metropolitan Magazine, where he will hold a number of political conferences. The Legislative Committee of the Progressive Party will be in conference in New York on the same day. In the evening the Colonel will return to Oyster Bay. He will remain here until Sunday afternoon, when he will leave for Kansas City.

WOMEN FORM T. R. LEAGUE.

Organizers Open Campaign and Say He's Only Man for President.

The Women's Roosevelt League was organized yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan amid enthusiastic applause from 150 women. A $50 contribution was handed out. Miss Alice Carpenter presided.

Miss Harriet Vittum of Chicago, who was once a candidate for Alderman and member of the Chicago Council, told the women that it was necessary to turn to Roosevelt in the present national crisis, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis said Republicans and Progressives must both stand for him.

"It is impossible to make a change in the Administration policies at the present time," said Dr. Davis, "without backing Roosevelt. I do not believe that either the Republican or the Progressive Party can carry against Wilson if they do not work together. We must have Roosevelt at the head of the Administration for the next four years, which will mean more to this country than any period since the civil war."

"No man can stand before any convention as a worthy candidate who has not declared himself," said Miss Carpenter, "and we do not know where Hughes stands."

There was great enthusiasm when Miss Vittum said:

"We want Roosevelt because he wants peace and stands for peace, and also because he stands for national honor. We want to sound this message all over the country so that the women of the free States (the suffrage States) will stand with us and all the States will join in."

"Roosevelt stands for motherhood," said Miss Helen Tod. "He stands for the laboring people, he stands for women and for the future of America."

The league is to be made nation-wide. Among the women present were Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Miss Maud Probasco, Mrs. Jacob A. Riis, Miss Mary Maynard, Mrs. Lee Hunt, Mrs. Francis J. Hyde, Mrs. Frank Patterson, and Mrs. William G. Willcox.

DR. EATON FOR ROOSEVELT.

Calls Him the Only Man to Meet America's Present Situation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton in a speech last night before the Madison Avenue League of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, came out unqualifiedly for Colonel Roosevelt as the only man to meet the situation confronting America. He was equally emphatic in registering his approval of preparedness and he poked fun at Bryan and Ford, the latter of whom he referred to as a "plate of jelly."

Dr. Eaton declared in favor of training every boy, and said the United States, through an overdose of peace and prosperity, had become soft. He advocated an army of 250,000 first-line troops, with a reserve of 1,000,000, and a navy that was really a navy. In connection with the complaints that preparedness might bring a military caste, he declared that Americans had too keen a sense of humor to allow Prussianism.

"We should prepare and prepare so that when we back a proposal along international lines we will be listened to with respect," said Dr. Eaton. "When Colonel Roosevelt told Japan and Russia to quit fighting, they did. If President Wilson were to ask Europe to stop, the nations over there would say, 'Oh, hell!' and go on fighting. I voted for Mr. Wilson four years ago. I hope the Lord will forgive me."

After referring to Henry Ford as "a blankety-blank fool who went out on the Oscar II. with a load of cranks," Dr. Eaton said he supposed President Wilson would defend Americans on land and sea as long as there was a typewriter left.

COLONEL KANSAS KEYNOTE.

Progressive Convention Enthusiastically Indorses Him for President.

TOPEKO, Kan., May 23.—The name of Theodore Roosevelt was the keynote of the Progressive State Convention here today. From the time Henry J. Allen of Wichita, the Temporary Chairman, spoke the name of Roosevelt at the opening of the meeting until the resolution indorsing the Colonel for the Presidential nomination was adopted, the delegates shouted their approval of the former President at every mention of his name.

The convention met to elect thirteen delegates to the national convention, but because there were many who wanted to go to Chicago thirty-two delegates weer elected, and the thirteen votes were divided among this number. Victor Murdock of Wichita, O. W. Dawson of Great Bend, Henry J. Allen of Wichita, and U. S. Sartin of Kansas City, Kan., were elected delegates at large. The delegates were instructed to vote for William Allen White of Emporia as National Committeeman from Kansas.

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Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
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That is why we recommend the Astor Trust Company, a strong and progressive institution, to be the administrator of your estate. Its resources are ample, its reputation is established, and the names and connections of its Directors are as substantial a guarantee of good faith as any Trusteeship can enjoy.

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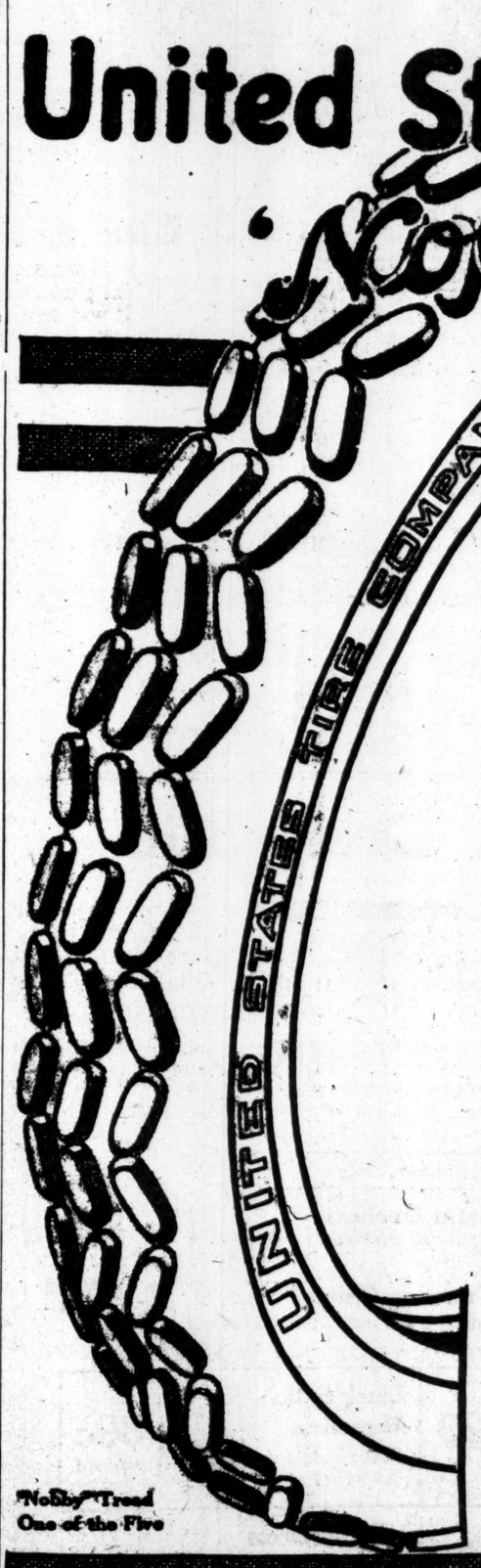

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CARRANZA GARRISON DISPLAYS HOSTILITY

Madera Troops Stir Up Anti-American Sentiment, Gen. Pershing Is Told.

PROTEST AT FORTIFICATION

Ascension Mayor Declares Punitive Force Builds Defenses and Men Enter Towns.

Carranza Sends Note By Special Messenger

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 23.—There is tense expectation here until the result is known of the note which First Chief Carranza has sent to the United States by special messenger, who started this morning.

A group of law students visited Carranza today to ask about the international question. He answered that the negotiations were going on secretly through diplomatic channels and said that no more American troops had crossed the frontier, but that the Mexican Government desired at all hazards to defend the national soil.

The contents of the Carranza note are not published here, but it is believed he requests the fixing of an exact date for the retirement of the American troops.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 23, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—The Carranza garrison at Madera continues to resent the presence of the American expedition, stirring up the civilians and soldiery and doing its utmost to arouse anti-American feeling, according to reports reaching General Pershing. The expedition remains practically inactive, though cavalry detachments are doing patrol work south of headquarters.

The Carranza forces in the field seem to be giving us a wide berth, none being camped near headquarters or near our line of communication. A small detachment of Mexicans remains in the vicinity of San Antonio and at Colonia Juarez.

General Pershing states that while he appreciates offers from women in the United States to send candies and other luxuries, the army has had full transportation of field necessities, has an ample supply of clothing and socks, and is supplied with everything else consistent with conditions here. Sickness remains at a minimum.

A fully equipped dental outfit is now relieving tooth sufferers, of whom there are many.

Mexican Official Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 23.—The Mayor of Ascension, in Northwestern Chihuahua, today sent to General Gabriel Gavira, at Juarez, commanding Carranza troops along the border, a protest against what were characterized as hostile acts on the part of the American troops. The Mexican official said the Americans were constructing fortifications about Ascension, which he called an act of depredation against the property affected, and one of apparent hostility against the Carranza troops, with whom the Americans were ostensibly co-operating.

30,000 TO NORTHERN MEXICO.

Carranza Troops Sent There to Deal with Bandits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Information was received by the State Department today that the Carranza Government had ordered 30,000 soldiers into Northern Mexico to deal with the bandit situation. The Washington Government has been urging the Carranza Government to cope with the situation, and in his conferences at El Paso General Scott made it plain to General Obregon that the United States felt obliged to maintain its forces in Northern Chihuahua until the de facto Government should give evidences of its ability to control the situation.

President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker have not decided what their attitude will be toward the 116 members of the Texas National Guard who have declined to respond to the President's call to the Federal service. Secretary Baker has a report made by Judge Advocate General Crowder, U. S. A., setting forth the law in the case, which provides for the court-martialing of those who fail to answer such a call into the Federal service, but said tonight he had not taken action in the matter. Reports to the War Department state that to date 3,354 of the Texas militiamen have been mustered in.

COL. SIBLEY AT MARATHON.

Returns to Arrange for Distribution of His Command.

MARATHON, Texas, May 23.—Colonel Frederick W. Sibley, commander of the bandit-chasing expedition into the State of Coahuila, accompanied by several staff officers, reached here late this afternoon from Deemer's Ford in an automobile. Major George T. Langhorne remained behind with the Eighth Cavalry troops preparatory to coming north.

The purpose of Colonel Sibley's visit to Marathon was to arrange for the transfer of his command to several points, principally Del Rio and Eagle Pass. He intends to establish his headquarters at Eagle Pass instead of Fort Clark.

IRISH VICEROYALTY TO BE ABOLISHED

Plan of Separate Parliaments for North and South Favored in Cabinet.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 24.—Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons today, will announce that the office of Viceroy of Ireland has been abolished, according to The Daily Express. Another post of importance under the Government will be offered to Lord Wimborne, whose resignation as Lord Lieutenant has not yet been accepted.

The Daily News says that the scheme for the solution of the Irish problem which has received the largest support in the Cabinet is for an agreement between the Irish leaders accepting the principle of separate Parliaments for Ulster and the rest of Ireland after the war, but until the end of the war the government to be in the hands of a coalition executive council, with the officers equally distributed between the parties.

IRISH M. P.'S NEAR BLOWS.

Timothy Healy and "Long John" O'Connor Squabble Over Prisoners.

LONDON, May 23.—A series of questions to the Cabinet Ministers with regard to the treatment of prisoners arrested during the revolution in Ireland gave rise to a controversy among the Irish members in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, replying to Laurence Ginnell, had said that conditions at first were uncomfortable, but that that was not the case now, when Timothy Healy, Nationalist member for Cork, remarked: "Is there a single word that you are getting from Dublin that is not false?"

John O'Connor, known as "Long John," who took a prominent part in some Irish scrimmages on the floor of the House of Commons in the Home Rule controversy of the '80s, said that yesterday he had visited the Wakefield prison and saw some of his constituents interned there who requested him to make public the fact that they were being well treated.

Mr. Healy made some remark which could not be heard, and O'Connor walked from his seat to the one next to Healy's, saying: "What's that you say?" Healy made no reply and O'Connor's colleagues forced him back into his own seat.

PRISONERS WELL TREATED.

Newspaper Men Invited to Inspect Detention Barracks in Ireland.

DUBLIN, May 23.—By invitation of the military authorities representatives of the press today visited the detention barracks where the prisoners, taken since the outbreak, are confined. The authorities emphasized a wish to dispel the belief that the prisoners were badly treated.

The first procedure when the prisoners are brought in is to supply them with forms of an application for release and to impress upon them the fact that the authorities are anxious to weed out the innocent and release them with the least possible delay. A staff of clerks is constantly employed in sifting the evidence for and against the men, and deals with as many as 200 cases daily. Twenty prisoners were released today. The work of the clerks, however, is complicated by the fact that some of the men give wrong names, using those of prominent loyalists.

There are now 400 prisoners in the Irish barracks and 2,500 in English prisons. The regulations for the prisoners are generous. They are allowed great latitude in letter writing, receiving visitors, attending to their religious duties, and exercising. Each man gets two blankets and as much underclothing as he requires. The food allowance includes tea, jams, bread, margarine, bacon, cheese, a pound of beef, and a pound of fresh vegetables daily.

The correspondents who visited the prisoners' quarters heard no complaints from them.

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A big banker said:

"Almost every man of fair ability has had at least one chance to become—if not rich, at least well-to-do.

"And nine out of ten missed it for the same reason. They *could not make up their minds.*"

That's the way lots of folks are born—to hesitate—and lose out. They buy land, they build, they buy stocks, *after* all these things have gone up. They *always* pay dear because they can't *decide.*

Are you going to do the same thing?

Here is a striking instance:

When the new Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was offered the public on India paper, in light thin volumes, it was frankly an experiment. It was new. No great encyclopaedia had ever been published in such form.

So, to acquaint the public with its beauty and its advantages, the publishers offered it at an especially low price, to early buyers. This price had soon to be raised, and the fact was widely advertised. But many still hesitated.

—With this result: that nearly two-thirds of the purchasers of the Cambridge University issue have paid an average of over $30 per set *more* than if they had seized the first chance.

—With a total loss of over *one million dollars.* Yet this was no added profit to the publishers. It was just *lost,* swallowed up.

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We believed there was a huge public which wanted the Encyclopaedia Britannica but could not afford to pay $166 or more per set for the Cambridge University issue.

So we arranged with the publishers for a new issue of the same work, unabridged, in a smaller form. We contracted with them for an enormous printing, and so were able to offer the public a wonderful bargain—the new Eleventh Edition, unchanged by a line, at *one-third* the price of the larger-sized work—the whole 29 volumes, the complete work, sent upon the payment of a *single dollar;* and small monthly payments after you have the books to use and enjoy.

Price to be increased $11 to $19

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Now the publishers notify us that they can supply us with no more sets at anything like present costs. The sets we contracted for are nearly all gone and it will be necessary for us to increase the price by $11 per set on the cheapest binding to $19 on the highest priced binding. And it is not at all certain that we shall be able to secure any considerable number of sets even at these prices.

Now! It is up to you. We give you this notice. Which will you do?

Are you going to be one of the people who hesitate, who put off? Do you belong to the people who can't decide—the people who always pay dear because they can't make up their minds? Are *you* going to wait—and pay more?

We have received to date more than 150,000 letters and inquiries regarding our offer of the new "Handy Volume" Issue. Of these it is probable that at least 25,000 people will eventually purchase it—at a higher price. That means that they, too, are going to throw away from a half million to a million dollars—just by waiting. This money will not come to us—it will not go to the publishers—it will just be wasted.

Are you this kind?

Every day you let pass without the new Encyclopaedia Britannica in your home, or at your office, may mean a real loss. In its 40,000 carefully written, practical and authoritative articles, you might find one new fact which might be worth to you hundreds or even thousands of dollars. Many people have.

And you will never be able to buy it so cheaply as now.

Motor cars and such things may go *down* in price, because a wild craze for them is on and the companies are now making huge profits. But the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is sold on the narrowest margin of profit, both to us and to the publishers, because we wanted this year to offer to our public the greatest bargain we had ever put before them. We cannot continue this sale at these prices. Paper, leather, and all the costs in manufacture have so advanced that it is impossible.

You need this great work. Your family—your children—need it. There are few gifts which wide-awake men and women would prize more than the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

In buying it you are absolutely *sure* it is the best that money can buy. The King of England or the Czar of all the Russias, or Mr. Rockefeller cannot buy a better; nor anything that is even second.

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No other work, in any language, has the same distinguished tradition as the Encyclopaedia Britannica. No other work has ever cost such enormous sums to produce. No other work represents so high a degree of authority in every branch of human knowledge.

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To prove that there is just as much in The Encyclopaedia Britannica for bright boys and girls as for grown people, the publishers of the Britannica have prepared a delightful little book full of pictures and interesting scraps of information, discovered by inquisitive boys and girls who know their way round in the Britannica. This handsomely illustrated book is worth owning and is yours for the asking. Some of the chapters are: "A Game Worth While," "Who's Who at the Zoo," "A Trip to the Art Museum with the Britannica Club," "The Nature Club Holds a Field Day," "How the Britannica Helped a Boy Find His Life Work."

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SETTLEMENT WORK REAL PREPAREDNESS

Dr. Moscowitz Tells Federation of Neighborhood Houses' Mission.

PRAISE FOR KINGSBURY

Miss Lillian D. Wald, at Convention Luncheon, Warns Against Spirit of Militarism.

The sixth annual convention of the National Federation of Settlements closed yesterday with a luncheon at the Hotel Majestic, which was attended by more than 650 guests. The topic for discussion was "The Neighborhood and Its Importance for the Nation," and among those who spoke were Miss Lillian D. Wald, Dr. Henry Moscowitz, Rowland Haynes, and Robert Woods. Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, President of the Federation, presided.

Dr. Moscowitz, in opening, said:

"I bring to you a greeting from the Mayor and the City Government. Before going on with my discussion I want to refer a moment to the man who is making a great struggle to obtain modern standards for our charitable institutions. He is not able to be here this afternoon on account of a little trouble in Brooklyn, but I am sure that you all sympathize deeply with John Kingsbury's non-sectarian fight for the foundations of our work.

"The settlement worker needs no bulky statistics to tell him of the need for small parks and various improvements necessary to the health of the people in the thickly congested districts of the city. The salvation of a neighborhood depends on the people dwelling therein and this phase of his work, the interpretations of the finest ideals of America to the immigrant and the revealing to the foreign born inhabitant of the vision of America's material and spiritual opportunities have a place in the preparedness movement in this nation. The mission of the settlement worker was a preparedness movement before that word was ever advertised or paraded for."

"We need some preparedness, I must admit," declared Miss Wald, "no matter what be the dreams some of us hold regarding a day of universal peace when quarrels may be settled in some other mode than by fighting. But as an organization we are challenged today by the spirit of militarism. Remember the five bills which the Governor of this State has recently signed providing for military instruction in the public schools, compulsory drill for all, compulsory registration of males eligible to be drafted in time of war."

Mr. Haynes, who is the Secretary of the Recreation Committee of the Board of Estimate, told about the work which recreation did toward helping the neighborhood.

"There are three reasons," said he, "why we should have neighborhoodization of public recreation in this city. First, in order to prevent duplication. Remember that there are about 680,000 children in New York under 15 years of age who must play away from home, of which the playgrounds reach about 25 per cent., and then only during the Summer.

"A second reason is that only in the neighborhood form of recreation the school child, high school student, working boy or girl, and adult may all be attended to. The third reason is perhaps the most important, for only by recreation can we build up a neighborhood feeling, and in this way, going from loyalty to the small group to the feeling of kinship to the larger, will come true patriotism, of which the neighborhood feeling is, after all, only the raw material."

Robert Woods, founder of the federation, described the spirit of work in the settlements.

"The nation is only the neighborhood writ large," he said, "and we are trying to get suggestions to bear on procuring a better life in the nation. The National Federation of Settlement Workers, who are trying to be better neighbors, aims to accomplish national results."

Gaylord White of Union Settlement presented a condensed report of the Committee on a Settlement Platform. Mrs. Simkhovitch announced that the next convention would be held in 1917 in Pittsburgh, and attempts would be made to make it international rather than national in character.

PUT OFF BAZAAR DINNER.

Executive Committee Postpones It to Avoid Interference with Work.

Not wishing to interrupt the successful work being done by the various field committees interested in making the Allied Bazaar the greatest function of its kind ever held in this country, the dinner and business meeting of the Executive Committee, which was to have been held at the Hotel Biltmore last night, was postponed until two or three days before the opening of the bazaar on June 3.

More than 1,000 invitations had been sent out for the dinner, at which the business of the bazaar was to have been discussed, but these were recalled when it was found that the dinner would interrupt the work of the various committees which are working in the East, many of their members being more than a day's travel from this city.

The bazaar, at which it is expected more than $1,000,000 will be raised, is to be held under the auspices of the National Allied Relief Committee, the War Relief Clearing House, and the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and will take place at the Grand Central Palace from June 3 to 14.

Names Supreme Court Justices.

ALBANY, May 23.—Governor Whitman today appointed George W. Cole of Salamanca, a former District Attorney of Cattaraugus County, and Wesley C. Dudley, former District Attorney of Erie County, as additional Supreme Court Justices in the Eighth District under a law passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

ENO NOT RATIONAL, SAYS HIS PHYSICIAN

Dr. Wylie Testifies That the Aged Man's Conduct Was Erratic at Times.

OPPOSED TO COLUMBIA

Showed Violent Dislike for University, the Chief Beneficiary Under His Will.

Testimony tending to prove that Amos F. Eno was not competent when he signed the document purporting to be his will, in which he left the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, was introduced yesterday at the continuation of the case before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury. Dr. Robert Wylie, for many years Mr. Eno's physician, who occupied the stand during the entire day, told of many irrational acts he had observed. He said they had convinced him that Mr. Eno was not capable of conducting his own affairs.

Examined by Charles H. Beckett of counsel for the contestants, who include Gifford Pinchot, Amos R. E. Pinchot, and William P. Eno, Dr. Wylie told of the treatment accorded by Mr. Eno to Antonio Delphino, a Venezuelan diplomat, who was a life-long friend, while the latter was his guest at Saratoga. The visitor was admonished by Mr. Eno not to overeat and not to drink wine. Mr. Delphino was rudely ordered also to move his chair from time to time to suit a whim of his host, the witness added.

Mr. Eno told him, Dr. Wylie continued, that his pet charity was the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which was to receive $1,800,000 in his will. On one occasion, about three years ago, Mr. Eno expressed his dislike of Columbia University and of President Nicholas Murray Butler because the latter was interested in Barnard College, which admitted women, Dr. Wylie declared.

"Mr. Eno said he did not believe in college education," the witness testified. "He said many times that graduates of colleges were usually bums and loafers. One time, when Professor Berg was dining with him, the Professor asked Mr. Eno what he was going to do with his money. At this, Mr. Eno struck the table and expressed his disapproval of colleges."

Mr. Eno had some very decided opinions on woman suffrage, to which he was violently opposed, the witness said. Dr. Wylie told of a dinner party at which Mr. Eno made disparaging remarks about prominent suffrage leaders, of such a nature that many of those present took offense.

During 1914, Mr. Eno became slovenly in his dress and habits, the witness continued. Before he had been known for his courtesy and his ability as a story-teller, but now he changed and became morose and taciturn, Dr. Wylie testified. Edmund Vigaut, Mr. Eno's valet, was unduly familiar with his employer, the witness said, frequently taking Mr. Eno by the ear and leading him to bed.

"Vigaut called Mr. Eno 'Baby,' and 'Old Boy,'" the physician added.

The witness said that Mr. Eno became so penurious that he would wait for an invitation out to dinner before ordering his housekeeper to prepare a meal. In 1914, the aged man went to Jekyl Island for his health, but persistently refused to remain quiet, the witness told the jury. Mr. Eno continued to fail, and Lucius M. Beers of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, who is accused by the contestants of having exerted undue influence over his client, made a visit to Mr. Eno.

"I told Mr. Beers that Mr. Eno was very sick and that I did not want him to transact any business with him except that of the most extreme importance," Dr. Wylie testified.

Austen G. Fox of counsel for the defense, began the cross-examination of Dr. Wylie at the close of the session. He elicited the information from the witness that he did not remember any of the guests at the dinner party at which Mr. Eno is said to have passed disparaging remarks.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

Traffic Club Has Annual Dance.

The Traffic Club of New York, of which T. A. Gantt, traffic manager of the Corn Products Refining Company, is President, held its annual entertainment and dance at the Waldorf-Astoria last night with more than 1,000 members and guests present. The vaudeville show, which was presented in the grand ballroom of the hotel, included motion pictures of the marching Traffic Club members in the recent preparedness parade. The members of the Entertainment Committee were Jarvis McCrea, Chairman; William M. Agnew, James A. Hoffman, Ralph Stubbs, William Heyman, R. C. Smith, and M. E. Whitehead.

GREW WILL SEE LANSING.

Oral Report on Conditions in Germany to be Made by Gerard's Aid.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Joseph Clark Grew, Secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin, who arrived in New York today on the liner Frederik VIII., will visit his home in Boston before reporting to the State Department in Washington. At the State Department today it was insisted that Mr. Grew had come to the United States only on leave of absence.

The arrival of Secretary Grew has been looked forward to by officials of the department, as it will enable Secretary Lansing to obtain from him personally considerable confidential information regarding conditions in Germany and respecting matters that Ambassador Gerard could not fully report by cable.

While it is insisted that nothing but personal matters prompted the return of Mr. Grew, it is true that Administration officials expect to receive from him an oral report along important lines, regarding the attitude of the German Government with respect to the new pledges to live up to international law in its submarine campaign, the details of Ambassador Gerard's recent personal conference with Emperor William at the German Army Headquarters, and similar matters.

On arriving here yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., Joseph C. Grew, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, said that he and his wife had come over to see their children, who had been separated from them since the beginning of the war.

Another passenger on the liner was the Rev. James Dickey, who has been pastor of the American Church in Berlin for twenty-one years. He did not appear optimistic regarding the prospect of peace.

"All Germany seems to be standing at the back of the Emperor," he continued, "and there appears to be an equal determination in Great Britain to support the King. I can't see where the peace overtures are to come from."

William A. Brandt No Better.

The condition of William A. Brandt, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Surety Company of New York, who attempted to kill himself with a penknife in the Hudson Terminal on Tuesday, and who has since been critically ill in the Hudson Street Hospital, was said last night to be unchanged.

Will Asks Burning of Portraits.

In the will of Elihu Chauncey, filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court, it is stipulated that the executors are to burn the portraits of two cousins of whom he was very fond. The estate, which is valued at $10,000, is divided among several relatives.

Mr. Ira J. Ackerman

Polhemus Printing Company says of TOKYO BOND:

"WE have used Tokyo Bond since it was first made and have always found it satisfactory in every respect.

"It presents a good appearance and the large variety of weights and colors cover practically every requirement."

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Manager

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"The High Priced Look Without the High Price"

UNIFORM PRICE

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8 Sizes, 4 Weights, 12 Colors

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"Not a Wrinkle at the End of the Trip"

The Ideal Outing Trunks

GRAND PRIZE HARTMANN WARDROBE TRUNKS

All the apparel you will need for sports and dress—carried so neatly and carefully that there is "Not a Wrinkle at the End of the Trip."
This feature is made possible only by the exclusive "HARTMANN" Cushion Top.

No Excess Baggage Charges

—due to correct design and extreme light weight. Wonderful capacity and remarkable strength. The utmost in wardrobe Service and Convenience.

Celebrated Hartmann Grand Prize Wardrobes are made in all sizes. Prices range from..... $20 to $125

Travel with a "HARTMANN" and enjoy your trip. For sale by leading Trunk and Department Stores in this country and abroad.

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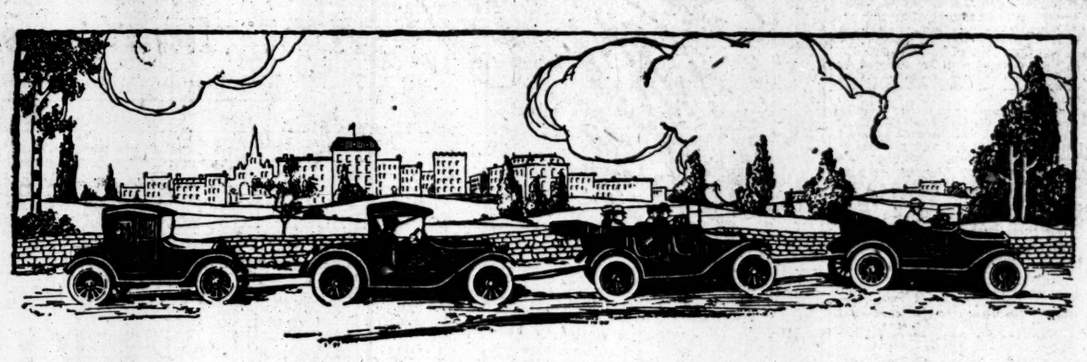

How the Texas Tube test happened!

IT nettled Bill Parr considerably!

So many Motorists had carelessly stated that "all Tire Tubes are just Rubber."

He determined to show some folks the *difference*, in a way they would never forget.

There were four Cars at the door, and their Owners or Drivers at his elbow.

To these he said,—

"Boys,—how *strong* do you think this Goodrich Brown Tube *actually* is?

"Do you believe it is strong enough to tow Mr. Oden's five passenger Car, with four people in it, from here for 20 blocks?

"You don't, eh!

"Well now here's a bit of a Bet I want to make with any, or all, of you.

"I will bet you a Dinner that this little old regular Goodrich Tube (34x4) will not only tow Mr. Oden's Car, but will tow *all three of your Cars*,—fully passengered,—through the streets, for the full 21 blocks (more than a mile and a half)—starting and stopping as many times as the crowd makes it necessary.

"I will,—if you Gentlemen are agreeable,—line up all four of your Cars, right here and now, take three regular Goodrich Tubes hap-hazard out of their boxes,—tie one tube between each two Cars, (which means hauling three Cars on the *first* Tube) and tote You-all that way to 'The Corners.'

"Are you willing to bet a Dinner that any one of the three Tubes will 'go broke' on the way, or show a flaw which would leak Air, or prevent its being used for its original Tire purpose afterwards?

"You are, eh?

"Well,—the Bet's on!

"Come along, and *you* be the Judges."

* * *

THE Dinner was a very Cheerful Affair.

As Oden said afterwards (when putting up his share of the Bet) "you could have bet me a Million on that, Parr, and I'd have taken you up,—even if I had to *borrow* the Million.

"I don't see how the blamed Tubes ever *did* hold out,—especially going up Saco St. under such a strain.

"With eight people in the last three Cars,—and a total load of over 8,800 pounds I sure thought to hear *something* snap before second block.

"Whaddye put *into* that brown Goodrich Rubber anyhow, to make it *hang together* like that?"

Fritz said that what puzzled *him* most was the brown Rubber Tubes "not being all *stretched out of shape* after such a tug, even if they *did* hang together at the finish.

"Look you," said he, "when we released the load,—after the Haul,—they instantly snapped back into just three-quarters of an inch longer than they were at the start!

"And that ¾ of an inch, they *took up* again in less than two hours rest."

* * *

"WELL, boys,"—Bill Parr remarked,—as he smoothed out a wrinkle in his well-filled vest, "*that'll* stop the Argument about *all* Tire Tubes being 'just Rubber,' won't it?

"If the Brown Stuff that toted all you Heavyweights,—and your Cars,—for 21 Blocks without a Sign of Heavy Duty afterwards, isn't something MORE than 'Just Rubber,' like other Tubes,—then you'd better buy the 'Just Rubber' kind hereafter.

"I'm going to ask *all* of you to sign your names to this 'Texas Tire Tube Test,'—just to show that you have taken part in a *regular* Exploit which is mighty well *worth* recording."

So indeed they did,—and here is the affidavit!

AFFIDAVIT

This certifies that we, the undersigned, took part in and witnessed, the Texas tube test referred to in the advertisement entitled "How the Texas Tube Test Happened!"—that the test was made on date of Nov. 11, at Waco, Texas, the distance covered being twenty-one blocks and that the result was as described.

Signed— W. M. ODEN
J. M. NASH
B. A. FRITZ
W. A. PARR

Subscribed and sworn to before me by W. M. Oden, J. M. Nash, B. A. Fritz and W. A. Parr, this the 3rd day of May, A.D. 1916, at Waco, Texas.

Signed— J. G. WREN,
Notary Public,
McLennon County, Texas.

Now what *think You* of these GOODRICH Tire Tubes that could *bear up* under such a gruelling test?

Reflect that they *cost* you no more than the "*ordinary*" Tubes you so carelessly accept!

GOODRICH "Texas—Test"
INNER-TUBES
TIRES
New York City Branch 1780 Broadway

JEWISH ORDER ASKS INQUIRY INTO MILITIA

Order of B'rith Abraham Takes Action on Max J. Klein's Charges of Discrimination.

200,000 IN BROTHERHOOD

Resolution Urging Governor to Institute Public Inquiry Unanimously Adopted.

Not contented with the action of Governor Whitman in appointing Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury to investigate the charges made by Max J. Klein that, because he was a Jew, he was barred from the Second Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., by Captain Howard E. Sullivan of Battery D, the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham has requested the Governor to institute a public inquiry at which both the complainant and the accused may be heard. This action was taken through a resolution adopted unanimously yesterday by 1,400 delegates, representing 200,000 citizens, at the annual convention of the brotherhood at the Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West Forty-fourth Street.

Former Judge Leon Sanders strongly supported the resolution from the platform. Samuel Littman, who in 1913 almost caused Governor Sulzer to threaten to disband the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., of Brooklyn, through his fight against the alleged racial discrimination shown against him by Colonel Henry C. Barthman, addressed the meeting. He explained that the investigation of Adjt. Gen. Hamilton, appointed by Governor Sulzer, had not been in his favor, and that it was not until an investigating commission had been appointed that his contention was justified and evidence was taken which caused Colonel Barthman to be reprimanded. For this reason a commission to conduct the inquiry rather than the investigation of an individual army man was requested.

Text of Resolution Adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Charges have been preferred by one Max J. Klein, a resident of this city and a citizen of this State, against one Howard E. Sullivan, Captain of Battery D of the Second Field Artillery of the National Guard, complaining that the said officer of the militia denied said Max J. Klein the opportunity to enlist in said battery, and to render military service to the State because of the applicant's race and creed and said charges have been referred by his Excellency, the Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State, to the Adjutant General of the National Guard for investigation and report; and

Whereas, We believe that voluntary service in the army and navy of the United States and in the National Guard is a supreme test of good citizenship and "untainted Americanism," and regard any individual in official position or in private place who retards or prevents that service on the ground of a citizen's race or religion as a recreant to his oath of office, and a traitor to the spirit of our institutions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the 1,400 delegates of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, representing over 200,000 citizens of Jewish faith, the majority of whom are residents of this State, in annual convention duly assembled at the Amsterdam Opera House, in the City of New York, this 23d day of May, 1916, do unanimously and respectfully petition the Governor of the State of New York to cause to be conducted, not merely an ex parte investigation into the subject matter of said charges, but to institute a thorough, impartial, and searching inquiry, at which both the complainant and the accused shall have an open, public hearing, and in the event that the evidence establishes the allegations of the complainant that the official relation of the accused with the National Guard be severed to the end that the foul blot of bigotry and intolerance be erased forever from the escutcheon of the National Guard of the Empire State; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge spread these resolutions on the minutes of this order, and forthwith transmit the original thereof to his Excellency, the Hon. Charles S. Whitman.

Mr. Klein, who has brought the charges, said yesterday that one of the Sergeants to whom he had applied for admission suggested that if the Jews wished to enter the Guard they form a regiment of their own. A scrutiny of the roster of Battery D indicates the possibility that a considerable percentage of Jews has been admitted to the regiment. The roster shows the names of 58 privates. Of these there are about 24 men whose names indicate the the likelihood of Jewish origin.

When Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Division Commander of the National Guard, was told of the proposal that a Jewish regiment be formed, he most emphatically denounced the suggestion.

"It would be against all of the traditions of the National Guard," he said. "Officially we propose to leave nothing undone to kill any anti-Semitic feeling that may exist. When it does appear, the sentiment of the service is against the feeling and against those responsible for it."

Major General O'Ryan stated that it was quite possible that Mr. Klein had been turned down for other than racial reasons, although he was not personally acquainted with the facts in the case. He said that about five of every seven applicants for the National Guard are rejected. The most common causes for rejection, he explained, were defective vision, flat feet, under height, under weight, insufficient muscular development, defective hearing, poor teeth, and adiposity.

He explained that a Captain of a company could reject a man summarily even though he may measure up to all of the physical requirements. This discretion, he said, was left to the Captain in order that the morale of the troops might be maintained, for it has been thought that a company of men congenial to one another makes the most efficient fighting force. Racial feeling, however, he said, should not be permitted to enter into the Captain's choice.

Sanders Heads B'rith Abraham.

The Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, at the concluding session of its thirteenth annual convention, held last night at the Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West Forty-fourth Street, elected the following officers: Grand Master—Leon Sanders; Deputy Grand Masters—Gustave Hartman, Abraham Rosoff, Max H. Schoen, Emil Zucker, Dr. George Sulton, Phillip F. Levy, Otto S. Hirsch, Hyman Winick, Jacob Zuckerman, and Jacob Eaton; Grand Secretary—Max L. Hollander; Grand Treasurer—David Goldberg; Grand Trustee—Benjamin Ehrenfeld, and Counsel of the Order—Adolph Stern.

SAY GOETHALS WILL RETIRE.

Reports from Panama That He Will Renew His Application.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Fresh Panama rumors that Major General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, contemplates retiring from the active list of the army almost immediately lack official confirmation in Washington, but it would not cause surprise here if he should now seek retirement.

Secretary of War Baker was asked tonight for confirmation of the reports from Panama, and replied that General Goethals had not made application for retirement or taken up the matter with the department. General Goethals made application to former Secretary of War Garrison for retirement last year, but withdrew his application in view of the large slides at Panama. He was not desirous of stepping out until the slides problem had been solved. The canal has been reopened, and reports from Panama indicate that the slides question is being successfully handled.

It has been the belief here that when General Goethals is satisfied there will be no more serious trouble from slides he will renew his application for retirement. Under the terms of the Act of March 4, 1915, providing for the recognition of officers of the army, navy, and public health service for their services in connection with the construction of the canal, General Goethals "may on his own application be retired by the President at 75 per centum of the pay of the rank upon which he is retired."

50,000 MINERS QUIT WORK.

Men in Pittsburgh District Dissatisfied with New Agreement.

PITTSBURGH, May 23.—Fifty thousand bituminous coal miners employed in the Pittsburgh district have quit work as a result of dissatisfaction over the wage agreement recently made with the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association, by officials of District 5, United Mine Workers of America. A convention composed of representatives of fifty-six local unions will be held here tomorrow to review the action of the Scale Committee. Some of the more radical of the miners favor the recall of the officials of the union who signed the wage scale.

The new agreement provided for an advance of 5 per cent. in wages, an increase in rents, and an increase of 3 per cent. in the price of powder for the men. The miners accepted the scale, but dissatisfaction arose after the first pay day, the men claiming that their wages were smaller now than under the old scale. Practically every mine in the district is closed, but it was said tonight that a majority of the local mills have stored away sufficient coal to last them three weeks.

Beauty Contest Winners Arrive.

Five young women who won a beauty contest conducted by The St. Augustine (Fla.) Record, arrived in New York yesterday on the Clyde liner Lenape from Jaksonville. The prize awarded each of the winners was a trip to New York, a visit to the Hippodrome and a chance to pose for a one-reel movie in a New York studio. In the party are the Misses Edyth Klair Korbett, Gretchen Oldfather, Rebecca Botkowsky, Ruth Moeller, and Ida Lewis Floyd. They are chaparoned by Mrs. R. B. Jarvis.

MUSIC NOTES.

Chevalier Oscar Spirescu, the Rumanian conductor who was brought to America by Henry Russell for the Boston Opera, was engaged yesterday to direct a series of concerts to be given by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra this Summer in the Zoological Garden in the Ohio city. Mrs. Charles P. Taft, President of the organization, negotiated the contract with Chevalier Spirescu. Before going to Cincinnati he will finish his work of conducting the rehearsals for the performance of Verdi's "Requiem" to be given at the Polo Grounds Sunday afternoon, June 4.

Mrs. John W. Nichols, associate of the Royal College of Music, London, will assist at the pianoforte at Elinor Foster's dramatic recital for the Belgian Relief Fund, under the auspices of the Manhattan Chapter of D. A. R., Friday afternoon at the Hudson.

Mrs. William R. Chapman, President of the Rubenstein Club, has named George Dostal as tenor soloist of the club for the coming season.

The commencement exercises of the Institute of Musical Art will take place at Aeolian Hall Thursday night of next week. The program will be given by the candidates for diplomas, who are Marion R. Kahn, Helen Whiteman, Charles G. Vardell, and Marie L. Roemaet.

Frederick Fradkin, who was a member of the orchestra that played for the Russian Ballet during its recent engagement here, will play for the benefit for British, French, and Belgian blind soldiers tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Cope has given up his role in "Erstwhile Susan" and has gone to Windsor, Vt., to confer with Winston Churchill about the forthcoming production of his novel, "Coniston," in which Mr. Cope will play the principal role of Jethro Bass. Matt Hanley has succeeded Mr. Cope in Mrs. Fiske's company.

Joseph Ritter of Corey, Williams & Ritter has accepted for production a three-act farce by Frank Ferguson entitled "For One Day Only." Mr. Ferguson is the author of several playlets that have been produced in vaudeville.

Daniel Frohman and John Philip Sousa yesterday acted for the movies their roles in the cup presentation ceremonies at the Strand next Tuesday. The cup is to be presented to Carl Edouarde, conductor of the Strand orchestra, by some of the regular patrons of the theatre, and the pictures of the event will be shown at the Strand and in theatres throughout the country.

Lew Fields's new musical show, "Step This Way," will be presented at the Shubert Theatre next Monday night. The first performance will be given tomorrow night in Atlantic City.

A delegation of Friars will see their brother Friar George Beban's motion picture, "Pasquale," at the Broadway Theatre tomorrow night.

Louise Dresser has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for his new farce production, "Nothing but the Truth." She will make her first appearance in the play next Tuesday at Indianapolis.

OPENING OF 'CALIBAN' POSTPONED BY RAIN

Extra Performance Next Week of MacKaye Masque for Last Night's Ticket Holders.

REHEARSE PLAY IN PUDDLES

Scenery, Painted in Oil, and Mechanical Devices Suffer No Harm from Wet Weather.

Rain prevented the opening performance last night of "Caliban" by the Yellow Sands," the masque written by Percy MacKaye for the culmination of the Shakespeare Tercentenary celebration in this city. If the skies clear today the first performance will be given tonight, otherwise there will be another postponement.

The committee's decision not to give a performance last night was reached yesterday morning, when it was apparent that the sun would not come in time to dry up the water-soaked seats in the wooden part of the stadium. The weather did not stop the 1,500 participants from going through another dress rehearsal last night in puddles of water and amid dripping scenery.

The weather man was cautious about predicting fair weather for today. "Partly cloudy and warmer" is the forecast. Fair weather is promised for tomorrow, however.

Last night's tickets are good for tonight if the opening performance is held then. If another postponement is necessary, the tickets are good for a special postponed performance to be held next week. Tickets originally issued for tonight will be good for a special performance next Monday. Arrangements for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday performances are unchanged. Last night's tickets may also be exchanged not later than 1:30 P. M. today for either Thursday, Friday, or Saturday. Tickets originally for tonight may also be changed for any of those performances.

The demand for $1 seats has been so great that all have been disposed of, the committee announced yesterday. There are many seats, not reserved, at 25 and 50 cents. These are directly behind the boxes.

Tonight was to have been School Night, and teachers and pupils were expected in large numbers. The change in schedule caused by the postponement brings School Night on the last performance, next Monday evening. Tomorrow night will be Municipal Night; Friday, College and Private School Night, and Saturday, Club Night, when many of the women here for the convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs are expected to attend.

Last night's postponement gave an opportunity for another light rehearsal, which was particularly pleasing to Joseph Urban, who planned the light effects. The small army of electricians, stationed all over the stadium, were put through all the light cues by Mr. Pickel, assistant to Richard Ordynski, the producer. The lights were run through the whole performance without a hitch.

The rain did little damage to the scenery and properties. George Francis Brown, who is in charge of the mechanical side of the masque, said yesterday. They were especially prepared to stand wet weather. Oil paints were used on all of the scenery, so the all-day rain did not make the colors run.

Miss Isadora Duncan, who is here on her way to South America for an engagement, volunteered yesterday to dance as an added attraction of "Caliban." Miss Duncan will appear at all performances of the masque.

SINGS FOR DUBLIN STRICKEN

John McCormack's Concert at the Century Yields $9,000.

John McCormack sang last night at the Century for the benefit of the unfortunate of Dublin, and as often happens when the Irish tenor gives a concert hundreds who could not be seated were turned away. As it was the overflow filled the stage. The receipts from the sale of tickets aggregated between $8,000 and $9,000, this amount being made possible by the paying of premiums for some of the seats. Nicholas Brady gave $500 for five seats and Otto H. Kahn, who secured the use of the Century, paid $100 for four. The fund was swelled further by the sale of autographed photographs of the singer. The total amount will be forwarded to Dublin today by cable.

Mr. McCormack began his musical career in Dublin, and his affection for the city and its people prompted him to organize the benefit. In a brief talk made during intermission Dudley Field Malone said that the concert was given as a testimonial of love, and not as one of partisanship. The war, he said, had strengthened the national spirit throughout the world. Mr. Malone had as his guests at the concert Miss Margaret Wilson of Washington and Colonel E. M. House.

Mr. McCormack's program included a group of Irish ballads, some of which he used to sing in Dublin. He was as generous as usual in the giving of encores. Donald McBeath, violinist, played and Edwin Schneider was the accompanist.

The group of young women who sold programs and pictures included Mabel Taliaferro, Jane Grey, Gertrude Walxel, Anne Meredith, Gertrude Dallas, Louise Collins, Dorothy Bernard, Ethel Lewis, and Eileen Huban.

WILL WED VISCOUNT'S SON.

Peggy Rush, Actress, to Marry the Hon. George St. John Brodrick.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 23.—The stage and peerage are to be connected by another link. The Chronicle was informed today that the Hon. George St. John Brodrick, eldest son of Viscount Middleton and heir to the peerage, is to marry Peggy Rush, who began her stage career as a member of a musical comedy chorus.

Peggy Rush appeared in New York last season. She came to America last Fall as a member of the company that was seen in Vachell's comedy, "Quinneys," at the Mexine Elliott Theatre. The engagement was not a long one and Miss Rush returned to London.

POLICE EDICT AT YORKVILLE.

Audience Dismissed, as Changes in Playlets Had Not Been Made.

Several hundred men and women who went to the Yorkville Theatre last night with the idea of seeing a program of German playlets given by the stock company there were disappointed because there was no performance. The interruption was the result of the interference of the Police Department, which notified the theatre management after last Saturday night's performance that two of the playlets on the bill would have to be toned down before they could be given again.

Since the policy of presenting a Continental variety bill was adopted at the Yorkville several weeks ago Police Commissioner Woods has received complaints as to the alleged improper nature of some of the playlets offered. Commissioner Woods made no arrests, but notified S. Rachmann, manager of the company, and Arnold Korff and Mizzi Gizzi, the principal players, that changes in two of the current sketches would have to be made. It was found impossible to make the changes in time for last night's performance, and, while the players were on hand, the audience was dismissed. The theatre will resume tonight.

OPERA HOUSE PARROT GONE.

Mme. Musains Mourns Loss of Actor in "Der Rosenkavalier."

Any one who finds a stray parrot on the window sill this morning will not only win a reward and soothe an aching heart, but will perform a service to art as well, by returning it to the Metropolitan Opera House. The bird, which has a coat of many colors, is the property of Mme. L. Musains, wardrobe mistress of the Metropolitan, and until his disappearance yesterday was her pride and joy.

The parrot came into Mme. Musains's possession when a feathered actor was needed for "Der Rosenkavalier," the Strauss opera sung at the Metropolitan for the first time two seasons ago. As the beauty was needed at every performance of the opera he was adopted by Mme. Musains, who kept him in one of the rooms at the Opera House. Yesterday the room was empty and no amount of calling or crackers would bring the truant back. That is the meaning of the advertisement in the Lost and Found column of THE TIMES today.

Aid for Crippled French Soldiers.

Julia Marlowe's contribution to the entertainment she has arranged to be given for the benefit of crippled French soldiers at the Shubert Theatre Friday afternoon will be the reading of a series of poems. These will be Harold Begbee's "Verdun," Helen Gray Cone's "Hymn of Love," Rudyard Kipling's "For All We Have and Are," Rupert Brooks's sonnet, "1914," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

E. H. Sothern will appear in the first act of "If I Were King" and the second act of "The Two Virtues," Anna Fitziu will sing, Sir Herbert Tree will give a humorous reading, there will be a solo by Andres de Segurola, and Haidee Wright will give a playlet by Anthony F. Wharton, entitled "The Nocturne."

"Civilization" Film for Criterion.

Thomas H. Ince's eleven-reel motion picture, "Civilization," will be shown for the first time here Friday night of next week at the Criterion Theatre. The picture has already been exhibited in Los Angeles, where it is still on exhibition. A year was spent in photographing the picture, in which more than 40,000 persons took part.

WHAT PREPAREDNESS MEANS
A MOTION PICTURE LESSON TO AMERICA
HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
Official Pictures of the British Government, produced under the direction of CHARLES URBAN, showing how 5,000,000 civilians were turned into an efficient army in 15 months.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT
AND TWICE A DAY THEREAFTER AT THE
LYCEUM THEATRE WEST 45TH ST., Near BROADWAY.
SEATS NOW SELLING. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

SHUBERT THEATRE—FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:15.
Prices 50c to $2.50. 500 Good Seats 50c and 75c.
Julia Marlowe's Benefit
For the Crippled French Soldiers.
The Program: Julia Marlowe will recite Harold Begbee's poem, "Verdun"; Helen Gray Cone's "Hymn of Love," Rudyard Kipling's "For All We Have and Are," Rupert Brooks's sonnet, "1914," and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Sir Herbert Tree will recite Falstaff in the voice of Hamlet and Hamlet's soliloquy in the voice of Falstaff. E. H. Sothern, with Alexandra Carlisle and company, in the first and second acts of "If I Were King." Anna Fitziu and Mr. de Segurola of the Metropolitan Opera Company in solos and a duet, and Haidee Wright, assisted by Norman Trevor, Blanche Yurka, Julius von Elty and Daisy Belmore, in Anthony P. Wharton's one-act play, "The Nocturne." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42 ST. Evs. at 8. LAST MAT. TODAY—LAST NIGHT
Sir Herbert TREE'S Production
Merchant of Venice
ELSIE FERGUSON | TREE | LYN HARDING
Julian L'Estrange and Co. of 100.
TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:15
For a limited number of performances.
Sir Herbert Tree's Production of
Merry Wives of Windsor
with
HENRIETTA CROSMAN | CONSTANCE COLLIER | LYN HARDING
and TREE as Falstaff
Special Mat. Decoration Day, May 30.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Theatre MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

THE FALL OF A NATION
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 15 TIMES
JULIA SANDERSON in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN Extra Matinee Decoration Day

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100th performance at $1.50 Matinee TODAY. Real ostrich pom-poms.
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat.
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Margaret Anglin — Robert Helpmann
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"Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
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IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH
THE GREAT LOVER
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

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BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & May 30th.
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CALIBAN
By PERCY MACKAYE
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LAST NIGHT'S TICKETS GOOD FOR TONIGHT
NOTE: Seats originally purchased for tonight (Wed.) good for "postponed performance No. 2," to be given Monday, May 29.
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$5,000 TO ACTORS' WAR FUND
Sir Herbert Tree Adds $639 to E. H. Sothern's Donation.
Sir Herbert Tree announced from the stage of the New Amsterdam last night that he had received from E. H. Sothern a check for $4,861 as the latter's profits for his performances of "If I Were King" last week at the Shubert Theatre. Mr. Sothern arranged the performances for the benefit of the English actors at war, and before leaving London Sir Herbert founded the Actors' War Emergency Fund.
Mr. Tree said that he would add enough to Mr. Sothern's generous donation to make it £1,000, which he would send to London by special messenger in the person of Sam Sothern, who will sail Saturday on the St. Louis.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2.
LAST WEEK
And Farewell to the Stage,
E. H. SOTHERN
—WITH—
ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
In Justin Huntly McCarthy's
IF I WERE KING
Benefit of British Red Cross, excepting Sat. night, for Actors' Fund of America.

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Benefit of The Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.

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Cast includes: Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Tim Murphy, H. Cooper Cliffe, W. H. Ferguson, David Glassford, Oswald Yorke, Edmund Gurney, Leonard Willey.

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THE FALL OF A NATION

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1916.

THE GOVERNOR'S TASK FINISHED.

More than three thousand bills were passed by the Legislature which has just adjourned. Less industry might have merited more thanks. But upon the Governor's devoted head descended the uninvited and unavoidable task of disposing of the session's accumulation within a month after adjournment. It is too much to ask of one man. The Governor is fortunate in accomplishing it with so much to praise and so little to criticise. He could hardly have done more than to approve, as he did, all the sixty-five city bills which the Mayor approved. It would be hard to improve upon a clean score. The Corporation Counsel's assistant who has been watching legislation for the city, Mr. MCGOLDRICK, declares that no Governor has so closely followed the position taken by the Mayor upon city measures since the Constitution required their transmission to the city authorities for consideration.

The city was less fortunate at the hands of the Legislature itself. The Brown Committee proposed legislation, indorsed by the Tax Reduction Committee, which would have saved to the city $12,900,000. Of that the city will realize an economy of only $1,900,000, and none of that until after July 1, 1917. One bill not accepted by the Mayor—allowing Westchester County to tap the city water supply—was approved by the Governor, after it had been repassed by the Legislature. Upon the whole, it has been a session not unfruitful for the city. Some of the city bills which failed were left in a commanding position for future enactment, especially the bill for the insurance of the city's water supply against contamination by the act of the State.

One of the tasks for the Governor was approving or disapproving appropriations of $61,004,456. He disapproved of $1,901,006. The Governor had proposed a budget of $57,161,517, against corresponding appropriations last year of $60,343,281. The several appropriation bills, as the Governor now signs them, total $59,103,450. The result of the Legislature's increases and of the decreases, made with the Governor's assistance, is a net decrease under last year of something more than a million. Of the increases, a round half million went for the mobilization of the National Guard. The next largest is for new prisons, which surely are needed, whatever the dispute may be about where and how they shall be provided. There is provision for $352,000 for highway maintenance, to repair damage attributed to unusual Winter conditions. Perhaps if the roads had been better built the Winter might not have been so destructive. Among the largest of the Governor's cuts is $300,000 for legislative printing. The total was indigestible because it was not itemized, and the Governor wanted to see the items before he signed them. The legislative printing bill no doubt is excessive, but the saving should be in the ordering of the work rather than in not paying for work done. This charge will come up again, and the items will be illuminating, but the decrease this year will mean an increase next year. On the other hand, the budget otherwise is so highly "segregated," that is, the objects and amounts so clearly fixed, that the Governor promises next year an unusual total of unexpended balances to revert to the Treasury. He thinks the economies not now capable of being stated exactly will be between two and three millions. The hope of the avoidance of a direct tax next year lies in this backlog, combined with economy of an even severer order.

The Governor did not see his way to omit the tax for the sinking funds, which have been so mismanaged that they are in excess of requirements. Counsel consulted by him advised that, the surplus notwithstanding, a full year's quota of additional interest must be provided. Had the Legislature not made the appropriation from the general funds, they argued, a direct tax for a like amount would have to be collected. It would seem to be the sort of opinion which at least shows the way how to avoid the tax another year, whenever the funds are in excess of actuarial calculations. Under such conditions it would seem that, the money having been provided by earlier Legislatures, the requirements of the opinion might be regarded as satisfied. Certainly the way was found to avoid this tax by a former Governor, when the case was less doubtful and urgent. This item was the largest to come before the Governor, $6,216,914. It will be larger in future, as the debt grows. With the debt will grow the appreciation that the entire case regarding the sinking funds is in a condition requiring reconsideration.

THEIR THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL.

When the General Federation of Women's Clubs was founded, twenty-six years ago, a woman's club seemed to contemporary minds to be a harmless, unnecessary association of women for purposes of "culture," rather shallow in the view of the superior, sovereign male of the time—how are the mighty fallen!—a gentle dawdling with literature and art and music. When its first biennial convention was held in Chicago, in 1892, EUGENE FIELD must have been poking fun in his daily "Sharps and Flats" at "Dant" clubs and that sort of thing. Even for women to unite in sororities for mild mental cultivation was a sort of adventure. Simple, primitive America, which, however, could look back with amusement to a still simpler America, not then two generations away, when even men's clubs spelled iniquity to homekeeping folk that dined at 1 P. M.

Every year brought a larger field and freedom of thought to the associated women, enlarged their activities and interests, enlisted their fruitful efforts in a hundred concrete beneficent aims to the advantage of their village, their neighborhood, their city, their State, their country. Education, civic betterment, industrial reform, hygiene, sanitation, conservation, parks, forestry—what region of social and economic improvement have they left unvisited? Legislatures and Congresses are prompted and prodded by them. Withal, their earlier devotion to "culture" hasn't flagged. They have broadened and deepened their cultivation while taking an ever-increasing part in practical problems. Their clubs are not mere personal and social distractions. They are affected, so to speak, with a public use. They are for the common good.

In welcoming the 20,000 delegates of the women's clubs New York, which has this year the honor of being their biennial capital for the first time, remembers with pleasure that it was a New York woman, Mrs. D. G. CROLY, "Jennie June," who first had or expressed the happy idea of a convention of women's clubs. The town has the right to feel a certain paternal fondness for this fair assemblage. May the members of the convention have all good fortune in their serious deliberations and in their hours of ease! If the weather has been froward, the ladies don't have to be told that it is furnished by the Government, and that New York "positively repudiates" it, as a candidate for office says when a statement that he has made proves unpopular. This time of May used to be known seventy or eighty years ago, especially in Boston, as "Convention Week," and was too often the sport of the malignant Afrits of the clouds. The federation convention has two weeks to sit. It is sure of getting days in harmony with its gracious membership. If yesterday was too gloomy and "grouchy" for Caliban, today or tomorrow the repentant heavens will smile on most admired Miranda.

NATIONAL GUARD DEFECTS.

Evidence accumulates of the persistence of the old idea among some members of the organized militia that the State regiment to which a man belongs is, in a sense, a club from which he may withdraw at any time when he finds the service he is called upon to perform not to his liking. The War Department is now considering the advisability of trial by court-martial for 110 members of the Texas National Guard, recently summoned to duty by the Federal Government, for refusing to take the mustering oath; that is to say, for refusal to serve the nation. These men have only been playing at being soldiers, without any expectation of performing military duty in perilous positions. No doubt there are many men of the same quality in the National Guard organizations of other States. The response to the call to the border of the National Guard of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas has been disappointing to those who have had faith in the efficiency of the organized militia. Under the new military law, which the President is expected to sign this week, this disobedience to Federal orders will have serious results. Section 91 provides that the discipline of the National Guard shall conform to that of the regular army. The new oath prescribed in Section 70 promises allegiance to both the State and the United States of America. Eight sections are devoted to rules for court-martial and provisions for penalties for disobedience and other offenses. In order to justify the plan of federalization, to secure the adoption of which the National Guard has used its large political influence, the prevailing methods must be thoroughly reformed.

The club idea prevails in the selection of members of certain Guard organizations. MAX KLEIN, who has been refused admission to one of our field artillery regiments, is a citizen more than eighteen years of age and less than 45. He is not exempt from military duty, and under the law of both the State and the nation he is a member of the unorganized militia. There has lately been a general summons to service. Most of the regiments, if not all, are asking for recruits. The present recruiting system is wrong, of course, and must be changed in time. A recruit should be required to enlist in the National Guard and thereafter should be assigned to that particular organization in which he is most needed and for which he is best fitted. But while the system of recruiting by regiments lasts there is nothing for a young man who would enter the Guard to do but to apply to the recruiting officer of a regiment for admission. Qualifications for membership include physical health and good moral character. If a young man possesses these qualifications he cannot legally be refused admission to any regiment in which recruits are needed.

This fact must be forced upon the minds of all officers of the National Guard, which is no longer to be a social body, but is to be made an important branch of the military defense of the nation. The views of Major Gen. O'RYAN on this matter are perfectly sound. So are those of Governor WHITMAN. But it is to be feared that both the Commander in Chief of the National Guard in this State and his general officer will find it difficult to convince the officers of certain militia organizations that their boasted exclusiveness cannot be maintained when they receive pay from the Federal Government for their military services. It is not only that a young man like KLEIN has a right to serve in the organized militia. His country needs his services and those of many other able-bodied young men, irrespective of race or religion.

THE INVASION OF ITALY.

The flared-out top of the Italian boot is badly torn by coming suddenly against the Alps. A large, ragged piece hangs off to one side, between Austria and the Adriatic, in a very dangerous position. It might some day fall off, and that would be a calamity, for this ragged piece is one of the most valuable parts of Italy. In it lies Venice. Naturally, the Italians had wished for years to mend the top of the boot and get that piece sewed back into place. The difficulty was that the great mountainous wedge, called Tyrol, which inflicted the damage, was Austrian, and the Austrians wished it to remain so, because it was like always having a dagger started in the top of your enemy's boot, ready to rip him down to the heel, if provoked to do so.

To get possession of that Alpine dagger herself and then to mend the top of the boot by establishing an Italian frontier from the tip of the almost-torn-off piece right across the Austrian Tyrol to the Swiss border had been the dream of Italy for many generations. The possibility of realizing it at last was the strongest reason Italy had for joining in the war. Accordingly her first impulse was northward toward the Alps, which rise suddenly out of what was once the floor of the sea—that is, out of a low and level country. The crazy Austro-Italian frontier lay just within the mountains. The Italians pushed it a little bit northward and found the Austrian resistance too formidable to be overcome. The hand that clasped the Alpine dagger had the strength of long adhesion, and, besides, every one knows how hard it is to pry locked fingers open.

The Italian forces had made no headway for a long time, and were simply holding their new line inside the mountains, when suddenly the Austrians launched the present offensive. They are very strong in men and guns, and perhaps also in German skill, and they have already thrown the Italians back below their old frontier. The Austrian purpose is evidently at last to rip the boot—at least to tear off entirely the ragged piece that lies limp across the Adriatic Sea against Austria and contains Venice. They would have only to descend a few miles further, reach the level plain, and march in an easterly direction as far as from New York to New Haven. Unless the Austrians intend to undertake no less than this, it cannot be guessed why they should have launched this offensive at all, and if they do undertake to sever that ragged piece of Italy from the rest of the boot they will have to overcome the utmost resistance of which Italy is capable.

Italians would almost as soon lose the foot as that one piece of top. Their emotions are aroused as not before since the war began. "Our hour has struck," the people say. Italy for the first time is attacked. Her soil has been invaded. For this they may thank Germany, with whom, according to a legal fiction, they are technically not at war. It is unimaginable that the Austrians alone, without both the sanction and co-operation of the Germans, would have essayed an operation of such proportions. They might have men enough of their own, but they would probably not have either the ammunition or the guns. Besides, the methods appear to be characteristically German.

Not since the beginning of the war have the Central Powers maintained two offensives at one time. It cannot be supposed that their resources have so increased as to enable them now to begin dual operations. One thing at a time is probably the rule still. This attack upon Italy, therefore, doubtless follows the offensive at Verdun, as that unsuccessful operation followed the Balkan campaign. If that be true, we have the verdict of the German General Staff on its own work at Verdun. Verdun was unattainable. But terrain was won and a vast amount of French ammunition was destroyed. The aims of German strategy may be very simple, after all, namely, these: to keep the offensive always, to win as much ground as possible, and to oblige the enemy to use up his ammunition, so that he cannot act offensively in the intervals.

THE RESURRECTION OF CAMILLE DESMOULINS.

When MAXIMILIAN HARDEN is called a German Shaw, the title does not fit perfectly. The malice is there, but the differences are too wide. The displays of Puck-like deviltry are terrific in the wounds they leave, and in this he is not a brother of SHAW, but a reincarnation of CAMILLE DESMOULINS. CAMILLE made the enemy ridiculous and left him gasping with fury and unable to answer; but there was nothing slight or comic in the result; CAMILLE slew. So does HARDEN.

In the current issue of Die Zukunft he deals with the starvation topic, and most of his article is taken up with a translation of EDMOND DE GONCOURT's description of the sufferings of Paris in the siege of 1870. It is all done with the perfectly innocent object. HARDEN assures his infuriated victims, of reminding his countrymen "what a "burden of suffering and sorrow can "be borne by a people determined to "fight for freedom, for the right to "govern themselves, and for honor." Who can object to that? And yet not even a German can read the translation without seeing what nonsense it is to charge the Allies with inhumanity or violation of the laws of war in a food blockade of Germany in 1914, when the Germans were guilty of still worse crimes in directly starving the Parisians in 1870.

The Reign of Terror suffered little from the heavy-handed attacks of sober-minded and grimly serious opponents. It felt a mortal blow when CAMILLE DESMOULINS began the publication of The Old Cordelier, the Zukunft of that day. Why, even the method was the same—an innocent-looking and inoffensive translation. CAMILLE translated from TACITUS, with the laudable purpose of instructing the public in history. Only his translations were all of TACITUS's descriptions of a Reign of Terror in Rome, and his readers saw the stupid cruelties of their own rulers in a faithful and startling mirror, divested of all the false logic that masked them. There was only one possible answer to this, the guillotine; but the fatal blow had been struck, nevertheless, and after CAMILLE had been silenced the mass of humbug and false reasoning which constituted the excuse for the Terror was dying on its feet; it had only four months to live.

The only answer that can be made to the reincarnated Camille of Berlin is to silence him. No mass of humbug and false reasoning can long withstand this weapon, the inescapable weapon that cannot be dodged or foiled, the weapon of CAMILLE of Paris, of MAXIMILIAN of Berlin.

Senator TILLMAN will not have much time to carry out his plan to make the naval bill a measure for adequate defense. According to the program, it will be debated in the House all next week and passed on the Saturday before convention week. There will be no chance to make progress with it in the Senate until after both conventions, and the time will then be short. The bill should be operative by July 1. Any radical amendment will cause a delay in conference. It seems that either the House provisions as they are agreed upon must be accepted or there will be a perilous delay.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Hardship Without a Remedy.

In the letter of the Quaker mother who wrote to THE TIMES, protesting against the new State law which commands that her two young sons, with all the other schoolboys, shall receive, as part of the "preparedness" campaign to which she is opposed, the military training which her religious belief forbids, there is revealed the fact that New York is to be confronted, in this matter, by the always difficult problem created by the "conscientious objector."

It can safely be assumed that in this case the objection really is conscientious, and not a disguise for reluctance to meet a common obligation by sharing in the performance of a common duty. There will not be many cases of this more respectable kind, but, however few, they deserve sympathy, and there is no denying that their demand for an exemption from the general requirements is strongly supported by our constitutional guarantees of complete freedom in religious faith and practice. In the last analysis, however, their contentions cannot, or at least will not, be granted, for the reason that the guarantees mentioned are in fact, though not in form, qualified by a restriction, and the freedom never has been, is not, and cannot be complete. We do, indeed, come very close to letting people believe what they choose, but we do not let people do whatever their belief prompts.

There have been many religions, and there are still not a few, the followers of which, sincere as they may be, are forbidden here to follow the right as they see it and sternly punished if they ignore the prohibition. Our most familiar illustration is supplied by the Mormons, with their polygamous creed, and several other cults are under a ban even more severe.

The Quaker mother is indignant that, to save her boys from what she considers a wicked and corrupting influence, she seemingly must remove herself and them to another State. It is a hardship, and it may well be that soon she will find no State where conditions equally obnoxious to her do not exist. In that case the hardship will be increased, for then she must either submit or quit the country, and where she will go it is not easy to say.

Compromise is apparently impossible. Certainly "preparedness" is incompatible with the exemption from military training of all who choose to say that they have religious scruples about taking part in war or countenancing it, whatever may be the circumstances.

Efficiency That Is a Failure.

German efficiency, so often vaunted by the Germans themselves and so often admitted by others to be a most wonderful thing, approximating perfection as attainable by mere mortals, even though of the superman variety, was declared not to be efficiency at all by Professor JOHN FIRMAN COAR in the article printed by THE TIMES yesterday. His denial would be more surprising if suspicions that there is something wrong—something inefficient—about German efficiency had not been entertained and expressed by not a few other critics. Rather more clearly than the others, however, Professor COAR explained the apparent contradiction involved in calling a nation at once efficient and inefficient.

He did it by insisting that what passes for German efficiency—the something of undeniable reality and often enviable results—is merely a mechanizing or automatonizing of human activity, with the qualities, both good and bad, to be expected from such a process. As one illustration of what he meant he gave the German attempt by means of a "propaganda," to influence public sentiment in the United States. As a combination of many energies on the attainment of a desired end that movement was certainly magnificent. The "team work," as such, was admirable. Each participant in it had his assigned duty and performed it with stern devotion. But the result was failure, and worse than failure!

The plans so well laid and so well carried out not only did not serve the designed end, but they turned a general liking and respect, which the Germans in the United States unquestionably had before the war to a greater extent than either the British or the French, into an equally widespread antagonism.

Similarly, in the war itself, dauntless courage and perfect discipline have enabled the Germans more than to hold their own, as yet, against a continent in arms, but they have offended and alienated the civilized world and brought themselves to a position where, admittedly, they are fighting, not for victory, but for existence. That is not efficiency. At least it is not the higher efficiency or the higher expediency, and "mechanized human activity," Professor COAR's name for it, is as good as any other.

For Once Statistics Are Exciting.

How much a man has in the savings bank is commonly regarded as his private business and certainly no business of his employer, but the men who work for HENRY FORD give up—with great cheerfulness, apparently—some of the ordinary immunities and secrecies of life and let him tell as well as learn about their affairs a lot of things usually held distinctly personal. As a result, or one result, of this remarkable docility we are all and sundry enlightened, not, indeed, as to the amount each Ford worker has saved—that, as yet, Mr. FORD, though he knows it, has kept to himself—but as to the average amount which each of the many race groups employed by him has put in bank for use in the rainy day the coming of which for all is declared without denial to be almost as sure as the ultimate certainties of death and taxes.

It was to be expected—at any rate it is not surprising—that the American workers are at the foot of the list, with an average of only $204. But who would have imagined that Turks, who have never had any reputation at all as money-makers or money-savers, would stand first in this competition with the truly estimable average of $821? The Jews, with $641, are only fourth, for both the Austrians and the Armenians, as well as the Turks, are ahead of them, while the Germans, with only $348, are far behind.

More astonishment is in order at the relative positions of the Irish and the Scotch, for the former have the larger savings of the two, the figures being $343 and $275. The Italians are beaten by both the Hungarians and the Poles, while the English vie in extravagance or incaution with the Americans and are defeated by only a meagre $74.

To make these figures of real value we should know how many of each race are employed. Large numbers would probably tend to pull the average down, small numbers to push it up, so that the average amount, standing alone, is hardly a fair criterion.

A Lesson from Cartoons in Punch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this crisis in our national career it may be well for the pacifist friends to turn to the pages of Punch and study the cartoons therein set forth in '53 preceding the Crimean war. Then, as now, those gentlemen were asking the same old question: "Why? With whom could we have a war? Who is going to attack us?" Then, as now, they prated of the beauties of peace, of moral uplift, of charming theory as opposed to ironclad fact. Then should this mischievous class have been sternly silenced as now they should be in this country and a rule enacted that no one shall be permitted to discuss national defense or national war matters unless he has already served his country in a military capacity or is prepared to do so if war occurs. This would save us from the enormous class of those who have to lie and bask them in the limelight of metropolitan headlines—the professor, the priest, the hysterical whose slogan is "Peace at any price—even of honor."

Look up the cartoons for Feb. 12 and 26 in Punch of 1853.

G. CREIGHTON WEBB.

New York, May 22, 1916.

Dr. Popoff's Interpretation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no greater error than to protest against national preparedness on the basis of the words, "Resist not evil," for these words in no sense abrogate the great principle of love, the very foundation of Christianity. That love inspires and commands you to defend your friends and neighbors, that is, your people, and, if necessary, even to sacrifice your life for them, for "greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." When enemies of your country will come with the swords and cannons, your plain duty will be to meet and vanquish them with the same weapon, for "all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." To get the sword ready for defense of your country means preparedness. Is not that clear?

Dr. P. J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., May 15, 1916.

WHAT WAR MEANS TO FRANCE

Spirit of the Country Expressed in a Widow's Farewell to Her Son.

New York, May 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was not surprising to learn that the French felt hurt on hearing that the official spokesman of the United States had expressed the opinion that they were mad "beyond the limits of responsibility." As there was no intention to speak unkindly of a friendly nation, one might wonder at the expression, coming from the lips of a native-born American, of old American stock, whose memory runs back to the time when the people of this country, North and South, cherished ideals for which they were willing to make great sacrifices. May not the origin of the expression be found in continued efforts to accomplish a hopeless task, viz., to tot up the votes of an assumed universal referendum whenever any question arises, and to utter not one's own opinion, but what the presumed tally may indicate is the opinion of a possible majority?

What may be the opinion of a majority of the people of the United States touching the attitude and the actions of any one of the belligerents no one can tell. During the last fifty years this country has become a veritable Cave of Adullam. It would not be surprising to find that in the conglomerate mass of people which has been swept in here from every quarter of the globe there is no intelligent appreciation of what this war means to the people of France. What it does mean, to all of them, is best expressed by the farewell of the Breton mother, a sailor's widow, to her only son, a boy of 18. I have read it in no periodical here, but it is known the length and breadth of France. Théodore Botrel, "Chansonnier des Armées," has embalmed it in verse, and it is sung by poilus in the trenches and on the march. Noticing that her big boy was restless and unhappy, and divining the cause—a conflict of duties—she said to him unasked: "Embrasse moi et va-en, pour la France, Elle est ta mère, mon enfant, quand moi, je ne suis que ta p'tite maman."

There are millions of people yet in this country who can appreciate what a spirit this signifies and hail it with reverence and sympathy. God grant that should a day of bitter trial come to us there may be enough left of such a spirit here to save us as, please God, it will save France.

E. HENRY LACOMBE.

Italy Needs No Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to the letter by C. H. Meltzer asking help for the starving Venetian gondoliers, I am sure of interpreting the Italian point of view when I say that no such help is needed, wished, or wanted. There are no starving gondoliers or anybody else starving in Italy. There are ample supplies for all, and the Government is not letting anybody starve. There are also Assistance Committees in all the cities of Italy, relieving all special cases of need that may arise, especially among widows and orphans.

Mrs. Louise T. Brown must have known that all Italy has been ringing the last few months with protests against these well-meaning foreigners that send around the world their wails in behalf of starving Italians. Italy doesn't want outside help; does not need it. Italy will be grateful if such moneys collected would instead be sent to the invaded, helpless little nations—Belgium, Poland, and Serbia. Italy went into the war of her own free will, for her national territory, and Italy will go through the war with all the spirit of sacrifice and courage that will be necessary.

ALFRED MARZORATI.

New York, May 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in THE TIMES an article entitled "Starving Gondoliers," published by C. H. Meltzer at the instance of Mrs. Louise T. Brown of Venice. As a Venetian, absent only a short time from Venice, I wish to protest against this constant misrepresentation, well intentioned though it be, of conditions in my native city. One has only to read the daily reports of the various committees—public and private—for local relief, to say nothing of Governmental provisions for families affected by military service, to see that entirely adequate measures have been taken to attend to cases of actual need. We Venetians do not claim any larger measure of prosperity than that enjoyed by the belligerent nations generally at this moment. But any talk of "starving gondoliers" or "starving" anybody else in Venice is simply nonsense. I am further impelled, as a Venetian, to resent the implication that Venice is dependent for her livelihood on the patronage of the foreign tourists. We have in Venice a large and flourishing industry all our own. Far from being destroyed by the war, some branches of it have actually become more productive.

Professor ETTORE CADORIN.

New York, May 20, 1916.

Youthful Patrons of Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last week I had the pleasure of attending an afternoon performance of "The Tempest" at the Century Theatre. What interested me, apart from the excellence of the presentation, was to find in the audience over a thousand children from the public schools of New York. These children have evidently been well taught at school, and well disciplined; their behavior was perfect, and their appreciation of Shakespeare charming to witness. I have always hoped that in New York we might have the "High School Matinees of Shakespeare" that are such a feature in Paris theatres, where every year performances of French classics are given at low prices for the benefit of the boys and girls at the lycees. At last this dream is realized, and at the Century Theatre "The Tempest" may be seen by the school children at prices varying from 10 to 50 cents. I wish all the schools in New York would make an effort to induce the pupils to attend this play. My own enjoyment was immensely increased by the thousand children present.

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS.

Yale University, May 14, 1916.

The Flag in Vaudeville.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me space in your valuable paper to voice a protest I am sure is shared by many others. Stop German dog acts and Japanese tumbling acts using the American flag to do "stunts" with. I am a vaudeville artiste as well as an American, and I do think our flag demands more respect.

MARION WILDER.

New York, May 15, 1916.

A SOLDIER SPEAKS.

I do not fear the battles overmuch,
Nor yet the thought of death while life is young;
The cannon's threat from me no sigh has wrung,
And yet my constant agony of war is such
It keeps me thrilling, as at doom's own touch.
The wrong of it! The wretched, woeful wrong!
The lack of need! The worse than foolishness
Strikes at my soul—its blows strong and more strong
As I behold each comrade's brave distress!
Such strife proves barbarism's vicious clutch
On evolution! More, it tells man's place
In the great plan of world accomplishment.
Thus am I thralled with sense of my disgrace—
A fighting beast—on murderous deeds intent!

LURANA SHELDON.

AS WOMEN FEEL IN MAN'S ENVIRONS.

Some Work Because They Have To, Some Because They Like It, and the World Is None the Worse on That Account.

New York, May 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with interest and amusement the letter written you by Allen Palmer of Brooklyn regarding the women he meets in the crowded subways, going to and from their daily toil, and the appeal he makes to chivalrous manhood to take them from their employment and seat them in a home of their own to wash dishes, clean, &c. Mr. Palmer seems to think it is a crime against young womanhood to allow them to mingle with men in toil, but I fear there are many of us who prefer this daily routine to perhaps the dishwashing one. The women of today are no less gentle, no less refined, and the men of today no less capable of taking care of them, but the ideas of the women are changing, and some of them really do prefer taking care of themselves.

There are few men who blunder because of the pretty face of the girl or woman working at their sides. These men who do blunder usually go outside of their offices, as well as their homes, for that part of their life, and the girl who is priding herself on having a better hat than another girl is usually the one in the home for whom the man in the office is working. I suppose there is a lot of sympathy wasted by girls on their employers because perhaps they know better than any one else what the men are up against in their homes. Stenographers and other office girls and women have been called "love pirates," but the true "love pirates" are the wives and daughters of the men, not the girls who work for them. I think this will be found true in the majority of cases. A girl in business who understands the big and little things which happen every day to try the patience and nerve of the business men is better able to understand them and better able to help them to better things. If every woman in the United States had a year or more in a downtown office, that woman would make some man a better wife because of her wider understanding.

The girl who sits at home and takes things easy does not understand why, when a man comes home from business tired and nervous, he should not entertain them, go to dances, dinners, theatres, and go to his office the next day equipped to fight and win.

Mr. Palmer does not look deep enough into the pit—he skims the surface. Things would be all very lovely if we did not have to work and each one of us had some one to take good care of us, but times are changing, and the old order will never return. The girls in the offices do not expose their qualities to contamination, but rather make an office better for their being there, for the majority of men in offices and on the public highways respect girls and women of the working classes and curb their vehement language when they are around rather than give vent to it. I'm one of them and I know.

MARY J. SMITH.

Burden of Women Wage Earners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allen Palmer has taken the time and the pains to write to your paper in disparagement of women who work while men look vainly for employment. (There are men who work while women look for employment, but no matter!) He generously concedes, however, that some women wage earners are such by sheer necessity, "because they have no one to care for and support them." But, on the whole, he implies that women wage earners have taken the bread out of the mouths of their brothers that they might display additional plumage in their Sunday hats! Mr. Palmer asks, "Wherefore?" and cannot answer himself. Nor can I. Nor can any one else. For his premises are absurd, to wit: That women, from pure malice, make nuisances of themselves in Wall Street (sacred precincts!) and other offices (factories, mills, and sweatshops do not bother him so much); that they exchange a few dollars "for all the womanliness, gentleness, refinement, and tenderness of womanhood!" This explanation of an existing and widespread condition is so absurd that not even "feminism" can substantiate it. There are eight million women wage earners in the United States. Have they sold their birthrights for less than pottage—which, we may infer from the Scriptures, was a delectable mess, which is more than can be claimed for the fruits of wage earning as reaped by women? Have their employers been parties to a crime by tempting them with feather-buying lure? May the men who sleep on park benches, or slumber restlessly in Bowery shelters, or recruit the breadlines, point accusing fingers at us, and cry: "You took away our jobs! You made beggars and derelicts and thieves of us!"

It may be beside the mark to refer to it, but a recent canvass of the breadline "regulars," conducted by municipal investigators, disclosed the fact that only two or three out of hundreds would accept a bona fide offer of employment. It may also be beside the mark to mention it, but other investigations by the Federal, by State, and by municipal authorities have established that women and girls exist on their wages of $5 and even less, but do not receive in exchange for their labor enough money to tide them over even ordinary illnesses, let alone enough to buy them the latest thing in millinery.

It would appear that even the most calloused of masculinists might have it borne in upon him, by now, that women work for the same reason that men work—barring a few exceptions among both sexes—and that that reason is necessity, in its varying degrees, of course, but always necessity. To the woman wage earner's burden of necessity, however, is added the burden of blame, disparagement, and even insult. She who toils for whatever sum her labor may bring, in order to earn an honest living and retain an unsullied title to womanhood, is told by the Allen Palmers that she has lost "all the womanliness, gentleness, refinement, and tenderness of womanhood!" About the time that this loss occurred the Allen Palmers must have lost something, too, of the old chivalrous instincts. Let us not quarrel as to which was the prior loss, but confine ourselves to doing the best we can with things as they are. In this way we may be able to accomplish something more satisfactory than a recriminatory exchange of "bad names."

LAURA WILKIE.

Brooklyn, May 16, 1916.

Results of Economic Progress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Allen Palmer's letter in THE TIMES is a very good example of the peculiar logic people are employing nowadays—that of ascribing general conditions to individual causes. It is on the same principle as if some philosopher looked about him, and, noting that everybody takes food habitually, set himself to find out the reason for it, and noting the enjoyment which people take in eating, how they make up fancy dishes, eat to music, at all hours of the night, &c., decided that the reason people eat is because they enjoy it. As a matter of fact, of course, the enjoyment which people take in eating grew out of the necessity for it. The people who do not enjoy eating sufficiently do not survive, and are apt not to leave offspring. People usually get things just the opposite, as in the saying "Close the windows to keep the cold out," whereas what is done is to keep the heat in.

Mr. Palmer writes as if the swarms of women we see jammed in the subways, that work in offices, factories, sweatshops, and all sorts of places that are hardly fit for [illegible], much less women, are there because they like it. As in the case of eating we know that there are gourmands, so we know that there are women who would rather be in commercial enterprise than employed at home with domestic duties, but it is not because there are gourmands who live to eat that there are so many people eating, nor because there are some ambitious, restless women who prefer a commercial life to a domestic one that women are overcrowding the commercial world to their own detriment and the detriment of mankind, individually and as a race. Their likes or dislikes are concomitant phenomena. The real reason is the same as in the case of eating—necessity.

Men are not less fit and capable of supporting the weaker and gentler sex than of yore as far as their own capacity is concerned, but the environment has changed. If anything, man is perhaps more intelligent. To be sure, his physical energy has to a great extent taken the form of mental energy, and the necessity for persistence and endurance has been supplanted by a need for alertness and quickness to change. In other words, we have a different form of energy, but in the meantime the environment has changed out of all proportion.

It is as if a colony of ants at one period of their history moved grains of sand about individually quite easily, but having gained "intelligence" they worked co-operatively, and putting their grains of sand a number of them together, they had become cemented into pebbles which no longer could be moved except by numbers of ants working together. So that succeeding generations of ants found pebbles to deal with instead of grains. They might be individually just as capable as the preceding generation, but they could not handle their problems to advantage individually any longer.

By such combined labor more is accomplished, but with the human race an unfair distribution of the results of their combined labor causes each individual to receive less than an individual did before working independently. Thus there is much more scurrying around than before, only more uselessly, when the results are considered.

The young men human ants working in the gangs which only are able to accomplish anything are unable to get enough to marry, and the young ladies unable or unwilling to degenerate themselves and their offspring for the sake of reproduction must find some outlet for their activity, because inactivity means death. Thus they turn to charity work, bridge clubs, afternoon teas, or offices, or if they happen to be born in less fortunate families they do not even wait for a possible husband, but get out and hustle as soon as they are able, because with all the family working they now do not accomplish as much as the father alone used to accomplish. Having been driven into business, they soon take up questions relating to such activity, such as voting, for it is natural, if one has to be in the commercial world, to want to have a say in conditions governing it.

As far as feminism is concerned, how many of the poor victims, especially the young girls, know what it is? Even the ones who talk it act differently if they have a chance. Feminism is merely another concomitant.

C. B. GEORGEN.

New York, May 16, 1916.

For Value Received.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One cannot pass over the veiled contempt in Allen Palmer's letter on "Feminism," much as he has tried to cover it. To assert that girls enter the commercial field "for fun" is, to say the least, absurd. During the writer's five years' experience, she has seen none of it in New York business offices, nor has she come across the contaminating influences that would rob young women of the various virtues Mr. Palmer is kind enough to enumerate.

Furthermore, business men are not fools. They do not pass over a competent man and employ an incompetent woman because she is cheaper. Any of them will tell you nothing is more expensive than incompetent service. Moreover, they do pay for value received irrespective of trousers or skirts. A button for the man who allows a pretty face to interfere with the shaping of his career! A man with so little backbone wouldn't succeed anyhow. And I think an unprejudiced investigation will reveal the fact that not a few successes have been inspired by pretty faces. The picture we are asked to imagine is indeed a horrible nightmare. I think our friend should let some up-to-date ideas chase it out of his system, for I am sure it must be very bad for him!

Don't point your finger at the girls for the vast army of the unemployed. One has only to glance through the want ads in the daily newspapers to see the fallacy of such a statement. This great big world has plenty of room in it for us all, and there are plenty of positions for those who want them.

MARY MOONEY.

New York, May 18, 1916.

Manners Not Made in Offices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have worked in an office with men for a number of years, having begun from "sheer necessity" when quite young, and it is only fair to say that I have not been in the least contaminated by them. I have not become one whit less womanly, but if anything more so. Why should working in an office with men necessarily make a girl unwomanly any more than being married, or being brought up in a home with plenty of brothers? From an entirely feminine point of view I should say it lies with the girl.

Nor do I see why Mr. Palmer should take it for granted that men in off

20,000 WOMEN MEET IN ARMORY TONIGHT

Miss Margaret Wilson Guest of Honor at Biennial Convention of Clubs.

3 WIVES OF PRESIDENTS

Politics Among the Delegates Appears with Mrs. Hammond's List of Luncheon Invitations.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, will be the guest of honor at the opening session of the biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs in the Seventh Regiment Armory this evening. Governor Charles S. Whitman and Mayor Mitchel will welcome the 20,000 club women on behalf of the State and the city.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, the Federation President, will preside, and Mrs. Alfred H. Hildreth, President of the State Federation of Clubs; Mrs. Benjamin Prince, President of Sorosis, and Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the City Federation, will give the welcome from their respective organizations, which are the hosts to the visiting women. Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of the Local Biennial Board, will speak. There will be music by the Seventh Regiment Band, and the opening prayer will be made by Bishop Charles S. Burch.

Mrs. Hammond Host to 200 Today.

A luncheon of 200 covers to be given in the Rose Room of the Hotel Astor today is the first important social event of the General Federation, and some say the first big political move in the game of electing officers which is to be the event of the convention.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond is giving the luncheon, having taken over one that was to have been given to the State Presidents by the local Biennial Board. The guests will include the members of that board, the officers of the General Federation, and a long list which includes the wives of men holding prominent official positions or who have held them, and other friends of Mrs. Hammond.

One name which is not included in the list of guests is that of Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, the California candidate for President. Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, the Ohio candidate, is a guest as First Vice President of the General Federation. Members of the local Biennial Board said yesterday that the luncheon, aside from the different officers who had been invited, as such, was Mrs. Hammond's private affair, and she had asked her personal friends. Members of the California delegation felt that Mrs. Cowles, as one of the two candidates for President, as well as a distinguished club woman and ex-officer of the General Federation, had been slighted.

California Women Hurt.

No one apparently said anything out loud about the matter, but it became generally known that the California women were annoyed and they went to Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of the local board, to ask how it had happened. No one told what happened, but in some way it became generally known that the California women had pressed the matter and that Mrs. Brown had said something to the effect that Mrs. Hammond had sent a request to the board to ask who among the club women should be invited and Mrs. Cowles's name had been overlooked.

It is said that a delayed invitation may be received by the California candidate for President this morning. Among the guests already invited are Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. William Howard Taft, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National Suffrage President; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, the National Anti-Suffrage President; Mrs. Theodore Marshall, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Newton Baker, Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland; the Marchioness of Aberdeen, Mrs. Edward B. White, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Elihu Root, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Clara Spence, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and the wives of the English, French, Italian, Russian, Japanese, Argentine, Spanish, and Brazilian Ambassadors.

Mrs. W. J. Bryan a Guest.

One of the guests of the convention is Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who is at the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Bryan said yesterday that she expected to attend all the sessions, but she would not say that she would have anything to say in the interest of any question of peace and preparedness should come up at the convention under the head of educational matters, as it may.

Another guest at the Hotel Astor is Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, wife of Philadelphia's former Mayor. Mrs. Blankenburg is a delegate from the New Century Club of Philadelphia, and ex-Mayor Blankenburg, being here with his wife, counts as a club husband. Lord and Lady Aberdeen were at the Astor yesterday. Lady Aberdeen registered and Lord Aberdeen received one of the club husbands' pink tickets.

Mrs. W. H. Harding, one of the Federation ushers at the Hotel Astor yesterday, had two husbands put under her care, one by a troubled wife. Another husband himself asked for protection.

"Can I introduce my husband to you?" asked the wife. "I don't know what to do with him."

"What can I do? I'm lonesome," said the husband after the introduction.

"Go down to the marine aquarium," said Mrs. Harding, sympathetically.

They are talking of fixing up a day nursery to accommodate club babies at the armory so the mothers and grandmothers who have brought the babies along can attend the convention and feel that the children are safe. It will be decorated in blue, blue being the color for little girls, while pink is for boys. This is a woman's convention. One of the convention babies who have already arrived is Miss Emma Williams, a dot of a girl, whose grandmother is Mrs. W. J. Williams, a delegate from Illinois.

Short Frocks the Rule.

As more delegates arrive the interest in the Presidential election becomes stronger. The women standing for the Ohio candidate were wearing buttons with her portrait on them yesterday and the words: "For President, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath."

In spite of the rain yesterday the delegates whose trunks had come in had taken out some of their good clothes and wore all white tailor suits in the day time and all kinds of frivolous evening clothes at dinner. It looked as though some of the out-of-State club women were standing in shorter frocks even than the New York women and in the dining room at the Astor last evening one had to look twice at some of the women to be sure they were really grown up.

Some of the Ohio women got into trouble last evening by neglecting to engage a table in advance for dinner. About a dozen came down at 7 o'clock at the Astor expecting to dine together and had their feelings hurt for a time when they could not get into the dining room at once.

Three hundred club women were turned away from the dramatic entertainment given last evening by the local Biennial Board to the delegates and alternates to the convention of the General Federation of Women Clubs in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Edwin Arden had charge in the evening, and professional actors gave "Tempest and Sunshine." There was nothing special on last evening, and many women decided to take in the entertainment. There were over 3,000 present, many more than could be accommodated with seats. Minnie Dupree, Beverly Sitgreaves, Laura Burt, Rossmond Carpentier, Eugene Ormonde, Henry Stanford, Paul Gordon, Harold de Becker, and James Cooley were among the performers. Mr. and Mrs. Wilton Lackaye, Fola La Follette, and George Middleton, her husband, were among those who came in later.

BAKER STUDIES ARMY BILL.

Secretary Expresses Himself in Favor of Universal Training.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secretary of War Baker began an exhaustive study today of the Hay-Chamberlain army bill with a view to undertaking the authorized reorganization of the Regular Army and National Guard as soon as the measure is signed by the President.

Reorganization of the militia will be dealt with first. Senator Chamberlain conferred with Mr. Baker late today. The Senator said he planned to call up before the Militia Committee Friday his bill for universal military training in schools and camps.

Secretary Baker, for the first time since he became head of the War Department, expressed his views on universal military service.

"Every citizen is under obligation to serve for the defense of his country," he said. "In view of the universality of the obligation, I favor universal training through some system of selection that will provide adequate defense for the country."

He added, however, that he was not in favor of a system that would compel every citizen to become a seasoned soldier, and intimated his belief that compulsory service was unnecessary at this time.

GEER-CLEVELAND WEDDING.

Plans for Marriage of Vicar's Son in New Orleans on June 6.

The wedding of Enos Throop Geer, the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, S. T. D., Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York City, and Miss Mary Savage Cleveland, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bennet Cleveland of New Orleans, La., will take place at 8 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, June 6, in Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans.

The Rev. Dr. Geer will conduct the marriage service, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William Alexander Barr, Dean of the Cathedral, and Bishop Sessums, Bishop of Louisiana, will probably be present to pronounce the benediction. Miss Cleveland will have her sister, Miss Martha Baker Cleveland, as her maid of honor, and Mrs. Pierre Antoine Le Long is to be the matron of honor. The Misses Edith Clark, Carrie Walmsley, and Marion Cordill, all of New Orleans, will be the bridesmaids.

Mr. Geer's best man is to be his brother, William Montague Geer, Jr., of New York. The ushers will be Frederick J. Whitehead, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Elihu Root, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Clara Spence, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and the wives of the English, French, Italian, Russian, Japanese, Argentine, Spanish, and Brazilian Ambassadors.

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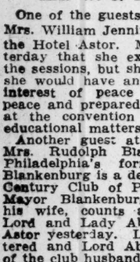
Scotissue Toilet Paper



How many sheets of toilet paper do you get for your money? You don't know, because a roll can be loosely wound to look big.

The only sure way to buy is to see the actual number of sheets printed on the wrapper.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

ScotTissue is soft as old linen, white and absorbent.

1,000 Sheets, 10c

Sani-Tissue Toilet Paper, "soft and cloth-like." Its balsam treatment makes it healing —your quality test. 2500 counted sheets in a carton of 3 rolls for 35c—your quantity guarantee. Ask your dealer.

SCOTT PAPER CO., 30 Church St., New York.
Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels

PRESBYTERIANS GET N. Y. CHARGES TODAY

Overture Committee to Make Report, Said to be Satisfactory to Both Sides.

ALUMNI DEFEND UNION

Assert Seminary Stands for Tolerance—Assembly Merges Education and College Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23.—The question of the alleged heresy of the New York Presbytery and the Union Theological Seminary and what should be done about it will come up for action tomorrow before the 128th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session here. This was announced late tonight by a representative of the assembly's Committee on Bills and Overtures, whose report, with a recommendation, will put the disposition of the heresy cases into the hands of the assembled Commissioners.

A peaceful solution of all difficulties will result, according to the statement. The committee's representatives said tonight after a meeting of the committee in the Hotel Chalfonte that a report had been adopted which would be "satisfactory to both sides." He refused to amplify the statement, but was positive that his prediction would be fulfilled.

The impression prevailed among the delegates that, so far as the New York Presbytery is concerned, a Committee on Visitation will be recommended which shall be instructed to determine the facts in regard to the admission to the ministry of candidates accused of unsound faith in the Bible. If the committee reports that it has found that the candidates in question were of sound faith and that, therefore, the Presbytery of New York was not disloyal in admitting them, those here who are convinced already of the heterodoxy of the candidates may fight the adoption of the report.

Everything, however, is speculation tonight. Some are accepting the prediction of a peaceful solution, others are expecting a bitter fight.

Less is known about the Union Seminary case than that of the Presbytery. The Committee on Bills and Overtures said tonight it was "considering the legal aspects of the case" as it affected Union, but what this meant no one was able to say and no explanation was given.

Candidate in Question Arrives.

One of the candidates in question, the Rev. Earl Leroy Douglas, was here today, and although it was said that he did not appear personally before the committee there was much uncertainty about his visit. He himself said that he came "just to see Atlantic City," and he refused to discuss the charge that he is a heretic. Mr. Douglas has been called to the Sixth Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C., but his installation as to the church's pastorate has been held up pending the decision of the assembly in the case of the New York Presbytery.

Union Theological Seminary tonight squarely was placed on a platform of religious "scholarship, tolerance, and service" as opposed to unalterable, dogmatic theology. This platform was in effect asserted by fifty of the seminary's alumni who are Commissioners to the assembly, and who gathered tonight for an informal diner at the Hotel Seaside. The alumni issued no formal statement, but all of half a dozen or more speakers, representing a long period of study in the seminary, enunciated the principles of religious liberty, independence, and progress, and none of them was challenged.

Dr. John Fox, the New York conservative who is fighting the seminary, was touched with humor by several of the speakers. Dr. Joseph Dunn Burrell, one of the Directors of the seminary, said he firmly believed that Dr. Fox would not have permitted either Luther or Calvin to belong to his church. Dr. Burrell added:

"I want to make clear the position of the seminary. We try to let the men think for themselves and teach them a spirit of tolerance. I wouldn't have the audacity to think all others must have the same beliefs as I have."

A member of Union Seminary Faculty, Professor J. A. Bewer, called the present Fundamentalist movement a part of a second reformation, which is following out what Luther began."

Deny They Want Compromise.

Some of those most concerned in the New York controversy said frankly today that they wanted no compromise. The Rev. Dr. William C. Hogg of Williamsport, Penn., asserted: "You may say emphatically that there is no compromise and will be none. We are facing every question in a manly, honest way. The question demands a solution, not a compromise."

James Deal Andrews, Lay Commissioner from New York, who is deeply interested in the question, asserted that, in his opinion, the New York Presbytery would not be satisfied with a compromise or postponement that accomplished nothing. "We want this General Assembly to make up its mind what is to be done," he added.

That there are those who are definitely striving to bring the heresy matters before the present assembly for open discussion and definite action, especially on the part of those opposed to the New York Presbytery and Union Seminary, was further shown today by the somewhat mysterious distribution of copies of a reprint of an article by the Rev. Dr. John Fox of New York, which was originally published in a New York newspaper last Saturday, and in which the case against the New York Presbytery was set forth.

Just before the 900 delegates adjourned today for the noon recess two negro boys, each holding 1,000 or more copies of the article, started to distribute them at the shore end of the pier, where the delegates returning from their meeting in Musical Hall on the sea end of the pier had to pass.

When Dr. Fox asked the negroes who had sent them to the pier with the copies of his article they referred him to the Rev. F. S. Tilden, negro pastor of the Jethro Presbyterian Church here, saying that he had employed them. To newspaper men Dr. Fox disclaimed any previous knowledge of the reprinting or distribution of his article, and in the presence of the reporters he instructed the negroes to cease the distribution. He himself took charge of their remaining papers, and said that he would see Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Tilden was entirely noncommittal about the incident when seen later, making it appear that whoever was responsible for the distribution did not wish his identity known.

"I sent the boys out with the papers," he said, "because I was told to do so. I am a member of the home committee in charge of the local management of the Assembly, and it was in my capacity as such a member that I employed the boys. The article does not necessarily represent my own views at all."

Get General Prime's Article by Mail.

Another case of propaganda became known today when it was learned that members of the Assembly had received anonymously through the mails copies of an article by General Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, giving an account of the alleged heresies of Union Seminary and recommending that the seminary be sued for the $5,000,000 in its endowment which was presented, according to General Prime, on condition that orthodox instruction be given. It is the writer's idea to start a new Presbyterian seminary in New York with the money thus recovered.

The assembly spent nearly all of today in debating the proposition to merge the Church's Board of Education and the College Board, and finally the recommendation of the Executive Committee prevailed and the merger plan was adopted by a heavy majority. The opposition to the plan was based on admitted legal difficulties—the present bodies, one in Philadelphia and the other in New York, are corporations, and some feared that the merger would run afoul of the Federal law in the first place, and in the second give an opening for suits to heirs and residuary legatees who might seek to recover funds bequeathed to one or the other of the present corporations on the ground that these funds could not be legally administered by the new corporation. The legal advisers of the assembly, while admitting these difficulties, thought that they could be overcome. The proposition finally adopted was:

Utilization of an entirely new and independent corporation to be created, constituted, and organized either under general law, or preferably by a special statute in one of the States where special legislation of this character is constitutionally permissible with such powers as will adequately enable it to acquire, become possessed of, and, subject to the jurisdiction and supervision of the General Assembly, properly administer the assets and property of each of the existing corporations under and subject, of course, to the terms, provisions, and conditions of any and all trusts that may relate or appertain to the assets and property of either.

The location of the headquarters of the new board, whether in New York or Philadelphia, has not been decided.

BABY HELPERS REPORT.

Clearing House of Infant Welfare Societies Hears of Work.

The Babies' Welfare Association, clearing house for all of the infant welfare societies, held its annual meeting yesterday at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, and reported on its work for the year. Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw, Director of the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health, addressed the association on the methods of his department.

Active co-operation has been maintained among 100 organizations during the year, and more than 8,000 cases have been handled through the central office for social workers and nurses. Through the generosity of several large ice companies 3,000,000 pounds of ice was distributed free during the Summer.

Mrs. Henry Villard was chosen Honorary President, and Dr. S. Josephine Baker, President, Dr. Reuel A. Benson Secretary, and Mrs. Richard Irvin Treasurer.

SELL SILVER TO INDIA.

Philippine Government Makes a Profit of 20 Per Cent.

MANILA, May 23.—Jeremiah L. Manning, Insular Treasurer, returned today from China, where he concluded negotiations for the sale to the Indian Government of 7,500,000 silver pesos at a profit to the Insular Government of 20 per cent. The bullion will be shipped immediately, British officials taking over the coin at Manila.

Mr. Manning went to China on May 13 with a commission to sell 20,000,000 silver pesos which the Philippine Government had stored at Corregidor. There has been a great shortage of silver in China and India, which caused the metal to be held at a high premium. At normal rates of exchange a peso is worth about 97 cents.

RELIEF IN SIGHT FOR POLES.

Gerard to Negotiate with Germany to Permit American Aid.

BERLIN, May 23, (via London.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, today received the British counterproposals to the plan submitted by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, for the feeding of the civilian population of Poland by the American Commission. Mr. Gerard will immediately start negotiations with Germany. He expects to see the Imprial Chancellor on the subject as a preliminary to opening discussions with the department competent to deal with the situation.

The British acceptance of the proposals to feed the civilian population of Poland by the American commission carries the stipulation that the relief must be applied to that portion of Poland in Austrian occupation, and not confined to that part occupied by Germany. Germany and Austria must also agree to properly care for the populations of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDES, 90 years old, widow of Andrew Andes, a glue maker of Williamsburg, died on Monday at her home, 1,858 Cornelia Street, Ridgewood. She was a native of Germany and had lived in the Williamsburg section for fifty-five years. Two daughters survive her.

Mrs. HARRIET JACQUES HOWELL, widow of James N. Howell, who was formerly a merchant at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Clark, 206 Warren Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fourth year.

HERMAN LECHTE, an assistant superintendent at the Kent Avenue plant of the American Sugar Refining Company and a member of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M., and of De Long Council, R. A., died at his home, 85 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 63 years of age and left a widow and a daughter.

WILLIAM H. RAKESTRAW, for twenty-eight years in the employ of the Adrian Machine Works, died on Monday at his home, 430 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE MATILDA McPHAIL, a first cousin of General ("Stonewall") Jackson and widow of Duncan McPhail, a soldier in the civil war who was killed in action, died on Monday at her home, 207A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 85 years. Mrs. McPhail was born in old Greenwich Village, Manhattan, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years. A daughter, Mrs. Charles Still, survives her.

HENRY BERTRAND, 73 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday at his home in Jamaica, L. I. He was for many years the assistant stage manager of the old Daly's Theatre in Manhattan. He was a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Veteran Association of New York City and of Alfred M. Wood Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. MARY ANN MAGILL, a daughter of the late Thomas McCann, a prominent contractor of Brooklyn, and widow of Francis Magill, a lawyer of that borough, died at her home, 1,115 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 80 years. She was born in Baltimore, Md., and left a son, James H. Magill, and a daughter, Miss Agnes I. Magill.

Mrs. CATHERINE J. BREMER, widow of John Bremer, a provision merchant of Brooklyn, died from apoplexy on Sunday at her home, 649 Lenard Street, Brooklyn, in her seventieth year. Mrs. Bremer was active in the work of the Greenpoint Methodist Church and was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and of the Board of Managers. She is survived by two sons, Dr. John Henry Bremer and John Elliot Bremer.

Dr. JOHN POST, a dermatologist, of 200 West Seventy-second Street, died on Monday in the Polyclinic Hospital.

Captain JAMES A. SHERLOCK, skipper of steam yachts, died on Monday at his home in South Boston, Mass., in his thirty-eighth year.

First Lieutenant LUTHER M. FERGUSON, U. S. A., Medical Reserve Corps, was killed in Washington, D. C., on Monday, by a fall from his horse. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1910.

ARTHUR J. MALLEY, a master carpenter of Flushing, L. I., died on Monday in his fiftieth year.

The Rev. CHARLES McMULLIN, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in West 125th Street, Harlem, died on Monday in the rectory of the church.

EDGAR M. HOOPES, Treasurer of the Wilmington Evening Journal, died on Monday at his home in Wilmington, Del., in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. MARIE L. McKEEVER, wife of Harris G. McKeever, a member of the firm of Kraus, McKeever & Adams, leather goods, died on Sunday at her home, 610 Third Street, Brooklyn.

Major WRIGHT RIVES, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly on Monday at his home in Hyattsville, Md., in his seventy-ninth year.

RAYMOND K. FREEMAN, Superintendent of the J. M. Brown Company of Harrison, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J.

JOHN R. LINDABERRY, formerly Recorder of Washington, N. J., died on Monday in the Soldiers' Home in Kearny, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. CLIFF, widow of Thomas C. Cliff, President of the Van Cortlandt Park Cricket Association, who died only a days ago from pneumonia, died on Monday from the same disease, at her home, 718 Lexington Avenue.

CHARLES H. T. GERSTENBERG, for many years in the carriage and automobile business in Clymer Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 96 Taylor Street, in that city, in his sixty-seventh year.

The Rev. ABNER MORRILL, who retired seven years ago, after holding pastorates all over this State, died yesterday at his home in Etna, N. Y., in his ninetieth year. He was one of the oldest alumni of Bowdoin College, being graduated with General O. Howard, Senator William P. Frye, Dean Everett of the Harvard Theological School, and Professor John H. Sewell of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

METHODISTS FAVOR VOTES FOR WOMEN

General Conference Commits the Church to the Equal Franchise Movement.

NEW MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Two Are Elected to Serve in Africa —Final Adjournment Deferred Until Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 23.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was committed to Woman Suffrage today through the acceptance of a resolution introduced by Judge Henry Wade Rogers of the United States Circuit Court at New York City. In addition to Judge Rogers, the resolution was signed by ex-Governor James F. Hanly of Indiana, ex-Lieut. Gov. Albert J. Wallace of California, Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, President A. W. Harris of Northwestern University, Chicago; President Samuel Dickie of Albion College, Albion, Mich.; Judge George M. Spurlock of York, Neb.; Justice John Marshall of the Supreme Court of Kansas, President Samuel Plantz of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.; Dean L. J. Birney of the Boston University School of Theology and other delegates of prominence.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, In the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church women have always been loyal and faithful workers, and

Whereas, We recognize that Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into politics more of the true spirit of practical Christianity, and

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church has always stood for justice and righteousness in social and political life;

Resolved, Therefore, that we, the delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of granting to women the political franchise.

"The act proposed in this resolution is an act of justice," Judge Rogers told the delegates. "In my opinion, women need the ballot for the same reason as men. Women should share in making the laws that regulate their lives."

The General Conference today elected the Rev. Eben Samuel Jonnson of Sioux City, Iowa, and the Rev. Alexander Priestly Camphor, a negro, of Birmingham, Ala., as missionary Bishops for Africa. Mr. Camphor is President of Central Alabama College and will go to Liberia as successor to Bishop Isaiah Scott. Mr. Johnson has been Assistant Secretary of the General Conference for twelve years. He served as chaplain of the Fifty-second Iowa Regiment in the Spanish-American War. He was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1866 and was educated at the University of Oxford, England.

There was great confusion in the General Conference today during a debate on the advisability of consolidating some of the weekly publications of the church. A vote will be taken tomorrow morning.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson will be returned to the Episcopal residence at New York City if the report adopted by the Committee on Episcopacy tonight is accepted by the General Conference. The other assignments agreed upon by the committee are as follows:

Bishop William F. McDowell, Washington, D. C.; Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, Boston; Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Philadelphia; Bishop-elect Thomas Nicholson, Chicago; Bishop Adna W. Leonard, San Francisco; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Denver; Bishop-elect Matthew S. Hughes, Portland, Ore.; Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, New Orleans; Bishop Frank M. Bristol, Chattanooga; Bishop William F. Anderson, Cincinnati; Bishop William Burt, Buffalo; Bishop Homer S. Stuntz, Utah; Bishop William O. Shepard, Wichita, Kan.; Bishop Frederick D. Leete, Atlanta; Bishop William A. Quale, St. Louis; Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, Detroit; Bishop-elect Frank M. Hamilton, Pittsburgh; Bishop Richard J. Cooke, Helena, Mon.; Bishop-elect Charles B. Mitchell, St. Paul; Bishop John L. Nuelsen, Zurich, Switzerland; Bishop-elect William Fitzjames Oldham, Buenos Aires; Bishop James W. Bashford, Peking; Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, Shanghai; Bishop-elect Herbert Welch, Seoul, Korea.

The bishops-elect will be consecrated on next Sunday afternoon. The General Conference, therefore, will not adjourn before Monday at the earliest.

MAY DRAFT MEN TO MILITIA.

Gen. O'Ryan Ready to Bring National Guard to War Strength.

The possibility of drafting men into the militia should the campaign to raise 3,000 men in thirty days, begun by the National Guard of this State on the first of this month fail, was yesterday discussed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. He said that during the first twenty-two days of the campaign 1,400 men had enlisted, and that he believed by the end of the month practically all the required number would have volunteered.

If this were not the case, however, and if it were found impossible to raise the National Guard to war strength through voluntary enlistment, he said that drafting would probably be resorted to. He felt confident that this would not be necessary.

"Should we be forced to draft men, however," said Major Gen. O'Ryan, "we would do so, as the law permits it, and we feel that the National Guard should be placed upon a war basis. It would not be the same as drafting for the regular army, which takes a man away from his regular occupation altogether. It would only be demanding of the citizens the duty which they owe each other in the matter of adequate protection."

POSTLEY ESTATE $3,369,138.

Army Officer's Widow Left Rich Paintings and Jewelry.

The estate of Mrs. Margaret Sterling Postley, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller, amounts to $3,727,785 gross and $3,369,138 net. Mrs. Postley was the widow of Captain Clarence A. Postley, U. S. A., retired. She died at the Ritz-Carlton on Nov. 7, 1915. The estate was divided equally between a son, Clarence, and a daughter, Mrs. Elsie Postley Currah.

The personal estate included many valuable paintings. Those appraised at the highest figures were "Portraits" and "Mlle. de Manare," by J. B. Greuze, $3,500 and $4,500; "Portrait du Chevalier" and "Portrait" by Jean Marc Nattier, $5,200 and $6,000; "Portrait of Denis," by Louis Tocque, $2,200, and "Pensant ils au raisin," by François Boucher, $3,300.

The largest holdings of stock were 16,000 shares of the Singer Manufacturing Company, valued at $3,340,000; 712 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad, $43,560, and 200 shares of the Pullman Company, $33,400. Among the personal effects of Mrs. Postley were pieces of jewelry of a total value of $73,000. The most valuable pieces were an oriental pearl necklace appraised at $55,000; a diamond tiara, $5,200, and a diamond ring, $3,000. There was also a chinchilla coat and cape worth $4,400, and a Russian sable coat, $3,750.

QUACKENBUSH JOINS IN SUIT.

Surrogate Admits New Claimant to Suydam Millions.

Daniel McLaren Quackenbush obtained permission yesterday from Surrogate Fowler to file objections to the probate of the will of his grand-uncle, Lambert Suydam, who left an estate valued at $2,000,000. Quackenbush was prevented from joining with other relatives in contesting the will at an earlier date, owing to the fact that he has been confined in a sanitarium by illness until recently.

The relatives seek to break the will on the ground of undue influence. Mr. Quackenbush, who is employed in Bridgeport, Conn., asserts that he is entitled to share in one-seventh of one-half of the estate in the event of the will being broken.

GEN. WOOD FOR PEACE.

Tells Bronx Board of Trade That Army Men Don't Want War.

Major General Leonard Wood and the officers of the Bronx Chapter of the American National Red Cross were the guests of the Bronx Board of Trade at a luncheon yesterday afternoon in Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

More than 300 members of the board attended the luncheon, at the end of which General Wood spoke on the work of the American Red Cross and made an appeal for adequate preparedness, which was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke of the great increase in the membership of the Red Cross since the need of it had been shown by the European war, and at the close of his address invited all those present to join the organization.

He started his plea for preparedness by saying that all the people of this country wanted peace, and that the best way to maintain it was by preparedness. The assertion that the officers and men of the regular army desire war General Wood branded as false. He said that the militia would continue to be a failure until it was brought under Federal control, and, in conclusion, emphasized the great importance of time in the preparedness movement.

CUNARD LINE IN A MERGER.

Provisional Agreement Is Made to Take Over Freight Line.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—A provisional agreement for the amalgamation of the Cunard and the Commonwealth and Dominion Steamship Lines was officially announced tonight.

The Commonwealth and Dominion Lines, Ltd., of London, owns and operates a fleet of twenty-four freight steamships at from 4,000 to 10,000 gross tonnage each, which are known chiefly in the Australian and East Indian trade. Twelve of the vessels, of which the Hawkes Bay, 10,841 gross tonnage, is the largest, are twin screw vessels. Some of them are the Port Albany, Port Augusta, Port Curtis, Port Hunter, Port Kemble, Port Lincoln, Port Macquarie, Port Philip, Star of Australia, Star of England, Star of India, Star of Scotland, Star of Victoria, and others.

Alfred A. Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line, has been associated with cargo steamships all his life, and since he took control of affairs the company has purchased a number of cargo vessels.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

HAMMOND—JOHNSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Johnston of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter Helen to Mr. Robert Stevens Hammond of Chicago, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hammond.

Married.

BROWNE—TWEEDY.—Tuesday, May 23, at the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. John Sheridan Telle, V. D., Eva Gregg, daughter of Mrs. Josiah Browne, to Joseph Lord Tweedy.

PARADISE—COREY.—On Saturday, May 20, at St. John's Episcopal Church, New Haven, Conn., by the Rev. Stewart Means, D. D., Clara Elizabeth Corey to Thomas F. Paradise.

BELL—SCHUMACHER.—May 21, Rosette Schumacher to Henry T. Bell.

Died.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, on May 22, in his 42d year, Henry Moore, son of Frances Hutchings and the late F. A. R. Baldwin of Allentown, Penn., and husband of Amy Frances Walker of Brooklyn. Services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn, Thursday, May 25, at 8 P. M.

BALDWIN.—Tuesday, May 23, at her residence, 3 Beech St., East Orange, Lillian Isabel, daughter of Frank S. and Mary Dennistan Baldwin. Funeral services Christ Episcopal Church, Main St., East Orange, Thursday, May 25, at 4:30 P. M.

BELLUCCI.—Antonio, at his home, 229 West 35th St., Tuesday, May 23. Notice of funeral in Thursday's papers.

COHEN.—Isaac. On May 23, 1916, my beloved husband and our dear father died. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, May 24, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., from 71 Clinton St., New York.

CONNOLLY.—On Monday, May 22, at Palisades, Rockland County, N. Y., Carlotta Augusta, wife of Edward Morgan Connolly and daughter of Annie Morrell and the late Joseph Emery Dow. Funeral services private.

CRITCHLOW.—In East Orange, N. J., on May 22, 1916, Thomas, beloved husband of Emma Critchlow, aged 84 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 177 North Maple Ave., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Montreal and California papers please copy.

DOYLE.—Suddenly, on May 22, Andrew Thomas, at his residence, 2,288 Grand Av., Bronx, beloved husband of Annie C., nee Tracy. Funeral Thursday, May 25, at 10 A. M., from Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av., near Fordham Road. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy.

GROESSER.—William Groesser of 802 Fairmount Place, Bronx. Funeral services Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral private, on Friday morning.

HALSTEAD.—Suddenly, at Unionville, N. Y., Emma Sayer, widow of John R. Halstead, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Funeral at her late residence May 26 at 2 P. M.

HORTON.—Philip H., suddenly, of 209 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, aged 66, brother of Grace and Howard Horton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNT—At Newark, N. J., at his home, 40 Park Place, on Monday, May 22, 1916, William Talmadge, husband of Lucy Southworth Hunt, in his 62d year. Funeral services will be held in Trinity Episcopal Church, Broad and Rector Sts., Newark, on Thursday, May 25, at 2:30 P. M.

JOCELYN.—Harriet. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Wednesday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors Fund.

KRAEMER.—May 22, Albert Kraemer, husband of Frances M. Kraemer. Services Wednesday at 7 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Thursday morning. Chicago papers please copy.

LYNCH.—William, suddenly. Funeral from John Graham's Funeral Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx.

MENDEL

TWELFTH CONSECUTIVE VICTORY GOES TO CREDIT OF GIANTS IN CLOSE GAME AT CINCINNATI

MATTY SALLIES TO RESCUE OF GIANTS

Big Six Quickly and Artistically Suppresses Ninth Inning Rally of Reds.

AN EVEN DOZEN STRAIGHT

McGraw's Men Corral Four Runs In Two Fruitful Sessions and Hold Their Hosts to One Less.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Big Six, the hero of many similar occasions, came to the rescue of McGraw's hustling Giants this afternoon and enabled the pennant chasers from Gotham to make it twelve straight by taking the second game of the series from Herzog's Red Legs. The score was 4 to 3.

Matty's chance to show his old-time cunning and also to demonstrate that he still had a jinx on the local men came in the ninth inning, with the Reds within one run of tying up the proceedings.

Rube Benton had gone along at a pennant-winning gait for seven full innings, not a Red crossing the platter. Then Benton weakened somewhat in the eighth and permitted his former teammates to score one tally. He floundered further into the mire in the final session, and McGraw rushed big Jeff Tesreau to the rescue. Jeff proved about as effective as Rube. After the Ozark twirler had pitched to one man, who hit safely and scored a runner, McGraw played his ace and rushed Matty to the centre of the battleground.

To say that the Old Master responded to the needs of the occasion would be putting it mildly. When Matty took his place on the mound he found Wingo on first and Louden on third. As the proper solution of the vexing situation he coaxed Groh into a grounder to Fletcher, who nailed Louden at the plate. Groh stole second, but Clarence Mitchell, a pinch hitter of renown, popped one up for an easy third and final out.

Benton started the scoring for the Giants in the third round, when he rolled one in front of the plate, which Clarke fumbled. Burns got a single to left, but was doubled up when Robertson hit to Herzog. Doyle came through with a single that scored Benton.

Schneider held the Giants runless from then until the seventh, when they pounded upon him for three hits, which, coupled with an error, produced the three final tallies of the visitors. After Fletcher had filed out in the seventh Merkle singled to left and McKechnie followed suit. Chase fumbled and Rariden was safe, filling the bases full. Benton laced out another single to left, scoring Merkle and McKechnie. Burns popped out, but Robertson singled to centre and Rariden scored.

Singles by Louden, Groh, and Mollwitz gave the Reds one run in the eighth. Herzog's single and his stop of second, followed by singles by Clarke, Louden, and Wingo, produced two more in the ninth. Then came the extinguishing act by Matty. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	PoA	CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	PoA
Burns,lf	5	0	2	1	0	Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Rob'tson,rf	5	0	1	3	0	Neale,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	4	0	Mitchell,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Clarke,1b	2	0	1	6	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	1	5	Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	2	13	0	K'fer,lf,cf	4	0	0	1	0
McK'ch'e,3b	4	1	2	1	3	Herzog,ss	4	1	1	3	5
Rariden,c	4	1	0	4	1	Clarke,c	4	0	2	4	0
Benton,p	4	1	1	0	7	Louden,2b	4	1	3	3	5
Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	0	Schneider,p	2	0	0	1	1
Math'son,p	0	0	0	0	0	Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	1
						a Fisher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	10	27	14	bMollwitz	1	0	1	0	0
						cEmmer	0	1	0	0	0
						dWingo	0	0	1	0	0
						Total	35	3	10	27	14

a-Batted for Schneider in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Neale in the eighth inning.
c-Ran for Clarke in the ninth inning.
d-Batted for Knetzer in the ninth inning.
Errors—Kauff, Chase, Clarke, Schneider.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Stolen bases—Doyle, Burns, Herzog, Groh. Sacrifice hits—Neale. Double plays—Louden, Herzog, and Chase; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Schneider, 1; off Knetzer—1. Struck out—Off Benton, 9 hits, 3 runs, in 8 1-3 innings; off Tesreau, 1 hit, no run, in no inning (none out); off Mathewson, no hit, no run, in 2-3 inning; off Schneider, 10 hits, 2 runs, in 8 innings; off Knetzer, 1 hit, no run, in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Fletcher). Struck out—By Benton, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

GIANTS REACH FOR RECORD.

Eight More Games In a Row Would Set New Figures.

The Giants' winning streak of 12 straight games places them well along the road to threaten the Major League record for consecutive games won. In the modern game, the record is held by the Chicago White Sox with 19 straight games won, under Fielder Jones in 1906. That club was known as the "Hitless Wonders," because, although winning the American League pennant and the World's Series, the team depended entirely on its pitchers, among whom were. Ed Walsh, Smith and Doc White.

The New York Giants, with Mathewson the main stay in the box, made a great record for consecutive games in 1905, when they won 18 in a row.

The old record for consecutive games won was made back in 1884 under the former rules, when the Providence Club won 20 in a row. A few seasons ago, the Washington Club won 16 games in succession.

One feature about the Giants' present showing which is encouraging is that they have won their 12 straight games on the road.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	9	4
Buffalo	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5	9	2

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	10	2
Toronto	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	9	2

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2	10	0
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	9	1

Providence at Montreal—Postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.Ct.
Richmond	14	6	.700
Newark	13	7	.650
Baltimore	13	8	.619
Providence	11	7	.611
Montreal	10	10	.500
Buffalo	7	13	.350
Rochester	6	14	.300
Toronto	5	14	.263

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Rochester.
Providence at Montreal, (2 games.)
Baltimore at Toronto, (2 games.)

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 2; Memphis, 1.
Chattanooga, 2; Birmingham, 0, (first game.) Chattanooga, 7; Birmingham, 3, (second game.)
Mobile, 7; Little Rock, 1, (first game.) Little Rock, 11; Mobile, 7, (second game.)
Nashville at Atlanta—Postponed; rain.

Military, Naval Tournament.—Sheepshead Bay. Afternoons 2:30, Evenings 7:30. Manoeuvres, Air Ships, Athletics, Music, Fireworks. Special Feature Wednesday night—Katherine Stinson, Trick Flying, with Fireworks. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
All games postponed—rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Washington	21	11	.656
Cleveland	21	12	.636
New York	14	13	.519
Boston	15	15	.500
Philadelphia	13	17	.433
Detroit	13	18	.419
St. Louis	12	17	.414
Chicago	13	19	.406

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	16	9	.640
Philadelphia	17	12	.586
Boston	15	12	.556
New York	14	13	.519
Chicago	16	17	.485
Cincinnati	15	19	.441
St. Louis	15	19	.441
Pittsburgh	12	19	.387

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

CUBS TROUNCE CHAMPIONS.

Phillies Emerge from Battle of Sluggers Badly Scarred.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Schulte's home run in the fourth inning of today's game with two men on bases was a large factor in the defeat of Philadelphia, Chicago winning 8 to 3. Niehoff's homer in the third accounted for two of the champion's runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	PoA	PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	PoA
Schulte,lf	4	1	3	3	0	Byrne,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Flack,rf	2	0	1	0	0	Niehoff,2b	4	1	2	0	0
Williams,cf	4	1	1	0	0	Stock,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Zimm'n,3b	4	2	1	1	0	Cravath,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Saier,1b	3	1	2	10	2	Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0
M'Carthy,2b	4	0	2	3	0	Paskert,cf	4	1	3	1	0
Fischer,c	4	1	2	7	2	Luderus,1b	3	0	1	7	2
Mulligan,ss	3	1	0	3	3	Burns,c	4	0	1	9	4
Vaughn,p	4	1	1	0	3	Mayer,p	1	0	0	1	0
						M'Clellan,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Chalmers,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aDugey	1	0	0	0	0
						bKillifer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	8	15	27	10	Total	34	3	10	24	11

a-Batted for Luderus in ninth.
b-Batted for Chalmers in ninth.
Errors—Niehoff, (2,) Zimmerman, Mulligan, (2.)

Chicago	1	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Paskert, Williams, Fischer, Flack, Saier. Home runs—Niehoff, Schulte. Stolen base—Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Flack, (2,) Mulligan. Double plays—Burns to Byrne, Saier to Mulligan, Mulligan to Saier. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 7. First on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 2; off McClellan, 1; off Chalmers, 1; off Vaughn, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 7 hits and 5 runs in 3 1-3 innings; off Vaughn, 10 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off McClellan, 4 hits and 2 runs in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher (with bases full)—By Vaughn. Left on runs in 4 innings. Struck out—By Mayer, 1; by Chalmers, 4; by Vaughn, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

CARDINALS BLANK BRAVES.

St. Louis Breaks Losing Streak at Boston's Expense.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—St. Louis broke its losing streak by defeating Boston here today 2 to 0. The Cardinals got a run in the second, when Hornsby singled, stole second and scored on Miller's single. Hornsby also scored for the locals in the fifth, when he hit over Snodgrass's head for a home run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	PoA	BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	PoA
J.Smith,cf	4	0	1	4	0	Maran'e,ss	3	0	1	0	3
Corhan,ss	3	0	0	2	2	Evers,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Collins,lf	4	0	1	1	2
Betzel,2b	3	0	1	4	4	Fitzpat'k,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wilson,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Konetch'y,1b	4	0	1	0	2
Hornsby,3b	3	2	2	1	1	J.C.Sm'h,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,1b	3	0	2	7	0	Snodgr's,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Snyder,c	3	0	0	5	0	Gowdy,c	3	0	0	5	1
Sallee,p	3	0	0	0	2	Ragan,p	2	0	0	0	5
						Keating	1	0	0	0	0
						Reulbach,p	0	0	0	1	2
Total	26	2	6	27	10	Total	33	0	7	24	16

a-Batted for Ragan in seventh inning.
Errors—Maranville, Bescher.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, J. C. Smith, Ragan. Three-base hit—Miller. Home run—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Maranville, Hornsby, J. Smith. Sacrifice hit—Corhan. Double plays—Betzel to Miller; Collins to Gowdy. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 2; off Ragan, 1; off Sallee, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 6 hits, 2 runs in six innings; off Reulbach, no hits, no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; by Reulbach, 1; by Sallee, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

PRO LEAGUE HAS FEW PROS.

All Except the Managers of Kitty Teams Are Amateurs.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., May 23.—Unique in the annals of professional baseball will be the 1916 season of the K. I. T., known as the Kitty League, scheduled to open today, with Hopkinsville, Ky., playing at Clarksville, Tenn.; Dawson Springs, Ky., at Madisonville, Ky., and Henderson, Ky., at Owensboro, Ky. The league, recognized by the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues as a Class D organization, will number among the players on each team only one man who has professional experience, he to be the manager. A low salary limit has been adopted, and President Frank Bassett of Hopkinsville predicts a successful season.

PFEFFER'S SHOOTS MOW DOWN PIRATES

Pittsburgh Batters Make Only Two Hits and Robins Register a Whitewash.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 23.—The Brooklyns played like champions here today, and with excellent pitching to lead them they whitewashed the Pirates by a score of 6 to 0. Big Jake Pfeffer had everything on the ball, and two little hits was the extent of the Buccaneers' cannonading. The Dodger mound artist was never in trouble, and the issue was beyond much doubt after the first two innings.

Hinchman got on in the second inning on Daubert's error, but he got no further than first. In the sixth inning the Pirates managed to get a couple of men on the sacks, when Gibson got the first hit and Pfeffer hit Johnston, but third base did not see a runner throughout the game. Knabe was hit by a pitched ball in the eighth, and Carey got a hit in the ninth, but neither man reached second.

The Brooklyns got a cheap run at the start. Hi Myers popped up a Texas leaguer back of first that either Hinchman or Johnston could have gotten easily, but the two men collided and Johnston dropped the ball, Myers reaching second. The latter noticed the two fielders scolding each other about who should have gotten the ball, and made a break for third, anchoring there safely. Daubert's hit brought him over.

In the second inning O'Mara led off with a safe hit, and went to second when Meyers walked, both men moving up on Pfeffer's sacrifice. Hi Myers singled, scoring O'Mara, and the Indian scored on Daubert's sacrifice fly.

In the fifth inning Kantlehner's hand was split when he tried to stop Daubert's hit through the box, and he gave way to Miller, who pitched the inning out and the next, no hits being made off him. In the seventh Jacobs went to the mound, and in the eighth a run was secured off him on J. Johnston's single, his steal of second, and Wheat's double.

In the ninth inning Babe Adams went to the box, and he was treated by the Superbas just as he has been by the New Yorks, Bostons, and Phillies. The Brooklyn boys garnered three hits and two runs off him in the last frame. After Pfeffer had fanned the air three times Hi Myers coaxed a walk, went to second on Daubert's third hit, and scored on Wheat's hit to left. Getz followed with a safety and Daubert ran over the plate for the sixth run.

Mike Mowrey made his reappearance at Forbes Field after nearly two years' absence, but didn't do much. The first time up he fanned, and the second time forced a man, then tried to steal second. When Umpire Byron told him out he was so indignant that he rolled over the ground in collie fashion. Byron became peeved at this and ordered Mowrey off the field, Getz taking his place. Hi Myers and Daubert materially aided Pfeffer in downing the Buccaneers. The score:

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	PoA	PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	PoA
Myers,cf	4	2	3	3	0	Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	1
Daubert,1b	3	1	2	9	1	W.J'ston,lf	4	0	1	2	0
J. J'ston,rf	4	1	1	4	1	Wagner,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Wheat,lf	4	0	2	4	0	H'chman,rf	4	0	0	5	0
Mowrey,3b	2	0	1	2	1	Schultz,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Getz,3b	3	0	1	1	1	Barnar,jf	3	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Knabe,2b	3	0	0	2	0	1
O'Mara,ss	3	1	1	3	2	Baird,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Meyers,c	3	1	1	6	0	Gibson,c	2	0	1	2	1
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	0	3	Schmidt,c	1	0	0	2	0
						Kantlehner,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Miller,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aCostello	1	0	0	0	0
						Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bVlox	1	0	0	0	0
						Adams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	11	27	10	Total	29	0	2	27	10

a-Batted for Miller in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Jacobs in eighth inning.
Errors—Daubert, W. Johnston, Wagner.

Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Wheat. Three-base hit—Myers. Stolen bases—Myers, J. Johnston, Getz. Sacrifice hits—Wheat, Pfeffer. Sacrifice fly—Daubert. Double plays—J. Johnston and Daubert; Carey and W. Johnston. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Kantlehner, 2; off Jacobs, 1; off Adams, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 2 hits, no runs in 9 innings; off Kantlehner, 5 hits, 3 runs in 4⅓ innings; off Miller, no hits, no runs in 1 2-3 innings; off Jacobs, 3 hits, 1 run in 2 innings; off Adams, 3 hits, 2 runs in 1⅓ innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, 2, (W. Johnston, Knabe.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2, by Kantlehner, 2; by Adams, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

MAY BE P. S. A. L. BASEBALL.

League's Games Committee Favors It as Championship Sport.

Baseball may be revived as a championship sport by the Public Schools Athletic League next year. At a meeting of the High Schools Games Committee last week plans for holding a championship tourney in 1917 were discussed. The opinion prevailed that the game will again be taken under the supervision of the P. S. A. L. For the past two years each school has drawn up its own schedule, and there is really no way of deciding the champion team.

F. D. Robinson, Faculty representative of New Utrecht High School, was elected Treasurer of the Games Committee at the meeting. He succeeds Dr. A. Way of Stuyvesant, who resigned after holding the position for several years, because of pressure of school duties. Entries have already been received for next season's soccer tournament from the following schools: Manual Training, Boys' High, Erasmus Hall, Commercial, Curtis, Townsend Harris, Commerce, Morris, Evander Childs, and De Witt Clinton.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 12; Milwaukee, 5.
Columbus, 8; Indianapolis, 2.
Louisville, 3; Toledo, 0.
Kansas City, 3; St. Paul, 2.

College and School Games.

At Iowa City, Ia.—Iowa University, 8; Wisconsin University, 0.
At Chicago, Ill.—Chicago University, 9; Northwestern University, 4.
At Middlebury, Vt.—Middlebury, 5; Massachusetts Aggies, 4.

YALE CREWS' FINAL SPIN.

'Varsity Beats Junior and Freshmen Eights Handily.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., May 23.—Yale's oarsmen today took their final practice before their 'Varsity and freshmen races against Cornell and Princeton next Saturday. The 'Varsity defeated both the second and freshmen eights in a mile race, and Assistant Coach Abbott said that the 'Varsity rowed in the smoothest form it had shown this season. The form of the freshmen also was improved.

There were no changes in the crew make-up. The race took place in a drizzling rain over the new course on the Housatonic River.

YACHTSMEN TO CELEBRATE.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Will Hold Rendezvous Friday.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will open its season with a rendezvous of the squadron at Seawanhaka Harbor, Oyster Bay, on Friday, to be followed by the May mess dinner at the clubhouse in the evening. On the following morning at 10 o'clock the season will be formally opened with the firing of a signal gun from Commodore Howard C. Smith's flagship, Zahra, the hoisting of the club burgee on the flagstaff, the simultaneous dressing of the ships of the fleet, and the declaration by the Commodore that the club is in commission for the season of 1916.

In the afternoon there will be the first race for the fleet of twenty-one one-design, sixteen-footers just built for club members by Captain Natt G. Herreshoff. There will also be races for the Outlaw and other classes, these to be followed by a formal reception by the flag officers at the clubhouse and an after-dinner dance. On Sunday the club chaplain will hold services on board the flagship at 11 A. M. The annual regatta of the club is scheduled for June 24. Races will be held every Saturday afternoon throughout the season for the new sixteen-footers, for a special trophy to be given the winner of the most races during the season.

PLAN HUDSON RACES.

Columbia Yacht Club Will Open Season with Seven Events.

For its opening regatta of the season the Columbia Yacht Club announces a series of seven races to be sailed over courses laid out from its clubhouse at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, on Saturday, June 3. All of them are open to boats owned by members of recognized yacht and motor boat clubs, and all will be sailed under the new rules of the American Power Boat Association.

The preliminary spins will be for open boats, those rating fifty-five and under, going twice over the five-knot triangular course in front of the clubhouse, with a run of three times over the course for those rating more than fifty-five. Express cruisers will sail four times over the course in their class, with a twice-around-the-course run for the cruisers, which will race in two divisions, the first including those fifty feet or under, length over all, and the second, boats over fifty feet length. Displacement racers and hydroplanes will make a thirty-knot run to Ardsley and return in their races.

The club's feature race will be that over a course from the clubhouse to, and around, the Ambrose Channel and Scotland lightships and return, a distance of fifty-two nautical miles. This is to be run on July 15 and will be the final event in the series of races for the long distance championship of New York Bay, which begins with the race to Block Island and return, under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, on June 24. The race will be run in two classes, for express cruisers of between thirty and sixty feet, and for cruisers between twenty-eight and fifty, the rating to be not less than 90 per cent. water line length. The race will be started at 10 A. M., with prizes in each class, and a trophy for each boat finishing the course in nine hours and not winning a prize.

The Race Committee this year is made up of Charles H. Moore, Dr. Daniel B. Brinsmade, J. H. Hallberg, Edwin A. Shewan, and Joseph H. Wallace.

MEDALS AS YACHT PRIZES.

Daily Trophies to be Awarded in Racing Cruise.

Still another distinct novelty is proposed by the Joint Regatta Committee, which is arranging details for the inter-club yacht race for the last week in June, starting from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's anchorage in Oyster Bay. It has been announced that gold, silver, bronze, and copper medals would be awarded as prizes in the daily port to port runs. These are to be struck from a die with a design emblematic of the cruise, and engraved on the reverse with the name and owner of the winning yacht and date of the race. As a rule, yachtsmen race for series prizes only, but the medal scheme was decided on to give added interest and a better chance for wide distribution of mementos of the first cruise of the kind.

Trophies for the series prizes have already been donated by some of the most prominent of yacht racing men, for whom they will be named. These are to be awarded on a point system, with a credit of one point for each race in which a yacht starts and finishes, and an additional point for each craft she defeats, the winning boat to be the one receiving the highest number of points. In computing points the maximum number of starters on any single day of the run in each series is to be used as the basis of computation, thus giving all competitors an even chance in the five sets of series races.

Sharkey to Box Sayles Tonight.

Bantamweights will be the principals in the feature ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club, West Thirty-fourth Street, this evening. The boxers are Jack Sharkey of the west side and Jack Sayles of the east side. The west side bantamweight is an agressive performer, while Sayles is one of the cleverest boxers in his class. In another ten-round bout Pete Hartley and Paddy Burns will be opponents. There will also be one six and three four-round exhibitions.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BELMONT WINS TWO EVENTS AT JAMAICA

Fernrock Takes Stuyvesant Handicap on Soft Track, While Sam McMeekin Also Wins.

Horses with a preference for a soft track had their innings yesterday at the Jamaica course, which was cuppy and uncertain. In spite of the weather and paucity of spectators, however, the racing was fairly good, and two or three of the finishes close. Contrary to the usual procedure after a night of rain, the scratches were few.

Two events were won by horses bearing the colors of August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club. These were the Stuyvesant Handicap, with $1,500 added, the feature of the program, and a selling affair at a mile and a sixteenth, which went to Sam McMeekin, who won a similar event on the opening day of the meeting.

The Stuyvesant was a six-furlong race for three-year-olds. The winner, Fernrock, was cleverly handled by Haynes, but the Rock Sand colt had to be ridden to the limit to beat Mustard by a head. The latter is a surprisingly fast colt and was going strongly at the finish. His owner, W. R. Coe, bought the youngster from James McLaughlin, and is said to have given $7,000 for him.

Nine horses went to the post, the only scratch being Miss Puzzle, which left Grasp to represent the Butler stable. Vermont, Grasp, and Prince of Como made the early running, but they were never really serious contenders. Third place went to Daddy's Choice, ridden by Garner.

A two-year-old selling race for fillies, which was the first offering on the card, was very easy for Solveig. There were only three starters, since Chatterbox from the Quincy Stable was blue-pencilled. In this Lobella made the pace from the drop of the flag. Keogh, on the winner, being satisfied to make his run on entering the stretch, let Solveig down and easily passed Lobella, winning comfortably with lengths to spare. Old Drury brought up the rear, ten lengths behind Lobella.

Archie Zimmer, who trains for H. A. Ferguson, registered his first victory of the meeting when he defeated a fair field of selling platers in a five-and-a-half-furlong dash for three-year-olds and upward. The gelding rushed into the lead the moment the barrier went up and sh ok off Culvert, who made an early challenge. He held it well to mount well in hand, at the same time never relinquishing his position in front. McTaggart made a determined effort to catch the leader, but was a length behind at the finish. Charmeuse undoubtedly would have made a better showing, but was pinned in on the rail. Even with this disadvantage, the mare came in third, less than a half length behind Agon.

J. O. Talbot's Monocacy was again winner of a mile and a sixteenth event for three-year-olds and upward. The veteran defeated R. T. Wilson's Nanshon, which on Saturday won at six furlongs. Lucky George did not make much of a showing in the early part of this race, but came on with a rush after entering the stretch, closed up a big gan, and jumped into third place.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two-year-olds, selling, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

Solveig, C. J. Brockmiller, b. f., 109 pounds, by Marta Santa-Reality, 7 to 10, to 5, out, (F. Keogh)..... 1
Lobella, Mrs. S. McNaughton, b. f., 96, 9 to 5, 1 to 3, out, (C. Kummer)..... 2
Old Drury, K. Patterson, ch. f., 105, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, out, (J. McCahey)..... 3
Three starters.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners since May 1, 1916; selling; purse $400; the winner to be sold at auction for $500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

Ancon, H. A. Ferguson's b. g., 6 years, 110 pounds, by Mazagan-Sister Juliet, 4 to 1, 3 to 5, 1 to 5, out, (F. Ball)..... 1
Agon, Millstown Stables' blk. g., 5, 115, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (J. McTaggart)..... 2
Charmeuse, E. C. Griffith's b. m., 6, 110, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (M. Garner)..... 3
Also ran.—Stellarino, Glint, Piquette, Culbert also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $400; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

Monocacy, J. O. Talbot's ch. g., 6 years, 111 pounds, by Hamburg-Monadour, 13 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, (R. Ball)..... 1
Nanshon, R. T. Wilson's br. g., aged, 116, 11 to 10, 2 to 5, 1 to 5, (J. McTaggart)..... 2
Lucky George, J. J. Shannon's br. g., aged, 107 pounds, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, (F. Keogh)..... 3
Golden Gate, Narmar, Monmouth also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stuyvesant Handicap, with $1,500 added; for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Fernrock, August Belmont's ch. c., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Rock Sand-Fermentation, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, 1 to 4, (J. Haynes)..... 1
Mustard, W. R. Coe's ch. c., 3, 100, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart)..... 2
Daddy's Choice, Emil Herz's b. c., 3, 100, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, (F. Garner)..... 3
Prince of Como, Vermont, Feminist, Whimsy, Grasp, and Peaceful Star also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $500; the winner to be sold at auction for $500; one and one-sixteenth miles; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 3-5.

Sam McMeekin, August Belmont's b. c., 4 years, 116 pounds, by Meddler-Quondam, 4 to 1, 3 to 1, even, (J. Haynes)..... 1
Ambrose, Marrone Stable's b. g., 6, 116, 8 to 1, 7 to 10, out, (J. Metcalf)..... 2
Armament, b. g., 5, 116, 3½ to 1, 4 to 5, out, (J. McCahey)..... 3½
Stalwart Helen also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

Wistful, James Butler's br. f., 112 pounds, by Star Shoot-Witfull, 11 to 20, out, (R. McDermott)..... 1½
Mary Powell, G. A. Cochran's b. f., 105, 16 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (J. McCahey)..... 2
Kebo, G. A. Cochran's b. c., 108, 16 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (J. Hanover)..... 3
Dear Trap also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Agon, 110 pounds; Wood Fair, 105; Spring Mass, 110; Rae B., 95; Ash Can, 105; Sir Denrah, 110; Patrick S., 110; Rey Oakwood, 115.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Aimee T., 100 pounds; Good Gracious, 105; Lantana, 96; Nonesuch, 109.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a furlong. Luther, 107 pounds; Juliet, 102; Monmouth, 97; Daingerfield, 102; Menlo Park, 102; Devil Fish, (imp.,) 112; Ahara, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Colorado Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Gainer, 118 pounds; Blue Thistle, 113; Figinny, 107; Star Gaze, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Perthshire, 110 pounds; Stellarina, 95; Chesterton, 115; Anacon, 115; Humili

DEAN TO MEET ROBESON FOR GOLF TITLE

ROBESON AND DEAN REACH GOLF FINAL

Will Meet Today for Interscholastic Title, as They Did in Last Year's Tourney.

CHAMPION BEATS HAMILL

Has Margin of 4 and 3 on Lawrenceville Player—Hunter Forces Dean to an Extra Hole.

The final round of the Eastern interscholastic championship tournament, which will be played at Apawamis today, contains the same two golfers who contested for the title last year at Wykagyl, Filmore K. Robeson of Pawling School, and Simpson Dean of Lawrenceville. Robeson, former North and South amateur champion and present holder of the Eastern interscholastic title, won his way into the final round by disposing of W. Hamill of Lawrenceville, 4 up and 3 to play, while Dean had his hands full in defeating his schoolmate, Thomas Worden Hunter, 1 up, in 19 holes.

The showers of driving rain that visited the Apawamis links yesterday could not dampen the spirits of the youthful experts, and they played good golf from start to finish. Robeson led in his match from the first tee, where his opponent topped his drive into the rough grass below the starting point, and he was never headed in the round of the links. He drove a long ball with a good carry that did a great deal to overcome the disadvantage of the short roll in the wet grass, and when Hamill took due note of the discrepancy between his own drives and those of his opponent, he was content to finish as close to Robeson as he could, without much hope of ever catching and passing the titleholder.

Simpson Dean started off in the lead, turned for home with a comfortable margin, and was 4 up with only 5 holes to go when Hunter, roused by the emergency, began to play sensational golf. He took two of the last four holes in one under par, and laid Dean a stymie on the eighteenth green. Dean was unable to negotiate the hazard, with the result that Hunter squared the match and the golfers continued to the nineteenth hole in the pouring rain. Dean recovered the use of his putter on this green and won the match.

The final match between Robeson and Dean today will be at thirty-six holes.

MARSTON HAS NICE ROUND.

Turns In Afternoon Card of 74 in Real Estate Tourney.

Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, New Jersey State champion, acting in his recently acquired capacity of real estate dealer, led the field in the annual Spring tournament of the Real Estate Board of New York, which was held over the Essex County Country Club links at Orange, N. J., yesterday. In spite of the rain and the heavy going the Baltusrol golfer made the morning round in 79 and the afternoon round in 74 for a gross score of 153. Although rated at 2 on the metropolitan list, Marston was forced to accept a plus 6 yesterday as his handicap. Even laboring under this difficulty he managed to equal the class A low net score for thirty-six holes made by W. P. Belknap of Richmond County, whose card was 94—95—189—30—159. Marston's low net afternoon card was as follows:

Out .....5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—41
In .....4 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 5—33 74

W. P. Belknap of Richmond County and A. Eakin of the home club tied for best net single round with net scores of 79 in Class A, and H. C. Richard of Baltusrol had the best selected gross score, taking both morning and afternoon rounds into consideration. In picking out the best scores on the various holes he compiled a card of 73 for the circuit.

W. C. Lester of Apawamis won the low gross prize in Class B with a morning round of 90 and an afternoon round of 89. Lester must have been inadvertently placed in the wrong class, for he led the other golfers by full fifteen strokes in the gross scores. With Lester eliminated from the low net prize competition in Class B, the trophy was captured by E. Sniffen of Baltusrol with a card for the morning round of 106, 27—79. Lester again came to the fore in the selected score contest with a 70 to his credit, but as he could receive only one prize, E. J. Belnicke of Nassau captured the trophy with an 80. The high gross score prize went to D. G. Scott, who plowed his way through traps and rough to a total of 273 strokes for the thirty-six holes.

The summaries:

Class A.—Thirty-six Holes.—Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 153 plus 6—159; W. P. Belknap, Richmond County, 189, 30—159; H. C. Richard, Baltusrol, 161, 0—161; F. M. Turrell, Montclair County, 169, 8—161; R. H. MacDonald, Apawamis, 195, 30—165; A. Eakin, Essex County, 197, 30—167; W. P. Jockin, Fox Hills, 183, 14—169; A. B. Ashforth, Sleepy Hollow, 181, 8—173; Victor Goodwin, Greenwich, 213, 24—189.

Eighteen Holes.—J. C. Bolger, Yountakah, 85, 5—80; Burgoyne Hamilton, Wee Burn, 92, 11—81; G. H. Abbott, New York Golf Club, 85, 3—82; J. W. Reinton, Jr., St. Andrew's, 91, 6—85; E. E. Zittel, Greenwich, 102, 15—87; R. H. MacDonald, Apawamis, 102, 15—87; J. H. Hallock, Oakland, 98, 10—88; Russell Marston, Essex County, 95, 6—89; H. J. Sachs, Inwood, 99, 8—91; H. H. Hazelton, Monmouth County, 101, 10—91; J. C. Davies, Arcola, 99, 6—93; F. W. Ford, Morris County, 102, 8—94.

Class B.—Thirty-six Holes.—W. C. Lester, Apawamis, 179, 32—147; E. J. Beinicke, Essex County, 229, 60—169; W. C. McNaughton, Pelham, 206, 36—170; C. D. Arthur, Wee Burn, 205, 32—173; W. H. Winters, Westhampton, 225, 48—177; W. H. Quinlan, New York Golf Club, 240, 60—180; Irving Ruland, Bedford, 245, 60—185; W. S. Hunter, Greenwich, 227, 40—187; R. Collins, Apawamis, 224, 32—192.

Eighteen Holes.—E. Sniffen, Baltusrol, 106, 27—79; J. S. De Selding, Nassau, 107, 23—84; F. S. Bancroft, Richmond County, 106, 20—86; J. J. Meenan, Fox Hills, 110, 20—90.

N. Y. A. C. GOLFERS PREPARE.

Club's Title Tourney to be Held at Fox Hills June 12, 13, and 14.

It was announced last night that the annual golf championship tournament of the New York Athletic Club would be played over the Fox Hill links June 12, 13 and 14. There will be a qualifying round on the first day of the tournament with three sixteens to qualify. There will be prizes for winners and runners-up in the sixteens and prizes for beaten eights in the three sixteens.

In connection with the medal score in the qualifying round there will be a handicap event the qualifying round score to be the gross from which the individual handicaps will be subtracted. In addition there will be a special division in this event with special prizes for senior golfers over the age of 55 years.

Transfer Troy Games to Scranton.

TROY, N. Y., May 23.—The Troy State League baseball team departed tonight for Scranton, the Troy-Scranton series scheduled for this city having been transferred to Scranton as a result of poor attendance here. The Troy nine won its opening game, and has sustained twelve consecutive defeats.

Marty McHale Signs with Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Pitcher Marty McHale, formerly of the New York and Boston Americans, today signed a contract to pitch for the Cleveland American League club.

FAVORITES WIN AT GOLF.

Mrs. Barlow and Miss Campbell Victors at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITEMARSH, Penn., May 23.—All the favorites won handily today in the first round of match play for the women's individual golf championship of Philadelphia, staged in a drizzling rain over the course of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club. Under the conditions, the golf played by the fair contestants was remarkably good. There were no upsets, all the favorites winning their matches by fairly comfortable margins.

The closest match, in fact, the best of the round, was the one between Miss Ethel W. Campbell and Miss May Bell, both of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the former winning, 2 up and 1 to play. Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, and Mrs. W. J. Peck, St. David's, also went to the seventeenth hole, where Miss Chandler was the victor by 3 and 1. Miss Mildred Caverly, another young player, from the Philadelphia Cricket Club, had a good match with Mrs. G. H. Stetson of Huntingdon Valley, doing 18 holes in 47—49—96, and winning 4 up and 1 to play. The title holder, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion, playing quite up to her standard, defeated Mrs. F. H. Elder, Overbrook, by 6 and 5. Mrs. Barlow went out in 42, to 48 for Mrs. Elder, and stood 4 up at the turn, and made the next four holes in 4, 6, 3, and 5, or five strokes under the average of fives for the thirteen holes which constituted the match.

The survivors of the other four matches were Mrs. A. K. Billstein of Bala, 4 and 3, over Miss E. G. Hood of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; Mrs. G. S. Munson of Merion, 5 and 3, over Mrs. Raymond Slotter of Philmont; Mrs. C. F. Fox, a former title holder, 5 and 3, over Miss Florence McNeeley of Merion, and Mrs. G. O. Suddards of Overbrook, 6 and 4, over Mrs. W. N. Porter of Aronimink.

MISS RAMSAY WINS MATCH.

Holder of Boston Women's Golf Title Makes Good Start.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 23.—There was very little interesting competition in the first round of match play in the Boston Women's Golf Association tournament today, the matches, for the most part, being one-sided. The exception was the match between Miss Dorothy Crosby and Miss M. D. Pierce of Chestnut Hill, which the former won by 2 and 1.

Miss Vera Ramsay of the Salem Golf Club, holder of the title, was not obliged to extend herself in her match with Mrs. G. W. Roope of Braeburn, although the latter won the first three holes. After that Miss Ramsay began to play her normal game, squaring the match at the seventh hole and starting home with a lead of 2 up. She eventually won by 5 and 4, putting and approaching brilliantly during the return round. Miss Harriot S. Curtis, the ex-national title holder, played almost perfect golf in her match against Mrs. F. W. Batheider. She made a medal score of 90, going out in 46 and returning in 44. She won the match by 7 and 6.

Miss Ruth Richburn of Lexington surprised the gallery by beating Mrs. F. W. Daley of Oakley, 5 and 4. Miss Ann Nason beat her clubmate, Miss Alice Sargent, 3 and 4 also, while Miss Eleanor Allen, the only entry from this district at the national women's tournament in Chicago last year, won her match from Miss A. D. Rogers of Chestnut Hill by 5 and 3.

Twenty matches in all were played today. At the close of the tournament play there was a driving contest which was won by Fanny C. Osgood, who beat her nearest competitor, Miss Harriot Curtis, by about 15 yards.

TRADE GOLFERS GET WET.

Hauxwell, Star of a Peculiarly Moist Day, Wins Handicap.

Fifty or more members of the Eastern Trade Golf Association journeyed out in the mist and the rain to the Siwanoy links yesterday to take part in their annual Spring tournament, which was held under anything but auspicious circumstances. The course was wet, the caddies were wet, the golf sticks were wet, and the golfers were wet, but in spite of this superabundance of moisture, the players were overjoyed when they finished their rounds to find that the nineteenth hole was anything but dry.

Those who played thirty-six holes under the protecting umbrella upheld by an overburdened caddie, and those who caught rheumatism, malaria, pneumonia, and kindred ills by waiting under the dripping shade of melancholy boughs while a driving shower did its worst, met at the festive board at the clubhouse in the evening, where the prizes were distributed.

R. J. Hauxwell won the eighteen-hole medal play handicap with a card of 93, 11—82. E. F. Keating was second with 92, 9—83, and J. E. Geoghegan third with 119, 36—83. In the special competition against par for a set of clubs presented by Alec Smith of Wykagyl, former national open champion W. W. Hubbard led the field and carried the coveted clubs home in triumph. He was 7 down to par, and J. I. Simmons, 9 down, was awarded a silver-mounted humidor for his efforts.

The four-ball competition presented a pretty tangle for J. Barton Garfield, the golf Captain, to unravel. The winning card of 97, 11—76 was turned in by R. J. Hauxwell and L. H. Rooney, but as Hauxwell had already taken the low net prize he was ineligible for further awards. Two cards were tied for second place, and W. W. Hubbard, winner of the contest against par, had a hand in the making of both of them. He played in a threesome with W. L. Fleisher and A. S. Armagnac, and he let his score count with the cards of the other two men, with the result that the net score of both teams came out an even 80. The Hubbard-Fleisher combination had a score of 120, 40—80, and the Hubbard-Armagnac team a score of 92, 12—80. The prizes in this event were appropriately umbrellas, and by way of deciding the tie for the second umbrella between Armagnac and Fleisher, it was unanimously voted to purchase an extra prize, so that all hands would be satisfied.

The scores in the medal play handicap were as follows:

R. J. Hauxwell, 93, 11—82; E. F. Keating, 92, 9—83; J. E. Geoghegan, 119, 36—83; G. T. Sly, 102, 14—88; G. H. Bell, 94, 5—89; B. W. Bennett, 115, 25—90; W. W. Hubbard, 110, 20—90; D. H. Rooney, 107, 16—91; E. C. Molby, 101, 9—92; R. B. Hunt, 107, 14—93; E. J. Hughes, 115, 22—93; S. Roberts, 99, 5—94; J. I. Simmons, 97, 3—94; A. S. Armagnac, 107, 12—95; F. J. Oliver, 113, 15—98; W. G. Titus, 111, 10—101; W. L. Fleisher, 120, 18—102; C. C. Hale, 126, 10—116; R. Valle, 147, 20—127.

NOTES OF THE LINKS.

The Haworth Country Club is conducting the club championship along new lines this season. Instead of the usual one-day qualifying round, with the title going to the winner of the first sixteen, the Haworth players will become eligible for the title match play only by winning the week-end eighteen-hole medal play competition. The sixteen leaders in this competition will come together in the match play rounds in August, with the finals for the title to be played at thirty-six holes on Sept. 2.

Beginning with the Albuquerque Country Club in New Mexico and continuing to the Youngstown Country Club in Ohio, the recently published year-book of the Western Golf Association shows a membership list of 231 clubs, covering almost the entire area of the United States west of the Alleghanies. There are members as far east as Buffalo, as far south as the Mexican border, as far west as the Pacific Ocean allows, and as far north as Canada's snows permit. The association is at present in the throes of a sectional controversy over the holding of the annual championship at the Del Monte course in California, and the formal rescinding of the free train offer, but George R. Balch, the President, has expressed his confidence that there will be no split in the organization.

MERCURY FOOT HAS STAR JUNIOR TEAM

College and School Cracks to Compete for N. Y. A. C. in Metropolitan Title Meet.

Paul M. Pilgrim, assistant manager of athletics of the New York A. C., has completed the round-up of what is expected to prove the strongest junior track and field team the Mercury Foot organization has put in the field in some years. A number of first-class college men, who will be drafted from Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Cornell and Yale, will compete for the N. Y. A. C. in the metropolitan junior championships at New Brunswick, N. J., on June 17.

Pilgrim also has a number of schoolboys who give promise, and, in addition, declares that he will produce some other youngsters who will sweep through the championships. Who these men are Pilgrim would not say, but they are undoubtedly college stars who have not yet won intercollegiate or district championship brackets.

The Mercury Footers will place some dependence on men who have been on their teams for several years, but have not yet won their way out of the junior division. Van Winkle, the Cornell sprinter, who has been credited with 10 seconds for the 100-yard dash this year, will be one of the club's dependencies in that sprint, along with Ray Georgi, and probably Bernie Wefers, Jr., although it is possible that the last named will not compete. These same men are also figured for the furlong dash.

Larry Scudder of Pennsylvania, Coleman of Rutgers, Vic Casey and Horace Hocking will be starters in the quarter mile. Last Saturday Coleman was credited with running 440 yards in 50 seconds. He is counted upon to do between 51 and 52 seconds.

The veteran, Jim Peese, another Pennsylvania runner, will again toe the mark in the half-mile, this time with some hope of victory. Frank Whelan, a big Columbia University youth, will run with Peese, as will Wettyen of Rutgers, whose best time for the half is 2:02.

Freeland Gordon, the Yonkers athlete, stands out in the mile, but will have two running mates in Jack O'Neill and Jim O'Connor. In the three-mile, Pilgrim counts on Charley Boughton, the former Newark schoolboy, who still holds the interscholastic record for two miles; H. Holden, a former Yale man; Johnny Bell, and H. Ackerman. W. J. MacFadden is the only point possibility in the walk.

The Mercury Foot organization will be strong in the hurdles with H. C. Segur of Rutgers, R. L. Crawford of Princeton, a likely point-getter in the intercollegiate championships on Saturday; Maegher, a Manual Training High School boy, and Walter Storey, a quarter-mile leader.

Exceptional strength will be manifested by the West Fifty-ninth Street Club in the field events. S. Burt, Van Sickelin, late of Poly Prep, and George Trefry, Jr., are the high jumpers who look best. Eddie Carroll, a one-armed athlete, will make another bid for the broad jump and hop, step and jump honors, the event in which Eddie Madden is now specializing. Sterling Graham of Columbia, and W. E. Trotter, a Mount Vernon youth, are also possibilities in the jumps.

Joe Nagle of Yale, who has been topping twelve feet, and W. Stark, Captain of the Mercersburg Academy track team, are the N. Y. A. C. pole vaulters, and Jim Sinclair, a sturdy Stuyvesant High School boy, looks good in the shot put.

In the hammer throws, the Mercury Foot will look for victory to William Brown of Yale, winner in the dual meet between Yale and Harvard recently, and W. Gennert, who is capable of doing 155 feet.

Bob Nash, Rutgers's all around crack, will compete in the discus and javelin throws. He finished second to Howard Berry of Penn, in the pentathlon at the University of Pennsylvania relay games.

LETTERS FOR TRACK MEN.

Granting of "Y's" to Yale's Point Winners in Harvard Meet Urged.

The recent worthy performances of Yale's athletes on track and field, contrasting with certain misfortunes of the Blue in recent years on gridiron, diamond, and river, have led to some agitation among undergraduate and alumni favoring greater rewards and incentives at New Haven for the runners, leapers, and weight hurlers. A member of the junior class, voicing this sentiment, writes as follows to The Yale Daily News:

"Yale has four major sports. Of these the most successful, in our annual contests with Harvard and Princeton, is track, and the least recognized (as judged by the number of letters awarded) is this same sport. Critics of track athletics point out that Yale teams are invariably composed of a very few brilliant performers, and that our failure to make better showings in the intercollegiates is due to a lack of second-string material.

"Now, there is no excuse whatever for this lack of interest. The consensus of opinion among those in a position to know the facts is that an increase in the chance for a 'Y' in this sport would show very material results when it came to the intercollegiates. Why has this not been done heretofore?

"Fortunately, it is beginning to look as if a new era were at hand. The association recently awarded letters to the relay team; but this is only a step in the right direction. Unless followed up its effects will be negligible, and as I see it the only way to do is to follow the example of Harvard and Princeton. Letters should be awarded to at least all those placing in the Harvard meet.

"Furthermore, the time to begin is right now. What could be for the better interests of all concerned than voting 'Y's' to the eight men who won third places in the Harvard meet? It would not only be a fitting reward to those men who were such a factor in the success of the team, but would promote the welfare of our most successful sport, as well as remedy an injustice of long standing in track athletics at Yale."

Notes of Athletics.

The Boston Athletic Association is planning to send a picked team to compete in the intercity medley relay. The team will be chosen from Bill Bingham, Willcox, Joe Higgins, Dave Caldwell, Tom Halpin, Bill Meanix, and several others. Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Newark, and Yonkers will also be represented.

George B. Mathews, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U., has been selected to referee the American Liberty Day marathon.

YALE ADMITTED TO A. A. U.

Eli's Athletic Body Becomes Member of Metropolitan Association.

The Yale University Athletic Association was admitted yesterday to membership in the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and in future Yale athletes in all branches of sport will be able to compete in the championships of the Metropolitan Association. At various times Yale's subathletic associations have held membership in the association, but the New Haven institution has never been represented in the governing body of amateur sports in this district by its University Athletic Association.

Although Yale will have the right now to enter a track and field team in the local championships, a letter written by Wesley Oler, Captain of the Yale team, to a member of the New York A. C., indicates that this will not be done. Mr. Oler stated that he was watching for all the talent he might be able to enlist for the N. Y. A. C. teams. He also stated that he would shortly transfer his registration from Yale to the New York A. C., so that he could compete in the club games on June 3. The wrestlers, swimmers, and gymnasts, however, will probably be entered in various A. A. U. events.

WEFERS, JR., JOINS N. Y. A. C.

Will Contest, Coached by Wefers, Sr., in Games on June 3.

Bernie Wefers, Jr., son of one of the greatest sprinters who ever lived, has become a full-fledged member of the New York A. C., the organization whose track and field athletes his father has been training for many years. Wefers, who is only 17 years old, and is still a student at De Witt Clinton High School, has become somewhat of a sensation in scholastic athletics during the past year, and many experts look for him to duplicate the feats of his father.

Wefers, Sr., believes his son is still too young to take active part in track sport, but will give him a trial in the annual Spring games of the New York A. C. to be held at Travers Island on June 3. Unless it becomes absolutely essential for the New York A. C. to use the youngster in the metropolitan junior championships he will be withdrawn from competition for the Summer thereafter.

N. Y. U. Athletic Association Election

As a result of the election of officers of the New York University Athletic Association it was announced yesterday, Dr. John F. Munn of New York retains the Honorary Presidency for the year 1916-1917. The student body chose Henry Kranichfeld, a member of the present Junior Class, as First Vice President of the Association by a unanimous vote. Dr. Thomas W. Edmondson, head of the Department of Mathematics, was re-elected to the office of Treasurer.

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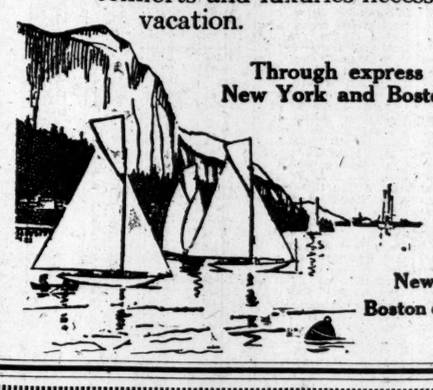

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Public Utility Bonds
Guaranteed Terminal Bonds
Gov't and Municipal Bonds
Investment Stocks

We look with particular favor upon the various issues mentioned in the list, since they rest upon well established properties, or have back of them the taxing power of substantial communities.

Send for List No. 1568,
"Current Investment Offerings."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

$500,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Prior Lien 3½s
Due July 1, 1925

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and other States.

Price to yield 4.45%

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Our
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Outlines Our
Instalment Payment Plan

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We have just issued a special bond circular. Among the $1,000 issues discussed are:

Anglo-French 5s
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Southern Pacific—San Francisco Terminal 4s
U. S. Steel Sinking Fund 5s
Norfolk & Western 1st Gold 4s

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WRITE for our list of high grade Municipal Bonds yielding from
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Still Active—Many Stocks React—Enlarged Demand for Bonds.

The reaction in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday did not dispel the belief held in many quarters that far-reaching forces had been brought to the support of the market in the movement which has lately lifted the railway group into the leadership. Trading was maintained on almost as broad a scale as the previous day, which displayed willingness on the part of traders, banking interests and such part of the public as has joined in the movement to take stocks on a considerable scale. But after several days of advance the list felt the natural effects of profit taking, and of some increase in bearish pressure, for by no means all of the professional element has been converted from its recent pessimism.

During its advance the market has supplied some evidence of concerted effort to accelerate its movement, and so amid yesterday's reaction there were stocks which advanced in a way suggestive of a continuance of effort of that sort. What was equally important, however, in regard to the existing position of the market and in respect to future probabilities was that recent trading, notably that in the railroad stocks, was based on the existence of unusually favorable earnings, which for a variety of reasons had previously not exerted their full force as a market influence. The railway reports which came to hand yesterday, among them the Southern Pacific, supplied some further evidence regarding the progress which the business of the railways has been making.

Within the last couple of days it has come more to the general attention of Wall Street that the bond market has broadened very considerably along with the stock market. As a matter of fact, the greater strength and more active demand for bonds is of little bit longer standing than the forward movement in stocks, for the assumption of leadership by railway shares came after the investment demand for their bonds had shown improvement. The prominence of railway stocks has, however, had the effect of increasing the demand for convertible issues and for many lower grade bonds, which, like stocks, would naturally profit by a continuance of the favorable conditions which are at the bottom of the rise in railway stocks.

The improved investment demand coming at this time is another incident which helps to throw into relief the contrast between what has actually happened in the bond market and what was expected to happen. Premier Asquith moved a new vote of credit in the House of Commons yesterday, calling for another $1,500,000,000 to be added to the more than $10,000,000,000 of credits previously voted for the conduct of the war. Before the struggle now underway set the world to thinking in billions, these would have seemed huge sums. They are still huge in fact, but as events show they have not stood in the way of improvement in the prices of existing obligations.

The arrival of another $2,000,000 gold consignment was chiefly interesting in that it carried the present movement beyond the total suggested in London at the outset as the probable extent of the present shipments to New York. These bounds having been passed, there is a little more reason for surmising that the movement may yet run to considerably larger proportions. Some of the gold which has come in has been laid aside where it does not figure in the formal reserve of the banks, and it would not be surprising if still more gold found its way into similar temporary sequestration. All things considered, that would not be an unwise provision against the time when we may have to yield up a good deal of gold out of that which Europe has sent us because of its overwhelming war requirements.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2½	2¼

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2¾	6 months	3 @3¼
90 days	2¼@3	8 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3 @3½	10 months	3½@3¾
5 months	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	2½@3
4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Demand	4.75¾	4.75⅝	4.75¾	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76½	—.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.92⅝	5.93	5.93	—.00⅛
Cables	5.92	5.92¼	5.92¼	—.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	77.12½	77.12½	77.12½	+.06¼
Cables	77.18⅝	77.18⅝	77.18⅝	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8685 London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.93	5.92½
95.28 Berlin	77.12½	77.18⅝
20.20 Austria	13.35	13.40
26.70 Scandinavia	30.40	30.50
19.20 Spain	19.85	19.90
5.1826 Switzerland	5.24⅛	5.23⅝
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.38
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.68¾
5.1826 Italy	6.32¾	6.32
31.45 Russia	30.60	30.70
China—		
Hongkong	52.00	52.12½
Shanghai	75.00	75.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.14	42.18
32.40 Rio	28.37½	23.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $646,355,712; balance, $34,346,647; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,408,929.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34½d, up ⅛d; in New York, 71¾c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 54⅝@56⅜c.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 23.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 24½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, May 23, (via Sayville).—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, according to the Overseas News Agency:

Gold reserve, 2,462,000,000 marks, increased 284,000 marks; commercial paper and Treasury bills, 5,046,000,000 marks, decreased 4,000,000 marks; circulation and banking notes, 6,838,000,000 marks, decreased 105,000,000 marks; private deposits, 1,500,000,000 marks, decreased 131,000,000 marks.

Gold reserve covering circulation and banking notes increased to 37.7 per cent., from 37.1 per cent.

Payments in cash for the fourth war loan reached 8,919,000,000 marks, or 85.4 per cent. of the total subscription, while money borrowed by loan banks decreased 85,000,000 marks, to 318,000,000 marks. Total borrowed by loan banks for all war loans decreased 206,000,000 marks, to 1,892,000,000 marks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	860,513
Same day last year	262,166
Year to date	69,552,281
Same period last year	50,065,477
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.14 — .45
Same day last year	67.47 — .47

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.15 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
136	144	100	Adams Express	140	140	140	140	+5
22⅝	22¾	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	....
8⅞	9¼	100	Alaska Juneau	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
26¾	27½	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27¾	27¾	27	27	—1⅜
81½	82	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81¼	81½	81½	81½	—⅛
73	73¼	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	74	73¼	73¼	— ⅝
56	56¼	2,600	Am. Can	56⅛	56½	56	56	— ⅛
110¼	111½	200	Am. Can pf	111	111½	111	111½	+1½
60¾	61	300	Am. Car & Fdry	61	61	61	61	—1½
155½	156	600	Am. Coal Products	157⅜	157⅜	155	156	— ⅛
53	53½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅛	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
9	10	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	....
28¼	28⅞	100	Am. Ice Securities	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
22⅝	22¾	700	Am. Linseed	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
47½	48½	900	Am. Linseed pf	48¼	48⅝	46	46	+⅝
71	71½	2,900	Am. Locomotive	72	73	70¾	71⅛	+⅝
101½	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	+⅛
100⅞	101	34,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅝	102⅜	99⅝	101	+1½
113⅞	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	....
94½	94⅝	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94½	94½	94½	94½	+⅛
52	52½	100	Am. Steel Fdries	52	52	52	52	+⅛
112	113	200	Am. Sugar Ref	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	+⅛
65	67	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
129	129½	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129½	129¼	129	129⅛	— ⅛
205½	207	1,200	Am. Tobacco	203	206	203	206	+3½
98	98¼	400	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98½	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
18½	19½	200	Am. Writing P. pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	....
87¼	87¾	3,100	Am. Zinc Lt. S	86⅞	88⅜	86⅞	87⅞	—⅛
85⅝	85⅞	14,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	86¼	86⅞	85⅞	85⅝	—1
106¼	106⅝	17,875	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅞	107⅛	105⅞	106¼	+ ⅛
100⅞	101	1,100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
112½	113½	300	Atlantic Coast Line	113¼	114	112⅝	112⅝	—1⅜
88¼	89	7,800	Baldwin Loco	89⅜	89⅜	87⅞	88⅛	—1⅛
93½	93⅝	23,500	Baltimore & Ohio	93	94¼	92⅞	93⅝	+ ⅛
75¾	76½	950	Baltimore & O. pf	76	76½	76	76½	+ ⅛
2¼	2⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
438	440	300	Bethlehem Steel	435	439½	435	439½	—5½
135	140	38	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	....
87	87½	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
93⅞	94½	4,500	Butte & Superior	93	93¼	90	90	+ ⅜
22⅜	23	100	California Petrol	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
49	51	200	California Pet. pf	50	50	50	50	— ⅜
180⅝	180⅞	4,500	Canadian Pacific	182	182⅜	180⅜	180⅝	—1
54½	54½	500	Central Leather Co	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	....
111½	112	100	Central Leather pf	111½	111⅝	111¼	111¼	....
100¾	100½	7,300	Chandler Motor	97	100¾	97	100¾	+3½
63⅝	64	7,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	64¼	64⅞	63½	63½	— ⅞
14¼	14⅜	100	Chi. Great West	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
38¼	38½	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38½	38½	38½	38¼	....
100	100¼	25,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99⅝	101⅜	99⅝	100⅜	+ ⅛
129½	130	500	Chi., M. & St.P. pf	129⅜	129⅞	129⅜	129⅜	+ ⅛
130	131	500	Chi. & Northwest	130¼	131	130¼	130⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	19½	1,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19⅛	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	800	Chile Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
53⅞	54½	2,000	Chino Copper	53⅜	54⅛	53⅜	53⅞	— ⅛
81	82	200	C., C., C. & St.L.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
44	44¼	5,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¾	44	43	44	+ ⅜
53	54	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	54¼	54½	54	54	— ⅛
45	52	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
140	140¼	3,600	Consolidated Gas	141⅛	141⅝	139¾	140	—1½
96	97	3,000	Continental Can	95½	97⅛	96½	97	+1½
19	19⅛	1,600	Corn Products Ref	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
94	95	50	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	95	95	95	95	—1¼
83½	83⅝	13,500	Crucible Steel	85⅝	85⅝	83½	83⅝	—1½
116⅝	117¼	750	Crucible Steel pf	118	118	117	117	— ½
88½	90	200	Deere & Co. pf	89	89	89	89	....
152¼	155	800	Del. & Hudson	155	155⅛	155	155⅛	+1½
220	230¼	300	Del., Lack. & West	223	227	225	227	+7
14⅜	15⅛	600	Den. & Rio Grande	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	....
28	28½	1,400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	28¾	29	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
51⅜	51½	4,000	Distillers' Secur	51¼	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	26¼	3,200	Dome Mines	27	27	25⅝	26	—1⅛
4⅞	6	100	Duluth. S. S. & A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
62½	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat	64	64	64	64	—1
62½	64	10	Do., odd lot	65	65	65	65	....
39½	40	20,600	Erie	40¼	40¾	39⅝	40	....
54½	55	4,400	Erie 1st pf	55¾	56	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅜
46½	47¼	500	Erie 2d pf	47⅛	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	—⅜
38	40	200	Federal M. & S. pf	38	38	38	38	—3
172½	173	700	General Electric	172½	172½	172½	172½	— ⅝
515	523	1,800	General Motors	515	515	465	515	+50
		20	Do., odd lots	490	505	490	505	....
116¾	118	1,300	General Motors pf	117½	118⅝	117¼	118⅝	+1⅜
76¼	76½	2,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76¼	76⅝	76	76½	— ⅛
115½	115½	300	Goodrich pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	....
122⅝	123	2,400	Great Northern pf	122½	123¼	122⅝	122⅝	+ ⅛
41	41½	2,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	41½	41½	40⅞	41	— ⅛
47½	47¾	1,100	Greene-Cananea	48	48	47⅜	47⅜	—⅝
75	76	100	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅜	—1⅜
76	77½	100	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	—1
102½	106¾	2,300	Illinois Central	104⅞	106	103¾	104	—1
45½	47¾	4,650	Inspiration Copper			46¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	500	Interboro Consol	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
75¾	76	300	Interboro Con. pf	76	76½	76	76	....
53½	54¼	1,700	Int. Agricultural pf	56⅛	58½	54	54½	—1½
25⅜	25¼	6,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	25	25½	24	25¼	+ ⅛
80½	80¾	37,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	91¼	91¼	87⅜	89½	—1⅝
45⅜	46	3,900	Int. Nickel	45⅞	46	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
46	47	200	Int. Paper pf	47	47	47	47	+ ⅞
88½	89	200	Jewel Tea	88	88	88	88	— ⅞
26½	26⅝	1,700	Kansas City South	27⅜	27½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅞
61	61⅜	500	Kan. City South. pf	61½	61½	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
71½	72⅜	600	Kelly Spring Tire	73½	73¾	72	72⅜	— ⅜
55⅞	55⅞	18,300	Kennecott Copper	56⅝	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
69½	71	300	Lackawanna Steel	70½	71	70½	71	+ ⅛
48	48½	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	48	48⅜	48	48½	—1
81¼	81¾	20,500	Lehigh Valley	82⅜	82⅜	80⅝	81¾	+ ⅛
29	30	800	Long Island	30	30	29½	29½	+ ⅛
211	214	10	Lorillard (P.) Co	220		219⅞	219⅞	+ ⅛
130¼	131½	1,500	Louis. & Nash	130¾	131⅜	130⅜	131⅜	—1⅜
84½	85½	100	Mackay Cos	84½	84⅝	84½	84½	—1½
128	130	100	Manhattan Elev	129½	129½	129½	129½	— ⅛
66	67½	100	Manhattan Shirt	67	67	67	67	+ ⅝
88	88½	13,100	Maxwell Motors	85⅞	88	84⅜	88	+2½
90¼	90⅝	1,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	90	90¾	90	90¼	+ ⅛
59	59¼	1,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	58⅛	60⅜	58½	59¼	+1¼
67½	68½	1,450	May Dept. Stores	67½	67⅝	67	67	— ¼
110¼	110⅞	45,900	Mexican Petroleum	108⅛	110⅞	107½	110⅛	+2⅛
36¼	36½	1,400	Miami Copper	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
123	124½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	124¼	124½	124¼	124½	+ ⅛
	4¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11	12	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	2,400	Missouri Pacific	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	2,900	Do., trust rcts	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
79¼	79⅝	300	Montana Power	80	80	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
73¼	73½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	—1⅛
23½	24	500	Nat. En. & St. Co	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
67	67½	300	Nat. Lead Co	67	67	67	67	....
115½	117	5	Nat. Lead Co. pf	115¼	115½	115	115½	....
17⅞	18	9,000	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅞	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
107	107¼	24,700	N. Y. Central	107¼	108¼	106⅞	107	— ⅝
62¾	62½	3,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	62⅝	63¼	62¼	62¾	— ⅛
28	28½	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅛
126	126	2,100	Norfolk & Western	126¼	126¼	125¾	125⅞	— ⅛
114⅝	115	4,300	Northern Pacific	115⅝	115⅝	114⅝	114⅞	— ⅛
	9¼	800	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
58⅜	58½	9,150	Penn. R. R.	58	58⅝	58	58⅜	+ ⅜
	12	100	Peoria & Eastern	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	....
41	41½	400	Philadelphia Co	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	....
82	83	100	P., C., C. & St. L	83	83	83	83	+1
28	28¼	400	Pittsburgh Coal	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
97	98¼	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
46	46½	700	Pressed Steel Car	46½	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
130	131¾	100	Public Service N. J	131	131	131	131	— ⅛
164	165	300	Pullman Co	163	163¼	163	163	+ ⅛
	2⅞	100	Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
40½	40¾	100	Railway Steel Sp	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜
23½	23½	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
108¾	108¾	136,000	Reading	110¼	110⅝	107½	108¾	+ ⅞
	44½	200	Reading 1st pf. x d	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
	49	200	Reading 2d pf	48	48	48	47½	—1
48	48	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	48	48	47½	47½	—1½
111⅜	111⅝	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	....
111¾	111¾	40	Do., odd lot	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	....
15½	16	100	St. L. & S. F. w i	16	16	16	16	....
40	41⅞	300	St. L. Southw. pf	42¼	42¾	42	42	— ⅛
17¼	17⅝	400	Seaboard Air Line	17⅜	17⅝	17	17½	— ⅛
40	40½	700	Seaboard Air Line pf	40	40	39	39½	— ¼
32¼	32½	500	Shattuck-Arizona	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
53	54	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	54½	54½	54	54	—1⅜
100⅜	101	17,500	Southern Pacific	100⅝	101⅜	100⅛	100⅜	— ⅛
23¼	23½	2,400	Southern Railway	23⅞	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
66	66¾	200	Southern Ry. pf	67⅛	67½	67⅛	67½	....
92¼	93	100	Standard Milling pf	93	93	93	93	....
143¾	145⅜	23,450	Studebaker Co. pf	138	143⅞	136¾	143⅝	+5⅜
109	111	20	Studebaker Co. pf	111	111	111	111	....
46	46½	200	Tennessee Copper	46⅜	46⅜	46	46	— ⅛
192	198	400	Texas Co	193	193	193	193	— ½
1,000	12¼	1,000	Texas & Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
62	63	410	Third Avenue	62¼	62⅜	62	62	—1½
6¼	7	500	Tol., St. L. & West	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
10	13	200	T., St.L. & W.pf. t r	11	11	11	11	+1
102½	106	500	Underwood Typew	106	106	105	105¾	+1½
30¾	30¾	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¾
141¼	141½	64,000	Union Pacific	142¾	143¾	140¾	141½	—⅛
82¾	82⅞	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	....
82¾	82⅞	50	Do., odd lots	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	....
97	97¼	3,075	United Cigar Stores	96¾	97½	96¾	97	+1½
157½	158	1,500	United Fruit Co	157	158	156½	157½	—½
9¼	10	400	United Rys. Invest	10¼	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅝
22	25	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	22	22	22	22	....
31	32¼	100	U. S. Express	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
157¼	158	6,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	157	158	155¾	157⅜	— ⅛
	1¼	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	1,800	U. S. Rubber	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+ ⅛
75½	76¼	1,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	76¾	77	75¾	75¾	—1
84⅞	85	53,300	U. S. Steel	85½	85½	84⅝	84⅞	— ⅜
116⅞	117	300	U. S. Steel pf	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	....
80¾	81	1,200	Utah Copper	81⅜	81⅝	80¾	80¾	— ⅜
16½	17	100	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	....
42	43	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	43	43¼	43	43	....
48	52	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	50	50	50	50	+2
15¼	15⅝	6,800	Wabash	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
49⅞	50	18,300	Wabash pf. A	50⅜	51⅜	49⅞	50	—1⅛
28⅝	28⅞	10,900	Wabash pf. B	29⅛	29⅞

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

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GRAIN
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COTTON OPENS FIRM, BUT LOSES ON BREAK

Prices Show Net Loss of 14 to 20 Points, Due to Fear of Long War.

CROP ADVICES A FACTOR

Copious Rains Reported in the Atlanta District of Georgia, Breaking a Long Drought.

After a firm opening, stimulated by higher Liverpool cables, cotton yesterday turned easier and broke sharply, with prices showing a decline of nearly 20 points. The close was barely steady at a net loss of 14 to 24 points. The near positions alone were steady, with a relatively smaller loss. This was due largely to the support rendered by important trade interests who have been particularly heavy buyers of July against sales of the late positions. In fact, a good many Southern shippers have made straddle operations involving the purchase of July and the sale of October and December at much better differences than those now existing.

After the opening here, Liverpool broke under a heavy profit taking and closed weak, with a net decline ranging from 3 to 6 points.

Yesterday's weather map showed copious rains in portions of the Eastern belt, particularly in the Atlanta district of Georgia, thus breaking the drought which has prevailed in that section for some time.

Trading in May contracts will cease at noon today. There is some talk that quite a number of notices will be issued for delivery on May 31.

The decline yesterday was due largely to less confidence in an early conclusion of the war. The more favorable crop advices also were a factor. Advices from Texas state that while the crop is late, the stands of cotton are good and chopping will start in the central sections this week.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 10 to 12 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline. Middling, 13c. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.92	12.80	12.80@12.81	12.94@12.96
July	13.07	12.85	12.87@12.88	13.06@13.06
October	13.06	12.82	12.85@12.86	13.07@13.08
Dec.	13.18	12.97	12.97@12.99	13.21@13.22
Jan.	13.22	13.02	13.03@13.04	13.25@13.26
March	13.36	13.17	13.17@13.18	13.39@13.40

Total ports receipts, 17,455 bales; last week, 18,120 bales; last year, 15,835 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,532	7,586	6,885
New Orleans	6,812	5,306	1,290
Mobile	1,228	399	54
Savannah	2,062	2,479	1,164
Charleston	720	438	29
Wilmington	4	767	185
Norfolk	2,036	861	547

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	380	1,150	369
Memphis	259	599	1,598
St. Louis	25	299	1,123
Houston	1,706	5,217	4,143

Exports, 15,000 bales; total thus far this season, 4,821,313 bales; total last season, 7,712,280 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
243 Galveston	13.10	221,528	284,727
285 New Orleans	12.94	282,564	270,684
Mobile	12.75	24,395	23,510
Savannah	12¾	137,962	96,608
Charleston	12¾	60,839	62,855
Wilmington	12½	54,507	54,542
292 Norfolk	12.88	36,756	62,374
1,000 Augusta	12.75	97,581	104,550
700 Memphis	13.00	105,277	118,713
30 St. Louis	13¼	16,650	28,970
879 Houston	13.10	79,563	88,820

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton. with middling 3 points decline, at 8.64d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 25,000 bales. American, 22,000 bales. Market closed easy.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100½	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95¾	96¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100¾	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¼	101¼	5.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	101⅛	4.15
Dom. of Can.	3	Apr., 1921	99¼	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	99⅝	99⅞	5.03
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	100¼	100½	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100	6.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	106½	4.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1922	104½	105½	4.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅝	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101	101¼	3.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100⅝	101¼	3.53
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101¼	4.10
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	99½	5.98
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96½	100⅝	4.15
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.65
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	4.65
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.23
A. T. & S. Fe.	5	June, 1917	100¼	101⅛	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	5	July, 1'19	98	99¼	6.85
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	102⅝	5.62
C. P. R.	4½	May, 1918	102½	103¼	4.00
C. P. R. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	88⅝	89⅝	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1918	97¼	98	..
Cities Serv.	5	May, 1918	102¾	103¼	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.05
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gr. Tr. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.45
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	96½	99	6.25
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	5.40
**Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	97⅜	97¾	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	98⅜	7.40
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
N.Y.N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.35
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.65
North. S. P.	5	Apr. 1,'41	96	96½	..
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr., 1,'26	98¾	100¼	6.10
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅛	101⅜	4.16
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	101¼	101½	4.16
Rem. A. U.	6	Feb. 19,'19	98.7	98¼	5.45
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	98.7	98¼	5.45
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	3.85
Un. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R.&M.	6	Feb., 1926	111¼	112⅛	4.50
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101½	4.18
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101⅜	3.85
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.95
Wm.R.Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99⅞	5.10
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.06
W. St. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.50
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45
W. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.25

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called June, 1916, at 100½. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅛	101	100⅛	101
6s	Sept., 1917	103¼	103½	103	103¼
4½s	June, 1968	107⅝	107⅞	107½	107⅝
4½s	March, 1968	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107½	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞
4½s	May, 1957	107½	107⅝	107	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101½	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅞	..
4½s	April, 1966, w. i.	102⅜	102⅝	102¾	102⅞
4½s	March, 1964	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	March, 1962	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	March, '60, op. 30	102¼	102½	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	May, 1957	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	May, 1956	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	..	99¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	90¼	91⅞	90¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	90¼	..	90¼	..
3½s	May, 1954	90¼	..	90¼	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.55	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55	4.30
Car., C. & Ohio	1916-'24	5		4.65	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.55	4.30
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½		5.50	4.50
Chic. & N. West.	1916-'23	4½		4.28	4.10
Chi. R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	@5	4.50	4.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.55	4.25
G., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.28	4.15
	1922	4½		4.55	4.20
Del. & Hudson	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.50	4.25
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4	@5	4.30	4.10
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.30	4.10
Illinois Central	1916-'23	5		4.30	4.05
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		5.80	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.80	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		4.52	4.20
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.30	4.10
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.50	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.28	4.12
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-'23	4	@4½	5.25	4.75
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.75	5.00
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5		4.65	4.35
St. L. & San F.	1916-'23	5		4.65	4.35
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.15
Southern Pac.	1916-'23	4½			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Profit taking in volume had its reflection in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It imparted irregularity in the early dealings, with the general drift downward toward the close. There were some exceptions, notably in the cases of the motor stocks and the issues with Mexican interests. Reading, the most prominent stock in the market recently, opened with a further gain, but reacted sharply later.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
150	Allis-Chalmers	27½	27½	27¼	27¼
10	Allis-C. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
70	Am. Beet S.	73½	73½	73¼	73¼
90	American Can	56½	56⅝	56	56
10	Am. H. & L.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
60	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10	Am. Linseed	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
120	Butte & Sup.	95	95¼	94⅛	94⅛
180	Am. Loc.	71½	71½	70⅝	71
3480	Am. Smelting	90⅝	102⅝	99½	101¼
2250	Anaconda	80⅞	86¼	85¼	85⅝
170	At. T. & S. F.	103⅞	106⅜	103⅞	106⅜
180	Baldwin Loco.	89½	89½	88⅛	88⅛
380	Balt. & Ohio	93¼	94⅝	93½	93½
20	Brook. R. T.	87	87	87	87
120	Butte & Sup.	95	95¼	94⅛	94⅛
20	Can. Pacific	181⅝	181⅝	180⅝	181⅝
80	Cen. Leather	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
80	Ches. & Ohio	64½	64½	64⅜	64⅜
1510	C., M. & St. P.	99⅛	101¾	99⅛	99⅞
70	C., R. I. & P.	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19¼
440	Col. Fuel & I.	43½	48⅝	43⅜	44½
820	Consol. Gas	141⅜	141⅝	140½	140½
60	Corn Products	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
1810	Crucible Steel	85½	85½	84	84
470	Dist. Securities	51¼	51¼	50¼	51
100	Dome Mines	26½	26½	25⅝	25⅝
2925	Erie	40¼	40½	39⅝	39⅝
80	Erie 1st pf.	55½	55½	54⅝	54⅝
220	Gt. North. Ore	41	41⅜	40¾	41⅜
30	Greene Can.	48¼	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞
110	Interboro Con.	19	19	18⅝	18⅝
110	Insp. Cop.	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45¼
480	Int. Mer. Mar.	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞
5480	Int. M. M. pf.	90½	90½	88	89⅜
150	Int. Nickel	46	46	46	46
150	Kennecott Cop	56⅝	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝
210	Lehigh Valley	82⅞	82⅞	81	81¼
50	Louis. & Nash.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼
210	Maxwell Motor	85¼	88	85	87⅜
4420	Mexican Pet.	108¼	110⅜	107⅝	110½
10	Miami Cop.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
90	Mo. Pacific.	7½	7½	7	7
100	Nat. E. & Sta.	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
50	Nevada Con.	18	18	18	18
1,420	N. Y. Central.	107½	108¼	107	107
130	N.Y., N.H.& H.	62⅝	63⅜	62⅝	63⅛
60	N.Y., Ont. & W.	28½	28½	28¼	28⅝
140	Northern Pac.	116	116	115	115
20	Ontario Min.	9	9	9	9
50	Pac. Mail	1	1	1	1
131	Pennsylvania	58	58½	58	58
10	Ray Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
10,610	Reading	110⅝	110⅝	107⅝	108½
40	Rep. Iron & S.	48	48	47½	47⅝
10	Sea'd Air L.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
20	Shattuck Cop.	32½	32½	32½	32½
190	Southern Pac.	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	100⅞
10	Southern Ry.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
30	SputherrnRy.pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
850	Studebaker	138⅝	143½	136¾	143¼
50	Tenn. Copper	46⅛	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛
50	Third Av	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
7,490	Union Pacific	142¼	143½	141¼	158
80	United Fruit	156⅜	158	157¼	156⅞
120	U. S. Ind. Alco	156¼	157¼	156½	156⅞
100	U. S. Rubber	54⅛	55	54⅛	54⅝
3,080	U. S. Steel	85½	85⅝	84⅝	85
10	Va.-Car.Chem.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
320	Westingh. El.	63⅛	63⅛	61⅞	62¼

52,926

SOLD MONDAY.

130	Insp. Copper	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Int.-Met. 4½s	74	74	74	74

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.13	.13	.13	.13
1,000	Comb. Frac	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,500	C. O. D.	.05	.05	.05	.05
300	Goldfield Con.	.95	.95	.95	.95
1,000	Great Bend	.05	.05	.05	.05
200	Halifax	.90	.90	.90	.90
400	Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21
300	Jim Butler	.99	.99	.99	.99
700	Jumbo Ext	.93	.93	.92	.92
8,000	Lone Star	.08	.08½	.08	.08½
800	Midway	.26	.26	.26	.26
500	Montana	.33	.33	.33	.33
500	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
500	Sierra Nevada	.33	.33	.33	.33
530	Tonopah Ext.	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80
50	Tonopah Min.	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½
300	Union Con	.63	.63	.63	.63
500	West End	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½

12,580

WHILE ON VACATION.

Order The New York Times sent to your vacation address. It is the only way to be sure of getting it every day. By mail: 50c. per month. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month.—Advt.

LONDON TRADING CHEERFUL.

Good Buying in Progress, Although Sellers Are Holding Back.

LONDON, May 23.—Whether the optimism now prevailing in financial circles has any material grounds only the future will show, but the fact remains that good buying is in progress and sellers are not inclined to part with stocks.

The trading on the Stock Exchange today was cheerful and prices hardened all around. Consols advanced a quarter, making the gain a full point this week. The war loan followed closely with home rails and colonial issues, while industrials and foreign rails also received attention. American securities, under the lead of Reading, advanced during the forenoon, maintained the gains with a fair amount of activity and closed firm.

Money was in better damand and discount rates were quiet.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	95.47	94.46	94.76	— .67
25 industrials	95.74	94.46	94.76	— .45
50 stocks	80.10	87.85	88.14	— .45

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 23	88.10	87.85	88.14	— .45
May 22	88.98	88.05	88.59	+ .60
May 20	88.26	87.67	88.08	+ .27
May 19	88.90	87.43	87.97	+ .82
May 18	87.89	86.92	87.70	+ .82
May 17	87.52	86.58	86.88	— .82
May 16	88.08	87.17	87.40	— .10
May 15	87.94	86.80	87.50	+ .68

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		—Last.
May	88.10	23	82.39	5	88.14
*1916	72.94	1	64.14	10	87.08
1915	68.75	18	67.48	9	68.17
1914	71.25	26	69.45	1	69.69
1913	83.17	2	80.06	31	80.19
1912					

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		—Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	88.14
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.28
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.55	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55	4.30
Car., C. & Ohio	1916-'24	5		4.65	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.55	4.30
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½		5.50	4.50
Chic. & N. West.	1916-'23	4½		4.28	4.10
Chi. R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	@5	4.50	4.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.55	4.25
G., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.28	4.15
	1922	4½		4.55	4.20
Del. & Hudson	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.50	4.25
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4	@5	4.30	4.10
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.30	4.10
Illinois Central	1916-'23	5		4.30	4.05
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		5.80	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.80	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		4.52	4.20
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.30	4.10
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.50	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.28	4.12
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-'23	4	@4½	5.25	4.75
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.75	5.00
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5		4.65	4.35
St. L. & San F.	1916-'23	5		4.65	4.35
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.15
Southern Pac.	1916-'23	4½			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company reports for April gross operating revenues of $1,486,527, a decrease of $25,576, and surplus of $291,314, a decrease of $33,826. For the first four months of the current year gross revenue was $6,364,486, a gain of $103,000, and surplus $630,000, a gain of $72,000.

T. D. Lyon, formerly of Beyer & Co. is in charge of the bond department of Dawson & Lyon, dealers in investment securities.

R. M. Grant & Co. and A. E. Ames & Co. have jointly purchased $2,000,000 City of Montreal sinking fund 5 per cent. twenty-year bonds at 98.887.

Clarence C. Perpall & Co. are offering $300,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Thomas Aeroplane Corporation at par, with a bonus of two shares of common stock with each share of preferred. The plants are at Ithsca, with a capacity of 150 aeroplanes and 200 motors a year.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	101	101	100	100
265	Alaska Gold	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½
3,055	Am. Zinc	88½	88⅝	87	87⅝
70	Anaconda	86	86	85¾	85⅞
290	Ariz. Com.	9	9	9	9
500	Bonanza	35c	35c	33c	35c
315	Butte & Sup.	94½	94⅝	93¾	94
485	Cal. & Ariz.	75¼	75¾	74	75
32	Cal. & Hecla	574	575	574	574
25	Centennial	16½	16½	16½	16½
60	Chino Copper	54	54	54	54
1,730	Copper Range	68¼	69¾	67½	67½
80	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
165	East Butte	12⅞	13	12⅝	13
20	Franklin	8½	8½	8½	8½
20	Granby	89¼	89½	88¾	89⅝
60	Greene-Can.	48½	48⅝	48¼	48¼
35	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	Island Creek	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
80	Island Cr. pf.	91	92	91	92
157	Isle Royale	29	29¼	29	29
50	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
333	Keeweenaw	5½	5½	5¼	5½
90	Lake	16½	16½	16½	16½
65	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Mass. Con.	13	13	12¾	12¾
25	Mayflower	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
50	Michigan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
135	Mohawk	97	97	96¼	97
25	Nevada Cons.	18	18	18	18
25	New Arc	7	7	7	7
225	New Idria	14	14	14¼	14
250	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,451	North Butte	25	26	25	25½
120	Old Dominion	70	70	70	70
52	Osceola	96½	96½	96½	96½
150	Pond Creek	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼
15	Quincy	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
50	Ray Con.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
225	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½	2½
30	Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
400	South Utah	80c	80c	80c	77
10	St. Mary's L.	77	77	77	77
670	Sup. & Boston	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
80	Superior	17	17	16½	16

United Motors CORPORATION

will control through stock ownership the following companies manufacturing automobile accessories:

New Departure Company
of Bristol, Conn.

The Hyatt Company
of Harrison, N. J.

The Dayton Engineering Lab. Co.
of Dayton, Ohio.

The Remy Company
of Anderson, Indiana.

The Perlman Rim Company
of New York.

Earnings from these companies for the year 1916 are estimated at $13,730,000.

Detailed information furnishde on Request

GWYNNE BROS.
Specialists
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Singer Mfg.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Brass
25 Continental Insurance
100 Cassein Co. of America
100 East. Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss
25 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Germania Insurance
25 Hanover Insurance
50 Jas. Butler Pfd.
200 Kaufman Dept. Stores Pfd.
50 Singer Manufacturing
50 Westchester Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Brass
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Bronx National Bank
10 Central Trust
200 Eastern Steel Com.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 International Elevating
100 Jas. Butler Com.
25 New Jersey Zinc
50 National Licorice Pfd.
100 Remington Typewriter Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Bankers Tr. Co.
Central Tr. Co.
Nat. City Bank

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

All Powder Securities
Bought & Sold
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Ohio Cities Gas, New Tol. Trac., Lt. & Pr. Ozark Power & Light Gas & Electric Sec.

Ebert, Michaelis & Co
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
61 Broadway, New York
Tel. Rector 6220

United Drug Co.
Com., 2nd Pfd., 1st Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WEBB, LEVETT & CO.
46 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-7 Hanover

Fajardo Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS
gives succinct opinions on 27 stocks from both a SPECULATIVE and INVESTMENT standpoint. When writing ask for "T-27."
J. FRANK HOWELL,
52 Broadway, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Slightly Lower on Lessened Trading—Bonds Dull and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 384,941 shares of stocks and $320,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 110,542; oil, 51,539, and mining, 222,860. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

1,300	Acme Tea, w.i.	49½	52½	49½	52½
8,100	‡Aetna Explos.	18¼	18⅝	18	18
300	Ajax Rub., Inc.	67½	67½	67½	67½
20	‡Am. Graph. pf.	134	134	134	134
100	‡Am. Drug S..	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
700	A.G.&W.I.S.S..	42	42	41½	41½
30	A.G.&W.I.SS.pf	53	53	53	53
25	Atlantic Steel..	60	60	60	60
30	Atlantic S. pf..	53	53	53	53
400	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer..	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½
200	‡Butler Chem..	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
50	‡Can. C. & F..	72	72	70	70
30	‡Can.C.&F.pf..	90	90	89	89
800	Can. Nat. Gas.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
150	‡Car L. & P....	6	6¼	6	6¼
22,265	Chev. Motor...	235	247	234	246½
100	Con. Ordnance..	25½	25½	25½	25½
900	Corp.of R.& H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5,700	‡Cuba Cane S.	59½	59½	57⅞	57⅞
552	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	96	*96	95¼	95½
295	Curtiss Aero., com., v.t. cfs.	50	51	48	50
380	Driggs-Seab'y..	132	132	126	130
250	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,000	Emerson Phono	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
10,000	‡Flemish-L. P..	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞
500	‡Flem.-L.P.pf..	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼
3,600	‡Gas. W. & W.	51	51¾	50	50½
200	Grant Motor C.	11	11	11	11
120	Guantanamo S.	80	82½	80	82½
800	H. & B. Car...	36	36	35½	35¾
25	Holly Sugar...	44½	45¼	44½	45
45	Holly Sug. pf..	96¾	97¼	96¾	96¾
200	Kath. B. pf....	20	20	20	20
200	‡Kapo Mfg.Co.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
500	Kenefick Z. C.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
1,200	‡S. S. Kresge.	12½	12½	12	12¼
100	Lake Tor. Boat	8	8	8	8
200	Manh. Tran...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Lynn Phon...	12	12¼	12	12
600	Marc. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
800	‡Maxim Mun...	7	7¼	7	7¼
4,400	‡Midvale Steel.	62¾	62¾	61⅝	61⅝
1,500	‡Perlman Rim.	132	133	126	127
5,075	Peerless Truck & Mot. Corp.	20⅝	25	20¾	24
1,125	Springf'd Body Co.	61½	61½	60½	61½
500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅜	16¾	16½	16½
100	St'd Motors...	8	8	8	8
4,000	‡Saxon Motor Car Co.	74½	78¾	74½	78½
1,000	Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	39	39	38	38
2,145	‡Tob. Products	43	43½	42	42
700	‡Thomas Aeroplane, w. i...	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
2,500	Un. Profit Sh.	⅛	1	⅛	⅛
100	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	‡U. S. Light & H. Corp. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
20,000	‡Un. Mot., w.i.	65	65¼	63	63⅜
1,600	U.S. Steam.Co.	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
230	‡Wabash-Pitts. Term., w. i.	20	20½	20	20½
150	‡Wabash-Pitts. T., w. i., pf..	51½	51¾	51½	51¾
850	White Mot. Co.	50½	50½	50½	50½
4,000	World Film C., v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1¼	1	1
1,100	‡Zinc. Con. Co.	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜

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STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
193	Illinois P. L..	183	179	180	..
60	Ohio Oil.....	241	240	240	..
52	Prairie P. L..	218	216	217	+ 2
98	St. O. of Cal..	250	248	250	+ 1
5	St. O. of N. J.	513	513	513	— 2
10	St. O. of N. Y.	210	210	210	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. O. & G....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	‡BarnettO.&G.	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	‡Beaver Cons..	43	43	43	43
3,200	‡Cal. Oil, (a prospect)	16	16	13	14
600	‡Cal. Oil pf. (a prospect).	77	77	77	77
500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.).	23½	23½	23	23
700	‡CosdenO.& G.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
420	Empire Petrol.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,800	Federal Oil....	1	1	1	1
8,750	‡‡Kenova Oil..	62	63	61	63
500	‡Lin.O.,G.& C..	41	41	41	41
1,800	Met. Petrol....	23⅜	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜
6,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	48	49	48	48
150	‡Midwest Ref.	68½	68½	68	68
2,000	‡Musko. Ref...	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
3,500	‡‡Okla. Oil....	13	*13½	13	13
500	‡Okla. Oil pf..	¾	1	¾	1
3,700	Okla. P. & R..	7	7	6⅝	6⅝
200	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	47	47	46	46
233	Sapulpa	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
1,800	Savoy Oil.....	11½	12½	11	12½
3,200	‡Sinclair Oil..	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48½
6,500	‡‡Un. West. O.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
900	U. S. Con. Oil..	5¾	6	5⅝	6
1,600	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
400	Way. O. & G..	5½	5⅝	5½	5½

MINING STOCKS.

3,300	‡‡Atlanta.....	13	*13½	12½	13
4,000	‡‡Adandac Sil.	64	65	64	65
6,000	‡A.-Br. Col. M.	95	95	93	93
1,300	Bingham Min.	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14¾
4,600	‡‡Booth	21	*22	21	21½
3,000	Bos. & Mon...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs..	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
100	Butte & N. Y.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
900	‡Calav. Cop..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,000	Caleodnia	81	81	78	79
2,500	‡Canada Cop..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
2,500	‡Cashboy	8½	8½	8	8½
4,000	Con. Ar. Sm...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Con. New-U....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	‡Dupont Cop..	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	‡Eagle & R. B.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,100	‡Dome Ext....	35	35	34	34
11,650	‡‡Emma Cop..	67	69	65	69
200	First Nat. Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,800	‡Fortuna M...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
4,200	‡Goldf'd Con...	93	95	93	94
3,000	‡‡Goldf'd Mer.	11½	12	11½	12
430	Hecla Mining.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	I. & I. M. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡‡Inter. Mines.	16	16	16	16
1,500	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	‡Jerome V....	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	‡‡Jim Butler..	99	99	97	97
8,300	‡Jumbo Exten.	95	95	93	94
5,500	‡‡Kewanas	13	13½	13	13½
9,800	‡‡La Jara G..	71	73	71	72
4,000	‡Lone Star	7½	8½	7½	8½
10,000	‡Louisiana C..	14	15	14	15
300	Magma Cop....	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
10,500	‡‡Marsh Min..	16¾	16¾	14	14½
250	Mason Val.....	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
9,000	McIntyre	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
2,500	‡McK.-Dar....	63	63	60	62
3,368	‡Moj. Tung...	7	7⅛	*5⅜	6¼
12,250	Monitor Silver	2	2½	1⅞	2⅜
4,000	‡‡Mother Lode	33	33	32½	32½
1,000	‡North Star...	19	19	19	19
1,600	Nip. M. Co....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
1,800	Oat. Big Jim.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	O. So. (a pr.).	40	40	39	40
2,000	‡‡Oro	5	5	5	5
3,900	‡Peterson	30	30	23	24
700	Ray Herc. M..	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
16,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	25½	25½	24	24½
7,500	‡‡Rifa Copper	90	90	82	85
1,800	‡Rochester M.	75	75	73	73
135	‡‡Round Mtn..	75	*76	75	75
200	‡San Toy	17	17	17	17
700	S. Gravel G.M.	1¼	¾	¾	¾
1,400	‡Seven Tr. C.	36	36	30	36
3,200	‡‡Silver Pick..	8	9	8	9
1,300	Standard S.-L.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,400	‡‡Success Min.	78	79	77	78
2,000	‡‡Temiskaming	70	70	70	70
500	‡Tono. Midway	25	25	25	25
100	Tono. Belmont.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Tono. Mining..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,700	‡Tono. R. Eula	49	49½	49	49½
400	Tonopah Ext...	6⅛	*6⅞	6⅛	6⅛
1,500	Tri-Bullion ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,237	United Eastern	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
2,000	‡‡U. S. Con.M.	12	12	12	12
4,000	‡Un. Verde Ext.	27¼	27¼	26⅝	27
700	Unity Gold M. Co.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
500	Utah Metal....	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2,500	‡West E. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
850	Whit K. Cop. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	*1⅝	1⅝
290	‡White Oaks M.	14½	15	14½	15
1,100	‡Yukon Alaska trust ctfs....	40½	41⅜	40½	41⅜
300	‡Tuscaran Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$300,000	‡Ches. & O.5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
26,000	‡Mid. Steel con. 5s....	97	97	96½	96½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob., ord...	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼
United Drug	76	78	75	80
United Drug 1st pf...	53½	55½	54	56
United Drug 2d pf...	93½	*95½	90	98

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17½	19½	17⅜	19
Pierce Oil	13⅜	14¼	13⅝	14¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	85	82	85

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	75	80	76	80
American Brass	280	285	280	285
Atlas Powder	195	205	195	205
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	412	420	410	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. F'dry & Forg...	170	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arm	820	835	760	765
Du Pont Powder, new.	330	340	330	340
Du Pont Powder pf...	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder	370	380	370	380
Hercules Powder pf..	115	119	115	119
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	175	168	172
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	558	580	568	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,350	1,950	1,350	1,975

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN reports to the Public Service Commission for the three months ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Oper. rev. ...	$12,331,510	$9,070,886	$3,260,624
Oper. exp.	7,289,293	6,276,560	1,012,733
Net	5,042,217	2,794,326	2,247,891
Net aft. tax..	4,433,391	2,234,526	2,198,865
Total income..	6,019,384	2,849,446	3,169,938
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,872,376	1,026,975	2,846,401
Sur. aft. div..	2,467,686	*214,120	2,681,806

*Deficit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for April—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	10,966	10,586	10,744
Freight rev....	8,477,738	6,052,895	6,788,013
Pass. rev.	2,822,187	3,007,921	3,216,552
Total op. rev.	12,351,278	10,164,036	10,960,575
Maint. of way.	1,530,107	1,490,163	1,436,947
Maint. of equip	1,818,154	1,611,273	1,728,148
Trans. exp. ..	4,008,092	3,479,462	3,753,857
Total op. exp.	8,075,224	7,296,068	7,666,081
Taxes	581,299	477,940	613,298
Oper. income..	3,692,023	2,388,815	2,681,196
Ten months:			
Freight rev....	80,598,086	66,979,698	71,758,506
Pass. rev.	34,212,417	29,787,434	33,948,497
Tot. op. rev.	126,246,215	107,300,779	115,995,328
Maint. of way.	15,350,475	12,502,700	13,815,283
Maint. equip..	15,986,521	16,372,202	17,945,016
Trans. exp..	39,515,075	36,621,038	38,694,021
Total op. exp.	81,146,458	72,522,283	77,969,864
Taxes	5,796,950	5,313,469	5,868,844
Oper. income..	39,274,826	29,488,220	32,152,620

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY for April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$414,080	$373,810	$40,270
Net aft. taxes.	200,694	191,082	9,612
Surp. after int. chgs., pf. div. amort. and depreciation ...	122,649	118,267	4,382
4 mos. gross...	1,762,098	1,578,815	183,283
Net aft. taxes.	878,904	832,107	46,797
Surp. after int. chgs., pf. div. amort. and depreciation ...	556,452	532,505	23,947
12 mos. gross..	4,575,862	4,253,279	322,583
Net aft. taxes.	2,126,783	2,041,727	85,056
Surp. after int. chgs., pf. div. amort. and depreciation ...	1,139,484	1,194,758	*55,274

GREAT WESTERN POWER OF CALIFORNIA (Western Power Corporation Subsidiary) for April—

Gross	293,519	237,392	56,127
Net aft. taxes.	192,040	173,011	19,029
Total income..	228,984	193,851	35,133
Surp. aft. chgs.	89,042	87,330	1,712
12 mos. gross..	3,233,363	2,727,850	598,513
Net aft. taxes.	2,212,150	1,901,331	310,819
Total income..	2,484,838	2,103,012	381,825
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,064,094	873,558	190,536
Bal. after Cal. Elec. Gen., pf. divs	914,094	723,558	190,536

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY for April—

Gross	255,028	242,114	12,914
Net aft. taxes.	126,416	116,537	9,879
Bal. after int.	49,603	43,287	6,316
Other income..	12,302	13,243	*941
Surplus	61,905	56,530	5,375
4 mos. gross...	983,385	948,566	34,819
Net aft. taxes.	497,136	453,807	43,329
Bal. afte int.	189,886	160,807	29,079
Other income..	42,346	46,506	*4,160
Surplus	147,540	122,621	24,919

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, a subsidiary of American Public Utilities Company, for the twelve months ended April 30—

Gross	1,201,780	1,058,158	143,631
Exp., tax., and maint	589,128	525,434	63,694
Net earnings..	612,661	532,724	79,937
Interest chgs..	250,618	.....	.....
Pf. dividends.	151,288	.....	.....
Surplus	210,755	.....	.....

*Decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	79	81
Adirondack Electric Power.....	25	27
American Gas Co.....	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.....	147	150
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	49½	51
American Light & Traction.....	390	395
American Light & Traction pf....	110½	112½
American Power & Light.....	65	67
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86½
American Public Utilities.....	44	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric.	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	54	57
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Cities Service	218	222
Cities Service pf.....	84	86
Colorado Power.....	25	28
Colorado Power pf.....	99½	101
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Light.	63½	65
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	86
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	97	99
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	82	.....
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99½	100
Empire District Electric pf.....	86	90
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	193	210
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-38....	99	101
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	89	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	68¼	69¼
Northern States Power pf.....	96	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941...	98	98½
Ozark Power & Water.....	40	50
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	57	57½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	90½	92
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.....	89	90
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	29	31
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	76	79
Southern California Edison.....	88	90
Southern California Edison pf....	104½	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	13½	14
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	36½	37
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	11½	12½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	52	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power....	38	41
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf..	76	78
United Light & Railways.....	51	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	76	78
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.....	64¼	65

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining ...	690	700	690	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line..	96	98	95	97
Chesebrough Mfg. ...	335	340	330	340
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	*330	320	330
Crescent Pipe Line...	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe L..	85	90	82	85
Eureka Pipe Line....	203	208	203	208
Galena Signal Oil....	154	157	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line....	179	181	180	183
Indiana Pipe Line...	95	97	95	97
Inter. Pet Co., Ltd..	10⅜	11	10⅜	11
National Transit	17	18	17	18
New York Transit....	192	198	182	188
Northern Pipe Line..	98	103	98	103
Ohio Oil	240	242	239	241
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	54	57	56	59
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	13⅝	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	82	85	82	85
Prairie O. & G.....	408	412	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line....	218	219	213	215
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line..	195	200	193	198
South Penn. Oil.....	365	370	365	370
South. West. Penn...	110	115	110	115
Standard Oil of Cal..	250	252	247	250
Standard Oil of Ind..	562	567	562	567
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	445	440	447
Standard Oil of Ky..	415	425	415	425
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of N. J.	512	515	512	516
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio.	620	630	620	630
Swan & Finch	100	110	100	110
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	251	254	250	253
Washington Oil.....	30	40	30	40

*Ex Dividend.

South. Railway...	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.30

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	130	136	125	130
American Cigar pf..	99½	100½	99	100
Conley Foil.....	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young.....	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F....	167	173	167	173
Mac Andrews & F. pf.	100	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	220	228	220	228
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	460	470	460	470

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con.....	.01
Con.	.01	Mexican	.17
Andes	.08	Occidental Con....	.70
Best & Belcher...	.02	Ophir	.24
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.02
Caledonia	.37	Savage	.03
Challar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va..	.17	Sierra Nevada....	.84
Con. Imperial ...	.01	Union Con.....	.67
Gould & Curry..	.02	Utah Con.....	.01
Hale & Norcross..	.04	Jacket Con.....	.12
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.90	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.98	G'field Consol....	.93
McNamara	.11	G'field Merger....	.11
Midway	.25	Jumbo Exten.....	.90
Montana	.32	Kewanas	.13
North Star	.17	Lone Star	.07
Rescue	.49	Red Lion	.25
Tonopah Exten..	6.50	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Nevada..	6.00	Spearhead	.07
West End	1.15

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UNITED STATES BREWING COMPANY.

To the Holders of the Twenty Year Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Debentures of United States Brewing Company:

The undersigned Trustees hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of Subdivision 2 of Article XII of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust securing the debentures made by the United States Brewing Company to Bankers Trust Company and United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, dated August 1, 1908, the following debentures, to wit, Nos.

108	307	625	1029	1370	1622	1960	2428
107	310	629	1089	1379	1625	1990	2442
143	316	687	1040	1385	1629	2049	2473
145	317	656	1060	1402	1658	2103	2500
147	318	777	1072	1431	1662	2222	2501
175	319	902	1080	1437	1675	2248	2502
176	344	911	1092	1442	1677	2269	2504
194	880	912	1101	1455	1678	2270	2508
240	389	942	1102	1461	1751	2282	2702
248	483	959	1103	1469	1817	2291	2716
264	4838	960	1121	1475	1858	2292	2721
266	543	961	1309	1482	1915	2297	2724
278	571	981	1311	1484	1945	2300	2878
305	598		1333	1490	1946	2376	2883
							2890

have been drawn for redemption on July 1, 1916. The debentures so drawn will be redeemed and paid at par with a premium of five per cent. and accrued interest on said debentures to the date of redemption, at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the option of the holder, at the office or agency of the United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, England, in sterling, at the rate of $4.85 to the pound. All the debentures so drawn will cease to bear interest from July 1, 1916, and will not be entitled to the benefit of the lien of the aforesaid trust mortgage.

United States Treasury decision requires that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such debentures when presented for payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY.
UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION, LIMITED, Trustees.
Dated New York, May 24, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.)
5 Year 6% Convertible Debenture Bonds Due July 1, 1919.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article VI. of the Agreement, dated July 1st, 1914, between the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will redeem all of the remaining outstanding bonds of this issue amounting to Twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars ($21,300) par value on July 1st, 1916, at 105% of par and accrued interest to July 1st, 1916, at its TRUST DEPARTMENT, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. Coupons due July 1st, 1916, should be presented for payment in the usual manner. After July 1st, 1916, interest on the above bonds will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, May 15th, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MIDWAY GAS COMPANY FIVE-YEAR 6% GOLD NOTES.

Notice is hereby given to the Holders of Midway Gas Company Five-year 6% Gold Notes that the Midway Gas Company has called for redemption and will pay said notes in full on August 1st, 1916, together with accrued interest to said date, upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office of N. W. Halsey & Company, 424 California Street, San Francisco, California, or N. W. Halsey & Company, 49 Wall Street, New York. This notice is given pursuant to Section 3 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement with Interstate Trust Company of San Francisco, dated December 1, 1914, securing said notes.

Notice is hereby given that on and after said August 1st, 1916, all interest on said notes shall cease.

A. E. PEAT, Treasurer.
MIDWAY GAS COMPANY.
Dated at Los Angeles, California, May 10th, 1916.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Dated November 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that Eleven (11) of the above described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article II. of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

16, 37, 47, 90, 299, 351, 370, 677, 888, 930, 973.

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases July 10th, 1916, the date of redemption.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

In accordance with the foregoing Certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 10th day of July, 1916, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, May 15th, 1916.

THE DETROIT ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
THE DETROIT RAILWAY.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given, that the First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of THE DETROIT ELECTRIC RAILWAY numbered one (1) to one thousand (1000) both inclusive, fall due and are payable June 1st, 1916; that if the holders of said bonds present the same at the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, they will receive the principal of said bonds; that the interest coupons due on said date should be deposited for collection in the usual manner.

A. F. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
Dated: Detroit, Mich., May 15, 1916.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $50,567.05. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

The New York Trust Company,
Trustee,
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
New York, May 1, 1916.

E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY.

Wilmington, Delaware.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will be held on the 5th day of June, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, for the purpose of taking action upon a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted April 26th, 1916, declaring that it is advisable to decrease the capital stock of the Company from sixty million dollars to four million dollars by reducing the par value of three hundred and fifty thousand shares of common stock authorized by the Certificate of Incorporation from $100 each to $10.00 per share, and by reducing the two hundred and fifty thousand shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each to five thousand shares of the par value of $100 each by retiring two hundred and forty-five thousand shares owned by the Company, and that Article IV. of the Certificate of Incorporation be amended accordingly, and that a meeting of the stockholders to take action on this resolution be called to be held at the time and place above mentioned.

ALEXIS I. du PONT, Secretary.

AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, the 31st day of May, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may come before the Meeting.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the Company will be closed from and after the 10th day of May, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the 1st day of June, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
H. A. HITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Harbor Lighterage Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at Pier 10, East River, New York City, on Wednesday, June 14th, at 12 o'clock noon.

B. R. ROOME, Secretary.

National Zinc & Lead Company
19 Congress St., Boston

A monthly dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) and an extra dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above-named Company, payable on May 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 22, 1916.

Transfer books will close May 22, 1916, at 3 P. M. and reopen June 1, 1916, at 10 A. M.

JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treasurer.
Boston, May 6, 1916.

OFFICE OF
DAY & ZIMMERMANN,
ENGINEERS-MANAGERS,
611-613 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Penn.

The Board of Directors of the Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Company has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable June 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 22d, 1916.

B. W. FRAZIER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
INTERSTATE ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
141 Broadway, New York, May 22, 1916.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of this company has today been declared, payable June 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 24th, 1916.

R. W. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
New York, May 23rd, 1916.

A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record June 10th, 1916.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

VENNER LOSES STEEL SUIT.

Court Decides Bethlehem May Acquire Pennsylvania.

At the close of the argument of Clarence H. Venner's application for an injunction to enjoin the acquisition of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's properties by the Bethlehem Steel Company yesterday United States District Judge Rellstab in Newark delivered an opinion from the bench deciding against all of Venner's contentions and refusing the application and vacating the restraining order issued several days ago.

James H. Brandt, the preferred stock holder who began the suit, withdrew from the case, leaving Venner as the only plaintiff. Venner's counsel contended that the transfer was illegal on the ground that it violated the Sherman law and the Clayton act, that the price to be paid by the Bethlehem Company was inadequate, and that the proceedings of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Steel Company were irregular.

At the close of the argument the court delivered an oral opinion ruling against Venner upon all of these contentions. He expressed the opinion that the Clayton act did not apply and that upon the papers before the court no violation of the Sherman law was shown. He held that under the laws of New Jersey more than two-thirds of the stockholders of a corporation, acting in good faith, were entitled to dissolve the corporation and bring about a sale of its property, even against the will of minority stockholders. He said that his only doubt was as to the provision in the proposed agreement of sale by which the purchase price was to be paid in bonds and not in cash. He ruled that this point was covered by the offer of counsel for the Pennsylvania Steel Company to pay into court such amount as would be required to protect Venner in respect of the twenty-four shares of common stock which he held.

Mr. Venner's counsel announced that he would immediately take an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

CHECK DROP OF EXCHANGE.

Dollar and Pound at Last Show Strength in Scandinavia.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 23, (via London.)—The American dollar and the English pound have at last shown some strength on Scandinavian Bourses. The fall of these two exchanges, which seemed to go down hand in hand, was definitely checked last week after the dollar had touched 3.27, from the normal 3.73, and the pound had touched 15.35 from the normal 18.20.

The dollar hung for several days at a low level, then jumped to 3.28 and today was quoted at 3.30. The pound climbed faster and was quoted today at 15.05. The German mark is unchanged from May 10, the franc is showing a slight gain and the Austrian crown and the Russian ruble are showing slight losses.

The fall of the dollar and the pound had been steady from the first of the year, and this is the first sign of an upward tendency.

Alshton Heads Northwestern Road.

Richard H. Alshton has been elected President and a Director of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to fill the vacancy left by the death of William A. Gardner. Marvin Hughitt, Jr., was appointed Vice President in charge of operations and maintenance, and A. C. Johnson was appointed General Traffic Manager. James T. Clark has been elected President of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha to succeed Mr. Gardner. A. W. Trenholm was made Vice President and General Manager, H. M. Pearce General Traffic Manager, and Charles Jensch Controller.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	.....	48.50	48.50	49.50
Lead	7.15	7.35	7.12½	7.30
Spelter	15.00	.....	15.05	.....
Antimony	28.00	29.00	29.00	30.00
Quicksilver	$88.00	.....	$85.00	.....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29½c per pound in the open market.

London quotations were:

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Copper, spot	136	0	0	138	0	0
Copper, futures	133	0	0	136	0	0
Tin, spot	193	0	0	196	0	0
Tin, futures	193	0	0	196	0	0
Spelter	95	0	0	95	0	0
Lead	31	10	0	31	12	6

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$14,482,002	$186,247,356
Ord. int. rev. rects.	23,225,727	338,456,295
Income tax	3,429,649	26,722,513
Miscellaneous	3,067,890	41,481,538
Total receipts	$44,805,270	$592,907,683
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.	6,155,338	55,534,159
Exc. of total disburse. over total rects.	4,347,823	32,861,355
Expenditures	50,900,608	648,441,843

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

New York, May 23, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 7, 1916.

H. F. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 39.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared, payable July 15, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record June 30, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed. JAMES P. McGOVERN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 13, 1916, for Contract 144, for the construction of two concrete-stone and brick buildings, aggregately 40 feet by 15 feet by 20 feet, 820 square yards of brick pavement, 600 feet of balustrade and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island. The foundations for the buildings have been built and the pavement foundation will be built under another contract.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

BUILDING SALE.

THE BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION offers for sale to the highest bidder twenty-six buildings for demolition or removal 300 feet from the Bronx River Parkway Reservation, extending from Bronx Park to Crestwood, lists of which will be furnished upon application. All bids must be made on forms provided by the Commission, and are subject to rules and regulations set forth, and must be accompanied by a cash deposit or certified check to the order of the Bronx Parkway Commission of a sum equal to 25% of the total amount. No deposit less than $50 accepted with each bid. All buildings sold must be removed or dismantled within thirty days after surrender. No extension of time will be granted. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Commission, 280 Madison Avenue, New York, on or before 2 P. M.,

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1916,

at which time bids received will be publicly opened.

BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION,
280 Madison Avenue, New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., May 17, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509 District Building, until 12 o'clock M., on May 31, 1916, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 3,000 linear feet of trunk sewer, 3 foot 6 inch diameter to 4 foot 6 inch by 5 foot. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., June 8, 1916, for furnishing and placing about 800 tons of rip-rap in two gaps in old rip-rap wall and about 500 tons in a pile on shore at Little Gull Island Light Station, Long Island Sound, N. Y. Information upon application to above office.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKS.—Infants', 2-6, and children's, 6-14; Fall jobber placing big orders. Call with samples from 10:30 to 12, 467 Broadway, Room 211.

COATS.—Mr. Harfield, Marquette, St. Louis, looking at coats, all ages, cloth and pile fabrics, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. 39 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at ladies', misses', and juniors', 1,188 Broadway, Room 1,101. All week, between 9-12 A. M.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week Fall suits, coats; pile fabrics. 114 West 26th, 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats all week. 3d floor, 18 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, Silk Dresses, Children's Dresses and Waists; quantity no object; jobs only; spot cash. Phone or call H. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Telephone 7197 Madison Square.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big jobbers looking at Fall suits and coats; also pile fabric coats. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

CREPES.—Wanted, for cash, Georgette crepes; ivory, flesh, black, navy. K 110 Times.

DRESS GOODS.—Mr. William Silverman, buying silk, wool and cotton dress goods at Room 721, 1,123 Broadway, every Tuesday and Wednesday.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular-priced silk dresses bring own Fall samples. 5th floor, 158 West 29th St.

FASTENERS.—Wanted, imported black and with sizes. K 111 Times.

FLANNEL.—Open for a quantity of scarlet flannel. K 109 Times.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for plushes. Telephone Farragut 8354.

PLUSHES wanted for cash. King Milton Co., 1,133 Broadway. 3742 Farragut.

PLUSH COATS.—We are looking at plush coats. 164 West 25th, 11th floor.

READY-TO-WEAR.—Department store wants jobs of all kinds for basement; quantity no object. R 25 Times.

SHEET CELLULOID, shell thicknesses, 55 to 90 mills, polished or unpolished, for immediate delivery; state quantity, price. K 101 Times.

SKIRTS, COATS, SUITS.—Jobbers looking at all week. Room 503, 106 East 19th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Palm Beach and Silverbloom suits in plain and awning stripes, between 10 and 4 o'clock. 17 West 28th St., 4th floor, care of Sol Pyle.

SUITS.—Western Jobber looking Fall suits better make. Write for appointment, R 21 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 131 West 28th, 4th floor.

VOILE DRESSES.—Contractors to take out work on voile dresses. 38 West 26th St., 11th floor.

VOILE, black; open for quantity, cheap. Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 436 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ANILINE DYES.—Methyl, Violet, and Rhodamine, colors best type, highly concentrated, and good value. Herman Ury, Schenectady, N. Y.

COATS,—3,000, consisting of silk poplin and wool poplin, lined and half lined mixtures, to close out at price. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—100; skirts and dresses, sacrifice. Jersey Cloak Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—200 to close out at half price. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, DRESSES, silk and wash, to close out before moving. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 34 West 27th St. Farragut 3297.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 for immediate delivery; newest styles. Slater, 114 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS, better grade, to close out. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out at a price. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS, jobs; mostly navy and black. Plager, 48 West 27th.

DRESSES, — White children's, juniors', misses', graduation lace, net, voile, organdie; good values; immediate delivery. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES, Jersey silks, sport dresses; clever, catchy styles. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square. 3547 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES.—Wash and silk; immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

FASTENERS.—Dress snap fasteners, black, white, size 00, carded. R 18 Times.

LINENS, French and Ramie, and all kinds of cotton goods; if interested act quickly. Piller Bros., 130 West 29th St.

LINEN.—Irish linen, rose, green, copen, and white, 76-inch, 36c.; also voile, navy, and black check, 7½ cents. Farragut 2333.

LINEN.—600 yards; colors; pongee linen, 27 inch; 18½ cents. Phone 238 Farragut.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 6301 and 7301 in navy, black, and Copen. Rudinsky Brothers, 27 West 24th St.

SHIRTING.—Crepe de chine manufacturer of dress has 50 pieces assorted stripe crepe de chine; will sell cheap. Call 49-51 West 24th St., 7th floor.

SILKS.—A few lots to close. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Immediate delivery. Greeley 3906. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th St.

STOCKINGS.—For sale, 25 to 30 bales Old Black Cotton Stockings. Phone Franklin 135, New York City. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS, Taffeta and Poplin Coats; large quantities; closing out. Greenberg, 141 West 26th.

SUITS.—Fifty cloth suits to close out; better grade. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Taffeta, to close out best-selling styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—100 better-grade suits, $6. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th St.

SUITS.—100 silk suits to close out. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

TAFFETA.—Navy and black, 87½. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway. 3042 Farragut.

WASH DRESSES, ladies', to close out; $9 dozen. Room 806 220 5th Av.

Has His Clothing Bought.

The sales manager for a large piece-goods house has bought enough clothing to keep him for the next two years. In touch, as he is, with conditions in the woolen and the clothing manufacturing business, he can see nothing ahead but much higher prices for clothing. With the end of the war, he believes that values will go to even higher points than they have so far reached. "While I think that it is a good thing to be prepared for the emergencies I see coming," he said, "there is another reason for my expenditure. It is more economical to have three or four suits than to buy only one at a time and wear it right along. Worn a day or two at a time, a suit will give much more service in the long run than if it is constantly worn."

Some Colors That Fade.

Piece goods selling agents should be careful where they place their samples in the showroom if they are not using standard colors. Looking over a sample range yesterday that was laid on a table close to a window, a woolen salesman found that the colors exposed to sunlight for the brief period of three weeks had faded. On some of the larger samples there was a smaller piece of goods pinned. The spot covered by the smaller sample was darker than the rest of the large sample. Turning over the woolens, the back of the samples showed just the difference which three weeks in the sunlight had caused. The salesman admitted that it would not be a good thing to show these goods to a prospective customer.

Crude Rubber Prices Easier.

Despite the fact that London appeared to hold steady, there was quite a little easier feeling shown in crude rubber prices in this market yesterday afternoon. Figures quoted late in the day put pale crêpe at 68½ cents a pound and smoked sheets at 67 cents, for deliveries to July 1. For similar deliveries, 67@67½ cents was asked for up-river fine, and 50@50½ cents for coarse. Other grades were quoted on these bases. There was a dearth of demand reported, and signs of selling pressure on the part of holders were more visible, apparently, than at any other time since the decline began. Four weeks ago these were the prices asked for spot and nearby deliveries: Pale crêpe, 80c; smoked sheets, 79c; up-river fine, 71½c, and coarse, 55½c.

Demand for Cocoa Is Small.

The local market for raw cocoa has been quiet of late, but prices continue fairly steady. Several of the most-used grades are held at practically the same levels as prevailed about a month ago, most of the declines in the meantime being expressed by fractions of a cent. With the Summer months coming, not a great deal of domestic demand can be looked for, it is said, while export business continues hampered by the refusal of the British Government to pass shipments of cocoa destined to Scandinavian countries. These were prices quoted on leading grades here yesterday: Bahia, 15¼@16¼c; Caracas, 16@16½c; Arriba, 17@17½c; Grenada, 15½@15¾c, and Sanchez, 13¾@14c. Haytl stock was quoted at 15½@14c, while Maracaibo cocoa brought 20@20½c.

New Edition of Color Card.

The new edition of the Standard Color Card of America will be published today. It will contain twenty-three additional colors which have been standardized, making a total of 128 standard colors. The 5,000 copies that are in use in this country are gradually but effectively accomplishing the main object of the Textile Color Card Association, the standardizing of American trade colors. The work of this association is not carried on for profit but with the idea of serving the textile trade and allied industries by issuing color cards and supplying color information. It is being supported by a number of prominent firms. The new edition of the Standard Card will be sold for $1.50 a copy, and may be obtained from the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Now Come Hand-Painted Pumps.

Hand-painted pumps have arrived, and artists who have been painting birds on hats are now coloring butterflies on the vamps of white pumps. They are said to be inexpensive and to look very natty, the painting being done to order after the pumps have been bought by the prospective wearer. The extra charge for painting, which allows a good profit to the dealer, is said to be $1.50. Among the new low shoes now shown for women is a pretty and practical one described as a one-eyelet sailor tie. It is said to be very similar to the one-eyelet Colonial of last season, but it is made without the extended tongue. It is shown in white, black, gray, and ivory, and can be worn either with a silk ribbon or buckle fastening.

Not Much Change in Gray Goods.

There was not a great deal of change in the local gray goods market yesterday. Printcloth sales from first hands were limited, though those told of included 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 60-48s, for spot delivery, at full prices, and 38½-inch 64-68s for nearby shipment, at 5⅝ cents. Limited trading from second hands was reported at a sixteenth of a cent below the market, on 39-inch 68-72s and 56-44s, and on 38½-inch 60-48s. A pretty fair business was done on 48-square, four-yard sheetings at 6¼ cents for delivery in June, July, and August. In fine-yarn goods some nice business was reported on a certain lawn construction at a price 60 per cent. above the low level touched in August, 1914. Closing printcloth prices, as quoted by mills, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	*4c

*Asked.

Hard Coal Dullness Continues.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the opening of the new season in anthracite, which was delayed until the middle of May by price uncertainty, has not been very productive of business so far. Orders are coming in gradually, but the volume is disappointing. They are probably sufficient to keep the mines going for a while without voluntary restriction, however, since the output is being held down by the labor shortage and numerous local strikes. May will doubtless make a better showing than April in the tonnage returns, for shipments from the hard coal region last month were the smallest for any April since 1901, excepting in those years when there was a general strike or suspension. The placing of new embargoes within the last week has had a steadying effect on the tidewater bituminous market, but the absence of an active spot demand is working against a general advance in prices.

KENNECOTT INQUIRY ENDS.

No Manipulation of Stock When 134,000 Shares Were 'Done' Friday.

The Committee on Business Conduct of the Stock Exchange has practically completed its investigation of the charges that Kennecott Copper stock was improperly manipulated when last Friday 134,000 shares were "done" within a range of ¾ of a point. The specialists and other brokers who were called before the committee Monday were able to show that their orders came from proper sources and were not matched in any way contrary to the rules. Accordingly, it was reported on ordinarily trustworthy authority, the committee will lay no charges before the Governors at their regular meeting today.

Investigation of the charges brought out the fact that the appearances of manipulation were due to a transfer of stock from withdrawing to remaining members of a syndicate which has been operating for several weeks in Kennecott stock. Part of the members tired of the slow process of doling out stock through the syndicate managers and preferred to handle their own. The rest were determined to stick and the upshot was an agreement to disagree, in the course of which the abiding members took over the other holdings.

Since most of the members of the syndicate were members of the Stock Exchange it was necessary to put the trades through on the floor in the regular order. The sales were so rapid and the price changes so small that brokers, attracted by the activity and trying to scalp eighths, found no profit. They set up the cry of "churning!" or dubbed the market a "washtub," and were thus responsible for the investigation.

Following this news of the Kennecott transaction there was given out last night a statement saying that a large holding of the stock had changed hands in the last few days in the market and adding:

"It is understood that the stock has been very largely taken by brokers who frequently act for interests well acquainted with the company's intrinsic conditions."

The statement contained a prediction, given on no authority whatever, that the Kennecott dividend would be increased at the next declaration. The stock lost ground on the day, closing below 56, the price at which the retiring members are reported to have disposed of their syndicate holdings.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; R. G. Yeager, laces, embroideries, notions, ribbons, toilet goods; H. Humphreys, silks, dress goods; Mrs. R. G. Yeager, millinery; Miss J. Black, art embroideries, ladies' neckwear; Vandervilt.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—E. Kahen, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, petticoats; New Strand.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

AUSTIN, Texas—McKean-Ellers Co.; L. Davis, dry goods, furn. goods, women's waists; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hecht Bros. & Co.; F. S. Deutsch, women's garments; Imperial.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Long Bros.; J. Long, hats, men's furnishing goods; New Victoria or Navarre.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. F. Fry, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. Lauer, dry goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; W. G. Weller, domestics; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, dresses; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley Dry Goods Co.; C. R. Hawley, domestics, blankets, wash goods; Room 503, 1,170 Broadway.

BENNINGTON, Vt.—Bottum & Torrance Co.; P. L. Bottum, manufacturers collars, cuffs; Hotel Albert.

BENNINGTON, Vt.—Drysdale & Son; Mrs. H. Williams, waists, dresses; Park Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Schwartz Co.; M. S. Feidler, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Plaitz Carpet Co.; L. Plaitz, carpets; 1,161 B'way.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's cloaks, suits; Miss N. C. Mackay, muslin underwear; J. J. Murphy, gloves; S. Falk, boys' clothing; C. Koven, men's clothing; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; C. J. Brady, floor covering; G. L. Snyder, stationery; W. G. Lewis, women's furs; F. P. Ruggles, children's hosiery, knit underwear; F. A. Fuller, furs; Miss C. C. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; Miss A. L. Regan, boys' furn. goods; Miss C. H. Henry, cotton waists; Miss D. E. Feeley, misses' waists; basement buyers: G. E. Creeron, millinery; R. J. Tremble, petticoats, cotton underwear; C. L. Wentworth, stationery; N. T. Reed, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss F. M. White, misses' coats, skirts; Miss M. E. Knight, girls' clothing; P. E. McHugh, silks, dress goods; Miss Sachs, leather goods; Miss L. Robichaud, women's coats, skirts; Miss B. Armstrong, silk, cotton waists, sweaters; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Kraus, jobs suits, dresses; Mrs. Mallee, jobs coats, skirts

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Peck<Lowe.
Providence Washington Ins Co<Owens.
Egan<Erie RR.
Adamowitch<NY Cent RR.
US<Karplus.
Shubert Theat Co<Sherman Nat Bank.
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, 18th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 11:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Case on. Equa Fuga Corpn<World Film Corpn. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Owen<Schooner Governor Brooks, &c.
Anderson<SS Vauban, &c.
Duhig<SS Vestris, &c.
Wilson<SS Vassari.
Maroni<Segurance Steamship Co.
Hubbell, Slack & Co<SS Segurana, &c.
Ely<SS Flemington.
Tietjen & Lang D D Co<SS Vigilancia.
Lagerman<F. A. Verdon, (2.)
Reimer<Michigan Sanitarium &c.
Gronsky<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Sawickas<same.
Burt Co, Ltd<Ritchie & Co.
US<100 Half Cases of Figs, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Case on—Kever<Phila & Rdg R R.
Cantlin<Gardiner.
At 10:30 A. M.—Portlock<Old Dominion Line.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

Dalley et al. v. City of N. Y., aplt.; Emmet, as Supt., &c., aplt., v. City of N. Y. et al.; **Grass** et al., as exrs., &c., aplts., v. Ryan et al.; Williams, aplt., v. Giebelhausen et al.; **Harley** v. Plant, exrx., &c., et al., aplts.; **Donovan**, as exrs., &c., respt., v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, aplt.; Mateson, as substituted trustee, &c., v. Monte et al., impl'd with Title Ins. Co. of N. Y. et al., aplts.; Farnum v. Harrison, aplt., impl'd et al.; Blossom, aplt., v. Chisholm et al., indv., &c.; Keith v. Payne, as exr., &c., aplt.; the Upton Co. v. Flynn, indv., &c., aplt.; Bassett, respt.; Milholland, aplt., v. Payne, respt.; Low, indv., &c., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt.; Clement et al., exrs., &c., plffs., v. Saratoga Holding Co. et al., &c., defts., Empire Trust Co., as trustees, &c., et al., aplts., Delaney, as receiver, &c., et al., respts.; Hicklenbottom, as admrx., &c., v. Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co., aplt.; Colarrisi, by Guardian, &c., v. Potato Creek R. Co., aplt.; Curtis v. Curtis, as exrx., &c., aplt.; Ettlinger et al., by guardian, &c., aplts., v. Kramer et al., indvs., &c., et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People v. Abelson, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless brief for appellant is served upon the District Attorney within five days, in which event the case is set down for argument on June 5, 1916.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Reed<Bailey.
Re Devoe, (for compensation, &c.)
Re Bouker Con Co.
Silberstein<Silberstein
Re O'Neill, (for compensation, &c.)
Re Newman, (same.)
Coney Island Jockey Club<Purdy.
Re CNY, (Hamilton Place.)
Re same, (Belmont Av.)
Pomeroy<Hock V Ry.
Warriner<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Am & Brit Mfg Co<Intl Power Co.
Bishop<Bishop.
Cateness<Ice Mfg Co.
Re K E Garment Co.
Garcia Ch<Marques.
Nibelius<Epps.
Strassburger<Dabo.
Mullen<Schepps.
Bittman<NY Con RR.
Dallas<Wheeler.
Serbin<Bunin.
Boll<Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Heberlein<Videen.
Re Perfumes Riviera.
Krauss<Krauss.
Am & Brit Mfg Co<Intl Power Co.
Becker<Rubin Rty Co, CNY<Goldschmidt (2.)
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Toler<Toler.
Lopez<Asmus.
Baird & Sons<Prendergast.
Mounet<Mounet.
Re Guttman, (Elsner.)
Kornblum<Friedman, (2.)
Silk Rty Co<Economy Silk Co.
Re Conti, (Conklin.)
Re Italo-Am Stores, Inc.
Sobel<Sobel.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Ldry Co.
Wolfe<Prendergast.
Lind<same.
McHugh<same.
Hatken<same.
Schober<same.
Max Kaufman & Co<Mack Mfg Co. (2.)
Clark<Bowery Bank.
Knick Trust<Fla Ry.
Weitzman<B Aitman & Co.
Henney<Wood.
Re McDowell, (Chatterton.)
Lazarus<Kahlen.
Their<Larale.
Dutcher<Reliance Bld.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Conlon<Marsh.
Phone<Hatcher.
Long<Long.
Brown<Brown.
Crest Imp, &c Co<Horton.
Flum<Flum.
Benemio<Benemio.
Munnick<Hirsch.
Devine<Devine.
Holmes<Crane.
Preferred causes:
CNY<Espitzner & Russell Co.
Dulles<Lloyd.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Hennie<Fleischmann Bros Co.
Re Marshall<Green.
General calendar:
Bergh<Bergh.
Case on.

PART IV.—, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Knick Dist Co<Corena.
Staten Island Bridge Co<Price.
Wolf<Donowick.
Keit<Hurtig.
Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldman<Schwab.
Protheroe<NY Rys.
Anriotto<Kapner.
Nilsen<Kilpatrick.
Heaney<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART IV.—Recess.
PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
Case on—Tatanis<Atlantis & corp.

PART VII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Marrin<S I & Mfd RR.
Bernheimer<NY Rys.
McCarthy<3d Av Ry.
Salomon<Proctor & Schoen Theatres Co.
Caldwell<Bloomingdale.
Harris<NY Rwys.
Nizariotis<Nomikes.
Martino<Grant Co.
Morrow<Gilhuley.
Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schwald<Wood.
Minetti<Sherman.
Kelly<I R T.
O'Connor<Union Ry.
Trad<L I RR.
J. Ressler<Volkenning
A Ressler<same.
Dellsky<McMullen, Share & Triest, Inc.
Maguire<NY Rys.
Donadio<Belt Line Ry.
Fertig<Sturges.
Deinlein<Lion Brwry.
Isolde<Univ Garage.
Kaufman<Waterbury.
Little<Gimbel Bros.
Rosolie<Nase El RR.
Zwerling<Cohen.
Birch<Deegan.
Becker<Linch.
Kirdahy<Jacobs.
Lehman<Block.
Trevor<Waitt Inv Co.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing<Goldman<Craddock.
Radt<Greeley Sq Hotel
Valenti<Concordia Cont Co.
Cenklin<Miles.
Wallace<L I RR.
Rizzo<Lekowitz.
Barrett<Bonwit Teller & Co.
Bascomb<Nickerson.
Fleischauer<Franklin Allen Window Cleaning Co.
Kaufman<Hand.
Stein<Elichholz.
Shonolty<Ebling Brew
Y Kornblum<Friedman.
J Kornblum<same.
Breines<Deffras.
Hewitt<Carroll.
N Jandik<Con Tel & Elec Subway Co.
J Jandik<same.
Sapienza<Rhodon & Son.
Baum<Stockell.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 9:30 A. M.

Alfiere<Leh Val RR.
Phillips<F & D Co.
Kerekes<A Smith & Son.
Covino<City of Mt Vernon.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Mayers<B'way & 97th St Realty Co.
Guthell<Consol Gas.
Welensky<Breslin.
Lally<Shaffer.
Levy<Bd of Education
Label<O Daniels Co.
McPartland<Stilger.
O'Hara<Saydah.
Tupka<Penn C & C.
Florio<CNY.
Smith<Indelli.
Bernardo<Bradley Cont Co.
Brannick<Kempner.
Coney Island Jockey Club<Purdy.
Re CNY, (Hamilton Place.)
Re same, (Belmont Av.)
Pomeroy<Hock V Ry.
Warriner<same.
Seredynski<Gimbelina.
McCadden<Central Trust Co of NY.
Bronner<Bronner.
Well<CNY.
Burton<Burton.
Cohen<Birnzweig.
Schaefer<CNY.
Bandler<Aucher & Klarish, Inc.
Beck<Beck.
Hull<Williamsport Planing Mill Co.
Landes<Landes.
Olenick<Olenick.
Proctor<Proctor.
Kidder<Dunn.
Getzer<Paddell.
Chelsea Rty Co<Byrd.
Le Manquis<Sperry.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Case on.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Akovich<Burfeind.
B Drexler<Dock Contractor Co.
A Drexler<same.
Leitner<NY Rys.
Rothman<Thompson Bros., Inc.
La Mana<McGuinness
Josephowitz<Jager.
Shiel<Schnaper.
McCarthy<J New Rty.
Giovia<N Y Cent RR.
Walker<Maloney.
Hess<Erie R R.
Stelber<Bohemian Benev & L Assoc.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Fuchs<Boyd Con.
Sarkay<CNY.
McCarthy<Int Mer M.
Gortenberg<Bloch.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Fleming<Farley.
Goldberg<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Spadola<US Motor Cab Co.
Cascioli<Leh & N E RR.
W L Brunk<B H RR.
G F Brunk<same.
Cohen<Diamond.
Horowitz<Levine.
Montague<Malvern Realty Co.
O'Connell<Johnson.
Epstein<Miller.
Catalupp<Universal Opera Co.
Radley<Tubbey Hack Rty Co.
Wenger<N Y Con RR
Kemnitch<CNY.
Kosherkevitz<B H RR
Fay<Sun Printing Co.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ingoldsby<CNY<Magrath.
Same<S T Walkup & Bros.
Same<A J Faccioli & Co.
Same<Schwartz Trunk & Leather Goods Co
Day calendar:
McCuaig<Ellis.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Ritzfeld<Harris.
Zucca<Pompeian Co.
Straus<Shanley.
Wright-Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
Ditto<Paterno Const.
CNY<Dolph Co.
Same<Markowitz.
Same<Van Iderstein & Sons.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Langley-Slavin Co<Chas Meads Co.
Lazer<Sanford Rubber Convent Av Const Co<Chas Buek Const Co.
Brown<Stokes.
CNY<NY Disposal Corp.
Freeman<Hartfield.
Singer<H Disston & Sons, Inc.
Briggs<Kendrick.
Chem Nat Bk of NY<Fleitmann.
Hoar<Alwell.

PART XVI.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Frank<New England Cas Co.
Goldberg<Jamestown Manor Co.
Hopkins<Gen Cont, &c. Co.
Kerr<Ward.
Rieser<Genung.
Boyd<A Kilpatrin.
Vogrich<Havemeyer Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co<Casualty Co of Am.
Same<Sprague.
Powers<Crystal Film.
Carbone<Teele.
Peters<Poertner Motor Co, Inc.
Pacific Motor Car Exch Co<B'way & 53d St Co.
Dorland<Aetna Life Ins Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Florio<Schaff.
Hallock<Satterfield.
De Cordova<Sanville.
Bere<Erie R R.
Falce<Levy.
Gardner<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Cohen<A Walker & Co.
Livia Rty Co<Kieley.
Jakobovics<Vas.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Michael McCarthy.
Florence V Moriarty.
Katherine Sandquist.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
Case on—Amos F Eno

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

Godfrey<Graham.
Pinkel<Larkin.
Sterry<Klein.
Aquino<Reid.
Hansen, Shackleton & Ward<Carmichael
Meisel<Wolf. (2.)
Teitelbaum<Petix.
Forster<Whitcomb.
Westfield Plate Co<O'Brien.
Zimmerman<Hartford Accident, &c, Co.
Gaffney<Manicure Nov Mfg Co.
Hopkins<same.
Treutle<same.
Pendergast<same.
Cohen<E R T Co.
Bonano<same.
Carmelo<same.
Simson<same.
Cohen<same.
Lusher<same.
Migdalski<same.
Gerace<same.
Goldblatt<same.
Fusco<same.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Millman<Young.
Schrager<Schwartz, Young<Friedman.
Ungar<Greenberg.
Rosenfeld<Sommer.
Crystal<Modern Can Co.
Adler<Kotlarsky.
Heiman<Greenberg.
Lesser<Grand Columbia O K Ice Co.
Schaffer<Rohrer.
Meyersburg<Midas Amuse Co.
Ungar<Bernhard & Riegel.
Beltvan<Goldberg.
Goldberg<Becker-J-J Milling Co.
Finn<NY, NH & H RR
Waechter<Reiss.
Kavanagh<Oberschelmer & Mabee Co.
Somerfleck<Friedman.
Perg<Int R T.
Resnick<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Forrester<Doughty.
Triangle Flm Corp<Fancy Amuse Co.
Same<Lafayette Leasing Co.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Jakob<Werba.
Mee<Graley.
Gratenstein<Froelich.
Schiffenbauer<Michaelson.
Weil<Rosenstein.
Epstein<Adams Exp.
Ness<Bass & Bass.
Epstein<Shapiro.
Bawlerasky<Berman. (2.)
Campbell<448 St Nicholas Av Corp.
Taylor<Hurtig & Seaman Theat Enter.
O'Brien<Santini Bros.
Schnurmacher<same.
Hopkins<Barclay.
Dickerson<Banks.
Weissberger<Tull.
Lucas<New Amst Cas.
Marvin<Vlasi.
Weissman<Hellman.
Lynch<Belt Line Ry.
Lagona<NY Rys.
Nussbaum<Lifshitz.
Cohen<Dorf.
Norden Elec Sign Co<Sterling Auto Mfg. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Motions:
Vincent Matire.
Philip Freudenmacher.
Eva Hurowitz.
Chas J Welamiller.
Margaret J Lavin.
Adele Salustri.
Isaac M Jackson.

Wills for probate:
Charlotte E Yorke.
Leon Politowski.
John Cannon.
George M Shera.
Julian N Thompson.
Mary B Stansbury.
Guiseppina Viniprova.

Accountings:
Barbara Hahn.
John Weeks.

Adoption—Mary Bancroft by Harry L. De Vall and Josephine De Vall, his wife.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day clendar.

TRIAL TERM—Addington, J.

Equity calendar:
Brady<Gallam.
Day calendar.
Turetzky<Kanter.
Hurwitz<Weiss & Oboler.
Spelzman<Brown.
Levine<Armstrong.
Same<Niemand.
Cash<Goldberger.
Adler<Jaffin.
Coberman<Miller.
Butler<I R T.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Ryer<Schwarze et al—Bernard S Deutsch.
Dilg<Frankfurter et al—Richard C Murphy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Perimutter<Durkee.
Re Wadsworth Av.
Timmes<Timmes.
Garner<L I R R Co.
Scholl<same.
Miller<Glen Cove RR.
Colwell Lead Co<Singer, (June 5.)
Chiapparini<Chiapparini.
Martin<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Re Gregory.
B'klyn Ash Removal Co<Connell.
Schwartz<Sternberg.
Re Esposito.
Ward<N Y Rys Co.
Carroll<Pierson.
Lindon<Lindon.
Huntley<Huntley.
Greck<Greck.
Atwell<John Wanamaker.
Ehrler<Schander.
McNally<Pastre's Auto Garage, Inc.
De Parrie<Mulford.
Dimond<Klingelhoefer.
Meyer<Mullender.
Becker<Board of Education.
Re Troy Av.
Re E 21st-22d-23d Sts.
Bergenstein<Lander.
City<Skelly.
Bulowa<Taub.
Bank Clerks' Co-op. B & L Assn<Thiefee
Curry<Munson Steamship Co.
Re Convent of Sisters of Mercy.
Cornell<J. A. Stevenson Co.
Carter<Shelly.
Lieb<Mailkin.
Chiapparini<Chiapparini.
Ideal Novelty and Toy Co<Koelker.
Kentucky Derby Co<Woods.
Re 10th Av. (Hartman.)
Hassner<Mannarino, (2.)
Valentine<Valentine.
McLaughlin<Anderson,

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Pinsker.
Rosenstein.
Sheffield.
Langbein.
Spates.
Aronowsky.
Hubner.
Kleinman.
Vincent.
Pease.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.

Fuzo<Fuzo.
Fischl's Sons, Inc<Meurer.
Bank<Bank.
Perillo<Perillo.
Leventhal<N British & Mer Ins Co.
Schreiber<Schreiber.
Donohue<Peppard.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3174.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Jacobs<B H RR.
Quern<Schalk.
English & Anderson<Long Island El Ry.
Behrens<Loeseer & Co.
Gillespie<Franklin.
Anderson<Penna RR.
Mooney<Nassau RR.
Murphy<Haff Co.
Marchosoff<B H RR.
Nelson<Williams Auto School<Johnson.
Flynn<N Y Cons RR et al.
Keane<Natlus Auto Service Co.
Spall<Veit.
Carter<C I & B RR.
Getchell<Nassau R R.
Voelkle<Voelkle.
Forsyth<Wallace.
Bullard<Boesen.
National Safety Gas Co<Shapiro.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Kosofsky<Trachtenberg.
McKinney<C I & B R R.
Prunotto<Lehigh Valley RR.
Rega<Klymscak.
Downing<Marine Bank.
Mascolo<Scalzo et al.
Loeffler<N Y Cons R.
Frisch<Somerville.
White & Abrams<B H RR.
Vogt<Morse.
Geiss<Scheuring.
Lanning<Regensburg.
Gliby<Int R T.
No Am Brew Co<Bonanno et al.
Armstrong<B H RR et al.
Ralph<Kelly.
Peffen<CNY.
Realty Associates<CNY et al.
Ricco<B H RR.
McLaughlin<Bklyn Rapid Transit.
Ritter<Vanderbilt.
Hutchinson<Am La France Fire Eng Co.
Borelli<Greenwood Cemetery.
Ferguson<Riggs.
Hoecker<Hoecker.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4493.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

John Fallon.
John Bates.
Edmund Clark.
John Hines.
Charlotte Barnett.
Margaret McIntire.
Estates of:
John McClure.
Mary Gorman.
Baumann Infants.
Bernard G Basch.
Ivan K Gerasimovitch.
Guardianship of:
Anthony Lopiccolo.
Lucy Erkim.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Inq—Campass<McCabe
Cohen<Liebowitz. (ready Part IV.)
Stein<Nassau El RR.
Dombrowski<Kaplan.
Sholder<Preston Rty.
Bordoff<Shapiro.
Lazarus<N Y Con RR.
Oberstein<Lantinberg.
Mendalis<Nassau Elec RR.
Levy<Horowitz.
Ryan<Nassau El RR.
Kekut<same.
Goldberg<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Anderson<Nassau Elec RR.
Hinch<B H RR.
Bloom<Nass El RR.
Feuer<B H RR.
Feldman<same.
Smith<Nass El RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Harms<Harms.
Kappus<Schulte.
Beattie<Mt Vernon Sub Land Co. (2.)
Anderson<Dietrich.
Hepburn<Long Home S Bk of White Plains<Barrett.
Buchanan<Houghton.

The remainder of the Special Term calendar goes over to the June term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Tompkins, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Seaman<N Y N H & H RR Co.
Barrett<Conklin.
Dolan<Ellis.
Scott<Taylor.
Godarel<Wuestenhoefer.
Reilly<Pelham Sun.

The remainder of the calendar goes over until the June term.

County Court.

Young, J.—No civil calendar until June 5.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Timmons, an inf<Leschorn.
Schmitt, as admr<Auer et al.
Kaufman<I R T.
Gallagher<NY Cen RR
White, as admx<Schmidt.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Cytryn, an inf<Hoesel.
Feranda<Russell Fdry Mach Co, Inc.
Chanson, an inf<Amato
MacDonald<42 St. M & St N Av Rwy.
Stefanowitz<Gillig.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 942.

Snyder<N Y N H & H RR Co.
Blitz<Dalton.
Mackey<Mackey.
Lehman<Nat Conduit & Cable Co.
Johnson<Whelan.

Varone<Nassau RR.
De Matteo<Norton & Gorman Con Co.
Mikelionis<Lehigh & Wilkes Coal Co.
O'Connor<Sheffield Farms Co.
Mechanics' Bank<CNY et al.
Le Boeuf<Hughes.
Hirsh<Feigenbaum.
Bender<B H RR.
Halbert<Richmond Lt & Co.
Mertens<B H RR.
Asztasauckas<CNY.
Brown<Berman.
Dorr<Ruppert.
Friedlieb<Terrace.
Ehrgott<Acme Metal Ceiling Co.
Tregert<Rabinowitz.
Christensen<Turner Con Co.
Brown<C I & B RR.
Gatto<George.
Bressler<German Journal.
Miller<Reid.
Aronson<Smith Oper Co.
Page<CNY.
Parlett<Doig.
Graham<Kimball.

Connell<B, Q Co & S RR.
Seltz<Welz & Z.
Connolly<E B H RR et al
Rapson<CNY.
Carter<same.
Schwalbach<same.
Kerrigan<same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Delimage<Wilbert Garrison Co.
Desiode<M & Q Trac
Jacobs et al<Chimelewsky, as exr.
Gullano, an inf<CNY.
Donaldson<Newtown Gas Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 942.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Attupato<Kiarman.
Hoover<C I & B RR.
Feehan<B H RR Co.
Huber<Gorg.
Miller<B H RR Co.
Harpell<N Y & North Shore Traction Co.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 188.

Murphy<Morrissey.
Berk<Eagle Sav & L Eagle Sav & L Co<Kilborn.
Frerichs<Love.
Ulrich<Empire State Dairy Co.
McRae<McRae.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lace, Cotton, and Wool Goods Are Among Articles Considered.

Ornamentation on women's slippers imported by Thomas Meadows & Co. led to a dispute settled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. The controversy differed from recent cases coming before the customs tribunal owing to the fact that the Government claimed decorative effects on the articles constituted appliqué work. Under this construction the customs men took 60 per cent. duty. Judge Howell decided that certain of the goods returned as appliquéd were not of that character and were properly dutiable at 35 per cent. as wool wearing apparel as claimed. Claims relative to slippers made of cotton were also sustained, but the Collector's tax on silk slippers was allowed to stand.

Mills & Gibb and several other importers protested the Collector's rate of 60 per cent. on trimmings, ornaments, hats, and other articles. Lower rates were claimed, but when it came to the trial no evidence was submitted. Judge Howell, affirming the Collector, said that the official record seemed to indicate that the proper rate had been collected. The other protestants included Morimura Brothers, the Pratt & Farmer Company, Velt, Son & Co., M. Doob, Sons & Co., M. J. Corbett & Co., Bamberger, Stern & Co., R. F. Downing & Co., Inc., and Hunken, Neale & Forbes.

The Government scored before the board in a controversy regarding the kind of lace used in trimming women's lace waists. The goods were returned by Appraiser Sague as cotton wearing apparel made in part of Lever lace. Owing to this lace in the makeup of the merchandise the Collector took 70 per cent. duty. The importers denied that the lace was made on the Lever machine, and claimed 60 per cent. under the regular lace provision. As the Government's evidence was convincing Judge Howell overruled the protest and affirmed the Collector's assessment.

Guthman, Solomons & Co. were sustained in a claim affecting the duty rate on silk moire beaded long chains. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. under the jewelry paragraph. The official sample before the board was composed of six strips of black silk moire, each about three-eighths of an inch wide, each strip cob connected to the other by an ornament composed of two sections of steel beads with an imitation pearl bead in the centre. A blackened metal snaphook was attached to the middle of the article. The completed chain was intended to be placed around a woman's neck and used to suspend a fan, watch, or other small article. Judge Sullivan said that the testimony, although not altogether satisfactory, coupled with an examination of the official sample, convinced the board that the merchandise was not jewelry. The protest claiming 50 per cent. duty as articles composed wholly or in chief value of beads was upheld, the Collector being reversed.

J. J. Gavin & Co. brought in women's cotton lace scarfs, which the Collector returned at 60 per cent. as lace wearing apparel. The merchandise was made on knitting frames or machines. The customs officials justified their assessment on the ground that it was in harmony with a ruling made by the board and the Customs Court in the so-called Claflin case. The decision held in the present case that the importers had proved their contention whereas in the Claflin case the proof was insufficient. Entry was accordingly directed at 30 per cent. as cotton wearing apparel.

Curb Favors Reorganization.

More than half of the members of the New York Curb Association having voted in favor of the plans for reorganizing the outside market, it is considered almost certain that arrangements will soon be made for housing the curb brokers. Of the 333 members, 168 have assented to the plans and only nine so far have voted against them. A proposal also to install a ticker service for quotations and impose new restrictions on listing securities. The annual dues are to be raised from $25 to $100.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Twenty-eight corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $1,255,500. They include:

Rochester Merchandise Corporation, Inc., advertising, catalogues, $500,000; E. F. Beach, W. G. Stedman, F. L. McWade, 159 Park Av.

Jamestown Machines, boilers, machine shop, foundry, factory supplies, $60,000; C. F. Fauth, W. C. Serrell, F. R. Andrews, Great Kills.

Estate of Joseph E. Gay, Inc., Millbrook, realty, mining, $500,000; H. Kimball, G. H. Chaffee, G. Smith, N. Y.

New Departure Garage, Inc., autos, garage, mercantile, $25,000; P. B. Duryea, M. J. Wilson, H. F. Sullivan, 240 Lafayette Av.

John E. Meyer, Inc., stationers, printers, booksellers, publishers, paper manufacture, $20,000; F. Aide, M. Alterman, J. Meyer, 127 Vermilyea Av.

The Newman-Rank Tire Company, Inc., rubber tires, fabrics, merchandise, $23,000; V. C. Sogardus, E. Rank, S. A. Newman, 136 West 113th St.

Blanchard & Co., Inc., Binghamton, coal, coke, wood, fuel, cement, ice, $10,000; A. Roberson, G. Fowler, J. H. Blanchard, Binghamton.

John N. Wheeler, Inc., transfer, express, carting, $10,000; E. Malone, H. V. Story, J. W. Wheeler, 149 Glenwood Av., Yonkers.

Niagara Metal Works, Inc., Buffalo, mechanical engineers, founders, boiler makers, capital no par value, begin business with $10,000; A. Weeks, O. J. Hudt, R. R. Parish, Rome.

Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation, dyestuffs, explosives, chemicals, capital no par value, begin business with $10,000; A. Weeks, O. J. Hudt, R. R. Parish, Rome.

Paragon Realty Company, New Brunswick, real estate, $25,000; Alvin B. Fox, Morgan F. Larson, Perth Amboy; Samuel L. Levin, New Brunswick, and George L. Barton, South River.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 23.—Charter filed: Mac Supply Company, acquire the patents for the manufacture of spark plugs and self-starters for automobiles, &c., $100,000; Henry L. Piper, William O'Hara, Richard J. Morrison, all of New York.

GEM PRICES INCREASE.

Importers Are Asked to Pay More Duties in Consequence.

Although the United States is now the only country in which a demand for diamonds and other precious stones exists, prices of gems are again rapidly mounting, this condition of affairs being emphasized at the New York Custom House, where the Collector is constantly taking duty on higher levels than prevailed only a few months ago. In the early stages of the European war, including the elimination of Antwerp as one of the centres of the diamond business, prices slumped decidedly, but soon recovered and have been on the upward trend ever since.

While there has been some fair buying in some of the neutral countries of Europe and elsewhere, sales of precious stones are at a standstill in the belligerent countries. Representatives of the industry in Amsterdam accordingly turned their attention to this country. At first it seemed a speculation as to whether the gems diverted from many usual markets could be "digested" here, but the problem has been answered in the affirmative. According to a trade authority, the phenomenal war profits in the United States have brought about conditions which actually make it difficult for dealers to meet.

It was said yesterday that the customary holiday season buying was being at this time completely ignored, the retail demand for diamonds especially being unprecedented. This naturally is leading to record-breaking importations. Importers, however, are under the necessity of paying tribute to the general prosperity in the shape of greatly increased duties. While many advances over entered values have been imposed of late, still heavier advances covering many importations were up yesterday before the reappraisement division of the Board of General Appraisers for consideration.

The goods comprised many shipments from dealers in Amsterdam for New York and out-of-town importers. Examiner William B. Treadwell, the Government's gem expert, imposed advances on invoices ranging from 20 to 60 per cent. At yesterday's hearing before the reappraising officials to whom the importers appealed, Luke Lamb, Government Counsel, contended that the rising market justified the higher values returned. Attorneys for the importers maintained that the increased valuations were in excess of actual market quotations. Even at a moderate valuation, the diamonds under into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Decision was reserved.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, May 22.
SS Breiz Izel, at Marseilles, May 18.
SS Nordanger, at Marseilles, May 18.
SS Cliftonian, at Pauillac, May 18.
SS Antares, at Havre, May 19.
SS Tomsk, at Lynn, May 22.
SS Glencoe, at Barry, May 23.
SS Turbo, at Port Said, May 22.
SS Santa Catalina, at Punta Arenas, May 19.
SS Comanchee, at London, May 23.

Sailed.

SS Giuseppi Verdi, from Gibraltar, May 20.
SS Adda, from Palermo, May 13.
SS Venerelo, from Palermo, May 17.
SS Asater, from St. Nazaire, May 16.
SS Panaman, from Buenos Aires, May 20.
SS Camilo, from Havre, May 19.
SS Strathord, from Havre, May 20.
SS Tsushima Maru, from Yokohama, May 20.
SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, May 21.
SS Metapan, from Colon, May 22.

Passed.

SS Serra, New York for Barcelona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Montviso, New York for Palermo, passed Gibraltar.
SS Moravia, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Napoli.....May 25

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Nieuw Amsterdam .....May 27

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark), Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—SS St. Louis.....May 27

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Lafayette .....May 27

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 27, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. May 27, SS Lafayette.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 29, SS Patris.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 10, SS Bassaman.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 31, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. May 31, SS Frederik VIII.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 26, SS Napoli.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hongkong, (via San Francisco.) Tjimanock .....May 24

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Awa Maru .....May 25

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Monteagh .....May 25

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....May 26

Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....May 31

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via Vancouver)—Makura .....June 2

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle) —Shidzurka Maru.....June 4

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Teryo Maru.....June 5

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:31|Sun sets..7:14|Moon rises..12:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:04	1:49	7:35	8:01
Governors Island	1:27	2:23

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was feverish, and during the early operations was under further heavy pressure, which sent prices down to new low records for the movement. On the decline there was more active buying, however, and the market responded with a rally of about 2c and closed at ½c net lower for May and ¾@⅞c higher for the later positions. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.17¼; No. 2 hard, $1.20¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.27¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.26, free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.15⅝	1.15⅝	1.59
July	..	..	1.17¼	1.16⅝	1.34⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.08	1.06	1.07⅝	1.07⅝	1.55⅝
July	1.01½	1.07⅝	1.09⅛	1.08½	1.28⅝
September	1.10¼	1.08¼	1.09⅞	1.09¼	1.22

CORN.

The corn market was easier early in the day, in sympathy with wheat and owing to more favorable weather conditions and easier cables, but when wheat rallied there was a general advance, and at the close of the day prices were steady, with net gains of ¼ to ½c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73¼	71⅜	73	72⅝	75¼
July	73	70⅝	71⅝	71⅜	76⅞
September	70¼	69	70	69⅝	77⅛

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices rallied from an early decline and at the close were ⅛c lower to ⅛c net higher. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 49c; No. 3 white, 47½@48c; No. 4 white, 46½@47c; fancy clipped white, 49@50½c; ordinary clipped white, 47@48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43⅛	42¼	43	43⅛	53½
July	40⅝	40⅛	40¼	40⅝	57⅛
September	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	38⅝	45½

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was generally lower under active liquidation, prompted by the decline in the price of live hogs and only a moderate spot demand. Stop-loss orders were encountered on the decline, and this added to the selling pressure. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Wednesday, 28,000; Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	12.77	12.67	12.72	12.72	9.97
September	12.87	12.77	12.80	12.87	10.05
Ribs—					
July	12.75	12.70	12.72	12.72	10.57
September	12.85	12.75	12.77	12.77	10.82
Pork—					
July	23.20	22.80	22.90	23.20	18.10
September	22.85	22.50	22.57	22.85	18.42

COTTONSEED OIL.

An active liquidating movement took place in the market for cottonseed oil and prices were easier, closing with net losses of 8 to 13 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.75@	11.00
May	..	..	10.85@	11.00
June	10.89	10.88	10.87@10.90	10.95
July	10.91	10.79	10.82@10.83	10.93
August	10.95	10.85	10.87@10.89	10.98
September	10.97	10.88	10.90@10.92	11.03
October	10.12	10.04	10.06@10.08	10.15
November	9.28	9.23	9.23@ 9.25	9.33
December	9.20	9.10	9.12@ 9.15	9.21

COFFEE.

The coffee market developed a sharp reactionary tendency yesterday and prices broke 9 to 12 points, closing at about the low of the day. Total sales amounted to 105,000 bags, of which 25,740 were in the form of exchanges, mostly from July to the later positions. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9⅞c, Santos 4s at 10½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.50	8.50	8.49@8.50	8.60
June	..	..	8.51@8.53	8.63
July	8.63	8.54	8.54@8.55	8.65
August	..	..	8.61@8.62	8.72
September	8.78	8.69	8.69@8.70	8.79
October	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.84
November	..	..	8.79@8.80	8.89
December	8.94	8.83	8.84@8.85	8.94
January	..	..	8.89@8.91	8.99
February	..	..	8.94@8.99	9.04
March	9.07	9.06	8.99@9.00	9.08
April	..	..	9.04@9.06	9.13

SUGAR.

The futures market opened quiet and easier under liquidation, prompted by the early dullness in raw and refined sugar. Later in the day the market became moderately active under trade buying and at 1:30 o'clock prices on active positions had gained 2 to 4 points. The market closed net unchanged to 5 points higher under a little covering late in the afternoon. Sales for the day were 16,600 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.32@5.33	5.33
June	5.32	5.32	5.33@5.34	5.33
July	5.38	5.33	5.36@5.37	5.35
August	5.36	5.35	5.37@5.38	5.35
September	5.40	5.36	5.38@5.39	5.36
October	5.35	5.32	5.31@5.32	5.31
November	5.16	5.15	5.16@5.18	5.12
December	5.00	4.95	4.99@5.00	4.94
January	4.63	4.63	4.69@4.63	4.90
February	..	..	4.40@4.48	4.43
March	4.48	4.46	4.48@4.50	4.43
April	..	..	4.49@4.51	4.44

The local market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7.65c to 7.75c for fine granulated. The local market for raw sugar was dull. Spot prices at the close were nominally unchanged at 5¾c, cost and freight, equal to 6.40c for centrifugal, and 5.53c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 60,484 packages, as compared with 56,483 packages last week. Exports for week to tropical countries, 462 packages. The upward trend of values noted a week ago continued up to Friday, when the standard grade of extra creamery was selling at 31@31½c. That figure held throughout Saturday, but with larger supplies so far this week about 1c of the advance has been lost and the market closed somewhat unsettled. The trading has been confined to current consumptive use, both local and out of town. The butter has not shown character to hold, and this has made receivers anxious to keep the stock moving into consumptive channels as quickly as possible. There has been some improvement in the quality of the butter, so that there are more of the finer grades available. On the other hand, there is a fairly liberal offering of the secondary grades, and these begin to drop a little further away from the best. Weedy and garlicky flavors have been quite pronounced; where the butter has shown these defects it has been extremely hard to move. The quotations as given cover current sales, but the tendency is in buyers' favor. Renovated has eased off about ½c, but ladles and packing stock hold up pretty well because of the very moderate offerings. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) pound, 30¾@30¼c; higher scoring, 30¾@31½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 29@30c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 27½@28½c; thirds, 27c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 30@30¼c; good to prime, 29½@29½c; common to fair, 26@28c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 28@28½c; lower grades, 26@27½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@28c; current make, firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 24@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 179,675 cases. There has been some decrease in the receipts of eggs, but they continue liberal for the season. Qualities are irregular and the proportion of strictly high-grade goods is becoming smaller. Demand is becoming more and more selective, and, while the strictly fine qualities of Northern goods are fairly well sustained in value, buyers at top prices are becoming more and more critical, and toward the close the market developed a weaker tone on average good and lower grades, with many of the offerings selling ½@1½c below the prices recently obtainable. Dirties and checks have been in good demand and fairly firm, closing with a good clearance on all prime qualities. Nearby white eggs are moving rather slowly, as a whole. Qualities irregular; very fancy new-laid stock of good size and perfect color is in relatively light supply and meets a fair demand at sustained prices. Much of the supply, however, is lacking in the high qualities demanded by best trade and has to be closed out to speculative buyers in lots of mixed marks at about 24½@25c. Some more seriously defective lots going lower. Nearby brown eggs firm in the highest grades. Average qualities move rather slowly, and many of the gathered eggs are worth no more than average prime Western. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 24½@26c; storage packed, firsts, 23¾@24¼c; regular packed, firsts, 22¼@23¾c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds and poorer, 19@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 20¾@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@20½c; checks, good to choice dry, 20c; undergrades, 17½@19½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25½@26c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23¼@25c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 23@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 25@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@24½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 26@27c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Showers Wed. Thurs., fair and warmer; moderate winds, mostly s.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. nd Thurs.; cooler Wed. on the w. shore; moderate shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; moderate s. w. winds, becoming variable.

La., Ark., and W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

E. Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except unsettled in n. Thurs.

Ill.—Fair Wed. Thurs. showers.

Mo., Iowa, and N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by showers at night. Thurs. showers and cooler.

Wis.—Fair, somewhat cooler in extreme e. Thurs. showers and cooler.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed., cooler in n. Thurs. showers and cooler.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Wed., with showers and cooler in w. Thurs. showers and cooler.

Kan.—Unsettled Wed and Thurs., probably showers and cooler.

Nebr.—Cloudy Wed., cooler in w. Thurs. showers and cooler.

Okla.—Fair Wed. Thurs. unsettled.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BRONX COUNTY FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORES, INC., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Assignee herein will sell certain assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of

A. The leases of the two stores known respectively as No. 1017 Westchester Avenue, and No. 1044 Southern Boulevard, Borough and County of Bronx, City of New York.

B. Liquor licenses of each of said stores.

C. The fixtures and merchandise.

The said sale will be made upon written sealed bids to be delivered to the Assignee on the 24th day of May, 1916, at 2:30 in the afternoon at the offices of Yankauer & Davidson, Esqs., counsel for the creditors' committee, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at which time said sealed bids will be opened. All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% in cash or certified check of the amount of bid.

Bids will be received either for

A. The leases of each store or both.

B. The licenses of each store or both.

C. The leases, licenses, fixtures and merchandise of each store or both.

D. The leases, licenses and fixtures of each store or both.

E. The merchandise in bulk in each store or both.

The Assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In offering the above assets for sale the Assignee agrees to sell all his right, title and interest thereto as Assignee, and the property may be inspected upon the premises on or before the 23rd day of May, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

NATHAN OPPENHEIMER, Assignee.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, No. 55 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SHAPIRO, doing business as the EMPIRE PETTICOAT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 7, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 West 27th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of petticoats, finished and unfinished; silks, trimmings, a large plant of machinery, electric machines, electric cutting machines, office fixtures, safe, typewriters, &c.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.
WM. ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SHAPIRO, doing business as the AMERICAN CLOAK & SUIT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, June 8th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 162 West 21st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of finished and unfinished coats, suits, skirts, trimmings, woolens, silks, linings, a large plant of machinery, office furniture, typewriters, fixtures, etc.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.
WM. ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID ISSER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 24th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 300 West 48th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, tools, sheet metal, metals, office furniture, fixtures, &c., also the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to certain securities, &c.

HOWARD H. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Nassau Street, New York.
Above sale adjourned until June 5, same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOFFMAN & SACHS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 31, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 1,751 Amsterdam Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, millinery supplies, fixtures, etc.

LESTER B. FREEDMAN,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22700.

Notice is given that SAM SHAPIRO and PHILIP JACKLER, individually and as members of the firm of SHAPIRO & JACKLER, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22898.

Notice is given that EDWARD SCHOENBERG and ABRAHAM FROOMKIN, individually and as co-partners doing business as SCHOENBERG & FROOMKIN, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,288.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID PRUVER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said David Pruver are hereby given notice that on May 20th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 5th, 1916, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 23, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 20,228.

Notice is given that MORRIS WEISSLITZ and JACOB SCHARF, individually and as members of the firm of WEISSLITZ & SCHARF, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,924.

Notice is given that CHARLES NEWMARK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23329.

Notice is given that MORRIS GLASSER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

of 9 rooms and bath, near Long Island Sound; large open fireplace, sleeping porch, tiled bathroom; sewer, water gas and elec tricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; shorefront privileges; deep water anchorage, etc.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. J. J. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.

MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys Dyckman Frontage of Three Broadway Blocks—Wooster Street Deal—Industrial Company Buys Fifteen-Acre Plot in Flushing—Bronx and Brooklyn Market.

A large deal in the Dyckman section, including practically a frontage of three blocks, gave an active tone yesterday to the realty market in upper Manhattan which has furnished a number of excellent transactions recently. The property involved was a frontage of 639 feet on the west side of Broadway, from a point 108 feet north of 218th Street, extending to 74 feet south of Indian Road, virtually 221st Street. It averages in depth about 100 feet, at one point being 140 feet deep, and the property will be intersected by 219th and 220th Streets when those thoroughfares are cut through.

The tract was sold by the Henry Morgenthau Company, which has owned it for several years and has been holding it at about $250,000. The buyer was Frederick Brown, who gave in part payment two apartment houses in the Bronx, being 1,116 Woodycrest Avenue, northeast corner of 166th Street, and the similar building at 1,098 Woodycrest Avenue, southeast corner of 166th Street, each a five-story house, the former covering a p'ot 62 by 100, and the latter a plot 50 by 100. They have been held at $185,000.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz were the brokers in the transaction.

Take Title to Wall Street Plot.

Title has been taken by the Ninety-five Wall Street Realty Company, Inc., J. Aron, President, to 95 and 97 Wall Street, a five-story building on a plot 40.6 feet front by 89.9 feet deep. The last prior conveyance of 95 was in May, 1858, and of 97 in March, 1883. It was an all cash transaction. The premises are occupied by J. Aron & Co., Inc.

Another Wooster Street Deal.

William A. White & Sons sold for the owners the four-story and basement store building located at 9 Wooster Street, on a plot 21.4 by 100, to the Adams Express Company, which property adjoins theirs on the south. Daniel Birdsall & Co. represented the sellers in the transaction.

This is the second piece of property on Wooster Street which William A. White & Sons have sold within the last month.

Garrick Theatre Bid in for $224,000.

Among the varied properties which attracted interest in the Vesey Street Salesroom was the Garrick Theatre, which was offered at voluntary sale by Joseph P. Day for the Harrigan estate. It occasioned little bidding, and was knocked down for $224,000 to C. R. Bailey, who represented the owners. The property last year was assessed at $335,000. It covers a plot 19.10 by 98.9 at 63 to 67 West Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue.

Investor Buys Third Avenue Corner.

The estate of Charles Connor sold to John Meehan 991 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement, on a lot 20.1 by 80, on the northwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street. The stated consideration was $85,000.

Big Factory Deal at Flushing.

The Nathan Manufacturing Company has purchased the property and plant formerly owned by the Concrete Products Company at Flushing, L. I. It contains over fifteen acres, having a frontage on Flushing Creek of nearly 600 feet and a depth from the water back to Lawrence Street of nearly 1,100 feet. The Long Island Railroad Company has completed a freight spur track into the property, making it possible for the new owners to combine rail and water facilities. The property is also on the line of the dual rapid transit system, making it possible for the 1,200 or 1,300 employees of the Nathan Company to reach the new plant from nearly any part of the greater city for a five-cent fare.

The property was sold through the Cross & Brown Company for the receiver of the Concrete Products Company. The improvements planned by the Nathan Manufacturing Company will make one of the finest factory plants in the East, consisting of the main manufacturing plant, made up of a series of units or wings, connected by a central craneway, each combined unit two stories in height, with a length of 320 feet by 60 feet in width, in addition to a four-story office building, foundry, garage, docks, and power house. The Lawrence Street frontage, extending back toward the river for a distance of 200 feet, will be developed as a private park.

The cost of the buildings is estimated at over $500,000. The architect and engineer is Eugene Schoen.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for a new building the Dollar Savings Bank has purchased from Edith T. Lowander 2,792 and 2,794 Third Avenue and 493 and 495 Willis Avenue, comprising the block front on the north side of 147th Street, between Third and Willis Avenues, consisting of one, two, and three story buildings, with a frontage of 55 feet on Third Avenue and 50 feet on Willis Avenue and 116 feet on 147th Street.

The bank has been located for a number of years at 2,808 Third Avenue.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Delco Building Company the plot 56 by 99.11 on the south side of 141st Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to the Benenson Realty Company.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold has purchased a plot of five lots at the corner of Forest and Putnam Avenues, Ridgewood, as a site for three-story brick store buildings.

Frank H. Malone and H. O. Harris sold the two-family house 176 Sixty-eighth Street, also the one-family house 186 Sixty-eighth Street, near Ridge Boulevard, for the Owls' Head Realty Company, Inc., to investors for occupancy.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Levy Brothers Realty Company to a client for investment the three-story single brick store and apartments on plot 35 by 80 on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Ovington Avenue.

The Meinerney Klinck Realty Company sold the two-story and store brick business building on the west side of Flatbush Avenue 40 feet north of Ditmas Avenue, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for Simon Ables to a client for investment.

Friday & Lehmann sold 194 Hull Street, a three-story double brick flat, for G. W. Enright to a client, who is making extensive alterations and improvements; also 1,076 Hancock Street, a two-story two-family, for Francis M. Nekerman to a client for occupancy.

Joseph Metzger has sold for Charles Mandel the six-story tenement at 308 and 310 South Third Street, on plot 54 by 95.

Long Island.

Transfers of two valuable sites in the Thomson Hill section and one in the industrial section of Long Island City have just been completed. The Amlico Realty Company, Inc., of Manhattan has taken title to holdings of John R. McCullough, for 100, on the north side of Heisser Street, west of Queens Boulevard, and to a plot, 120 by 250, belonging to Helen M. Reynolds, located on the west side of Fitting Street, west of Queens Boulevard. Montague C. Renshaw of 54 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, has purchased from Charles S. Wright a plot, 80 by 100, at the southwest corner of Queens Boulevard and Van Dam Street.

The Max Lewis Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, has taken title to a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of West Avenue, south of Tenth Street, Long Island City. This plot is in the vicinity of important industrial developments.

New Jersey.

The residence on the west side of Christopher Street, near Watchung Avenue, Montclair, belonging to Mrs. Herbert B. Coulter, has been purchased by S. Leslie Gamble. The property has a frontage of 80 feet on Christopher Street and extends to a depth of about 200 feet. F. M. Crawley & Brothers, of Montclair, were the brokers in the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

Harry E. Hayes has leased for the Ludin Realty Company to Jonas & Naumburg the six-story building at 513 and 515 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building at 14 Coenties Slip to the Distributing Corporation.

Provident Loan to Build in Harlem.

As a headquarters for its work in Harlem the Provident Loan Society will erect a one-story bank building at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 127th Street, having a frontage of 49 feet and a depth of 64 feet. Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker are the architects, and they have placed the cost at $50,000.

Forty-second Street Parcel at Auction Today.

The property owned by the Sperry & Hutchinson Company at 215 to 223 West Forty-second Street, with the abutting buildings at 228 to 232 West Forty-third Street, fronting 135 feet on Forty-second Street and 50 feet on Forty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, will be sold at auction at voluntary sale today by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Vesey Street Salesroom. On Forty-second Street it adjoins the Republic Theatre and on Forty-third Street the Lyric Theatre.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed by Maynicke & Franke for making over the eight-story store at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street into a mercantile building for the estate of Mary A. Chisholm at a cost of $8,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co, negotiated the sale of the southwest corner of 127th Street and Eighth Avenue to the Provident Loan Society.

Irving Margon is the architect who is preparing plans for the St. Nicholas Avenue apartments, between Wadsworth and Fairview Avenues.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

128th St, 168 East, s s, 158 ft w of 3d Av, 19.3x99.11, three-story dwelling; executrix sale; to E. M. Stewart for $4,000.

161th St, 343 East, n s, 65.6 ft w of 1st Av, 21.6x69, four-story dwelling; executors' sale; to Otto Beck for $8,500.

1st Av, 287, w s, 69 ft n of 16th St, 23x100, four-story tenement; executors' sale; to Mailer Bliss for $15,600.

20th St, 206-208 West, running through to 207 and 209 West 28th St, 101.6 ft w of 7th Av, 50x197.6x irregular, six-story loft building, trustees' sale; to E. Johnson for $28,000.

Church St, 315-317, e s, 18.8 ft s of Lispenard St, 48.6x68.1, four-story building; Lispenard (No. 38) 25x18.9x75x68.1, five-story loft building; Broadway Savings Institution of City of New York against Essef Realty Co. et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; John A. Miller, referee; due on judgment, $37,097.43; taxes, &c., $1,240.74; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

Market St, 77, n w corner of Cherry St, 31.8x40.4x38.1x80.7, four-story tenement and store; Charles Grosskurth against Anna C. Anderson et al.; Alfred R. Bunnell, attorney; Charles L. Greenhall, referee; due on judgment, $2,464; taxes, &c., $388.45; subject to first mortgage, $27,000; to the plaintiff for $28,760.

117th St, 172 East, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11, two-story dwelling; to Mrs. F. M. Ryan, a parcel in exchange for $3,400; also

127th St, 151 East, n s, 310 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Flora R. Ryan against Willie C. Ryan et al.; Stewart & Schwartz, attorneys; Dallas & Flannagan, referees, partition; to Joseph L. Buttenweiser for $4,200.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

125th St, 305 West, s w c of 8th Av, 30x99.11, four-story building; withdrawn.

By Henry Brady.

10th St, 422 East, s s, 346.4 ft w of Avenue D, 24.6x92.3, five-story tenement and stores; Ray N. Heller against Ignatz Gluck et al.; Blumenthal & Blumenthal, attorneys; Frederick C. Hunter, referee; due on judgment, $15,904.23; taxes, &c., $395.83; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

24 St, 214-216, n s, 74.9 ft e of Avenue B, 60x111.10, three and six story loft building; adjourned to May 31.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Two parcels, part of former bed of the Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris Railroad, in block Broadway and Kingsbridge Av, 230th and 231st Sts, sale by order of Sinking Fund Commissioners; upset price $65,000; to Central Realty Co. for $85,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

138th St, 767 East, s s, 306 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 37.6x100, six-story tenement; Caroline T. Kissel et al. against Minnie K. Van Kirk et al.; Bennett, Werner & Nave, attorneys; Henry H. Curran, referee; due on judgment, $27,679.22; taxes, &c., $1,402.66; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

158th St, 763 East, n s, 269 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 37.6x100, six-story tenement; Herbert T. King against Minnie K. Van Kirk et al.; Bennett, Werner & Nave, attorneys; Henry H. Curran, referee; due on judgment, $27,839.79; taxes, &c., $1,402.66; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

By James L. Wells.

College Av, 1,269, w s, 880 ft s of 169th St, 20x85, two-story dwelling; Max Hirsch against Phelan Brothers Construction Co. et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; Samuel Weinreb, referee; due on judgment, $5,617.70; taxes, &c., $400; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

42d St, 210 East, s s, 223 ft west of 2d Av, 20 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.5, and 228-32 West 43d St, abutting, 70x100.5, one, three and four story buildings; voluntary sale.

Morningside Drive, s w corner of 122d St, 170.2x146.6x91.1, six-story apartment house; voluntary sale.

Marsh Cottage, with 6½ acres at s w corner of South Road and East Road, on Pelham Bay, voluntary sale.

3d Av, 289, e s, 63 ft n of 32d St, 21x75, three-story building; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn—1,257, 1,265, 1,269, and 1,271 80th St, near 13th Av, four two-story dwellings, each 17.9x100; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 5,220, e s, 80 ft s of 226th St, 20x85, four-story flat and stores; F. P. Welch against Park Mortgage Co. et al.; Jones, B. & T., attorneys; due $11,023.22; taxes, &c, $2,782.41.

Broadway, 5,224, e s, 40 ft s of 226th St, 20x85, four-story flat and stores; E. A. Courter against same; same attorneys; due, $10,961.59; taxes, &c, $2,743.36.

Broadway, 5,226, e s, 20 ft s of 226th St, 20x85, four-story flat and stores; M. G. Waters against same; same attorneys; due, $11,847.73; taxes, &c, $760.00.

Jumel Terrace, 12, w s, 149.6 ft s of 162d St, 17x100, three-story dwelling; F. C. Good et al, executors, against J. P. Howard et al; Philip Carpenter, attorney; due, $10,889.64; taxes, &c, $356.27.

By Henry Brady.

60th St, 135 East, n s, 43 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5, four-story dwelling; also

Houston St, 348 East, n s, 140 ft w of Avenue C, 22x63.9, five-story tenement and stores; Fannie Moses against M. H. Moses et al; Johnston & J., attorneys; partition.

By Samuel Marx.

7th Av, 2,247, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x75, five-story tenement and stores; Excelsior Savings Bank against J. R. Wiggins et al; J. C. Gulick, attorney; due, $19,285.96; taxes, &c, $492.48.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Anderson Av, n e corner of 167th St, 501.3x19.8x irregular; City of New York against V. M. Flannery et al; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $32,025.30; taxes, &c, $5,627.97.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bryant Av, w s, 275 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, vacant; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Mary Bender et al; Riegelman & B., attorneys; due, $1,079.80; taxes, &c, $46.

By Samuel Marx.

Park Av, 4,683, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 40.8x100, four-story flat; Bronx Savings Bank against M. C. Schnackenberg and another; D. B. Simpson, attorney; due, $17,553.66; taxes, &c, $525.

By James J. Donovan.

Westchester Square, 38, 39, and 40, s s, at Walker Av, 100 ft e of Frisby Av, 50.6x84.6x irregular; T. J. McMahon, administrator, against E. A. Lane et al; T. T. Hill, attorney; partition.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Washington Av, 1,967, w s, 82 ft n of 178th St, 31x137.9x irregular; Bonagur Building Co. against Stefano Gallasat et al; Menken Brothers, attorneys; due, $1,096.75; taxes, &c, $118.80; prior mortgage, $6,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Walton Av, s e corner of Belmont St, 44.8x20.3x irregular; A. R. Cressin against E. A. Higgins et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $1,128.46; taxes, &c, $950.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

8th Av, s w corner of 127th St, for a one-story bank, 49x86; President Loan Society of New York, 346 4th Av, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, architects; cost, $50,000.

139th St, n s, 192.9 ft e of Locust Av, for a one-story brick toilet and washroom, 12x10.6; C. L. Jackson & Co., 105th St and East River, owner; Hooper Falkman Engineering Co., 233 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

Mulford Place, 1,446, for a one-story brick shop, 17.6x15; Joseph Mandill, on premises, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Amundsen Av, w s, 10 ft s of Strang Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20.6x28; Albin Ekberg, 60 West 100th St, owner; Carl P. Johnson, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,680 to 1,684, and 7th Av, 810 to 814, to a two-story moving picture theatre and restaurant; Amos F. Eno Estate, 18 South William St, owner; C. B. Comstock, 1,512 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,500.

6th Av, s w corner of 20th St, to an eight-story store; estate of Mary A. Chisholm, 84 William St, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 20 Union Square North, architects; cost, $8,000.

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House with three master's bedrooms and three servants' rooms; modern plumbing, bath and electric light; barn and 30 acres of land; view of harbor and Sound; for rent, furnished, $600. H. D. Betts, 105 Hudson St., New York City.

White Plains.—Beautiful house and location, for rent, furnished; 11 rooms; 5 master's chambers, 10 minutes from station, 2 from trolley; owner leaving town for several months; reasonable to right party. P 140 Times.

Three and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115-$150 for season; good bathing, boating, and fishing. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, (New Dorp 449W.) or E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., City, (Orchard 3767.)

MAINE COAST.

Beautiful location; Bailey Island, near Portland; 9 rooms, bath, fresh and salt water supply; completely furnished. For terms and photographs address F. E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

Connecticut Beach hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

ADIRONDACK Summer homes to rent, furnished; five Summer cottages. Address George W. Fuller, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Furnished house for rent, 9 rooms; all improvements; ideal location Delaware River. E. Groslimond, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

A pleasant, quiet country home for rent, furnished, $50 a month; Plymouth, Litchfield County, Conn. Address M. W. Leach.

Cottages, furnished, at Spofford Lake, N. H.; 6 rooms, bath, $150; 16 rooms, bath, $400. Hawkins, 47 West 95th.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Stone cottage; rent reasonable; improvements. Box 68, Landing, N. J.

Modern nine-room cottage, furnished, for rent. Z 288 Times Annex.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Pine Orchard, Conn.—Rent your Shore Cottages from an agent who has lived on the grounds and rented cottages for twenty years. Inquire H. L. Holmann's Store.

Rent unfurnished, nine-room new house, three baths; Pelham; will sacrifice, May 1st to October 1st. D 284 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

54TH ST., 200 West, Cor. 7th Av.
To Sublet—3 and 4 Room FURNISHED APARTMENTS
APPLY ON PREMISES

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

150,000 SQ. FEET.
Factory Lofts & Buildings to Let, 12,000 to 25,000 Ft. Each Floor
BROOKLYN, near BRIDGES.
Modern equipment, fully sprinkled; cheap rent; labor, power, steam, insurance. Your own broker.
WILLIAM HELIN & CO.,
357 4th Ave., New York City.
'Phone Madison Square—9800.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 128 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from bathing beach; good boating and fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, with all improvements; must have $200 cash, balance $17 monthly. B. Seaman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

2 apartment houses, newly built, 15 families in each; good renting location; will sell at a bargain; investigate. Willburgh, 1,941 Walton Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

New 9-room house, all improvements, overlooking water; boating and bathing privilege; 30 minutes out. N 110 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

For sale cheap, brick house at New Brighton, S. I.; beautiful view; garden, trees. Owner, R 4 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

IN BEST SECTION OF CHESTER HILL we offer plot 100x115, containing house on southern half of plot, for $13,500; northern 50 feet worth $4,000; house contains hardwood trim, all modern conveniences; would sell house, with 50 feet, for less than $9,500; beautiful trees; splendid surroundings. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

YONKERS.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; moderate prices; terms to suit; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 717 North Broadway, Yonkers.

BARGAIN for quick sale, beautiful house, superbly situated, at Larchmont; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; no brokers. R. W. H., Larchmont, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

LET US MAIL YOU PARTICULARS of a 5-room bungalow with all improvements, water, electricity, heating plant; privileges of safe, sandy bathing beach; best boating and fishing on south shore; within easy commuting distance from Pennsylvania Station; price $3,150; terms to suit. Also larger houses. SALES BY CORRESPONDENCE ONLY. P 158 Times.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, panelled walls and beamed ceilings, white enameled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; must have $200 cash, balance easy. "Harbor Bungalow," box 187 Times Downtown.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest working man; not far out, with a big plot of ground for gardening and chickens and a good house; near the depot and trolley; party must have good references. B. Schmidt, Box 166, Times Downtown.

Two adjoining ocean front plots for sale; will sell either or both; low price; terms to suit on reasonable offer; less than an hour from the centre of the city; restricted, thoroughly developed neighborhood. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, New York.

To let for season or longer; large, airy house, 15 rooms, 4 baths; extensive piazzas; garage; water view; high elevation; nice lawn; golf nearby; 30 minutes to Penn. Station; motor to 50th St. in 35 minutes. Write Box 15, Whitestone, L. I.

High, healthful Gillette; Lackawanna Railroad; model home; improvements; grounds; $3,500; terms; ideal plots for cottage, bungalow, little farm; $275, $5 monthly; raise fruit, vegetables, chickens. Booklet. Carlough, 1,328 Broadway.

Small house, needs few minor repairs, complete, with large plot, for $1,100; waterfront privileges for boating, bathing and fishing; only $75 down and $9 monthly; 1 block from trolley. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; brand-new and now ready for occupancy, in Hempstead; 42 mins. by fast electric service; most select neighborhood; can now be purchased for a reasonable price, on easy terms. Cleary, 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 4657.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, modern, at sacrifice; improved, restricted year-around neighborhood; north shore, near Sound, station, trolley; 30 minutes out; small payment down, balance rent. Owner, R 14 Times.

Long Island real estate; farms, large and small, building lots in and outside of village; stores and ideal homes. Z 241 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR PRINCETON.—For sale, attractive 50-acre farm, beautifully located; excellent loamy soil; beautiful view; 6 rooms and bath; substantial house, all improvements; attractive; outbuildings; ideal for fruit and poultry raising. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

LAKESIDE FARM FOR COMMUTER.
Old-fashioned, picturesque, 11-room house, facing the lake; beautifully shaded lawn; large barn; 42 acres; about a mile from station; offered for $7,000 to settle estate.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Bargain; $8,500; easy terms; Artistic Country home; plot 70 ft. frontage; high in healthy mountains; 8 rooms, bath; large porch; separate entrance; select neighbors; near lake; golf, tennis club; ex. station 35 minutes out. Owner, Room 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Exceptional bargain; eight-room house, 10 minutes station; all improvements; plot, 50x225; variety fruits; State road, excellent neighborhood; must sacrifice; easy terms; $4,500. Smith-Singer Co.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 9 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed. 7 to 12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths. $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.—$50 monthly, modern house and garage; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity, gas; 5 minutes to station. J. C. N. Telephone 2766 J Montclair.

Most unique bungalow in wooded hills at Mountain View; near river; price $725. Broadacres Realty Co., World Building.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Ludwarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

On cliff facing city, opposite 125th St.; 10 rooms, modern, 2 baths, one-family; garage; large grounds; $85. P 133 Times.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Bargain, $6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
Farms, country homes, for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished; prices reasonable.
THADDEUS CRANE, Ridgefield, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn., within borough, commodious, plain room cottage, with large verandas, on plot 100x212. Price, $15,000. Reasonable terms. Three master sleeping rooms, two baths. For full particulars address G. A. Linke, Greenwich, Conn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful waterfront bungalow plots on Yankee Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.; a mountain lake, 1,500 feet elevation; water, air, and health unexcelled; Adirondack conditions; 90 miles from New York. 1 mile West of State Route No. 4; store, Post Office, telephone; 400 inhabitants, best class; popular; growing fast; lots $250-$350. William P. Smithem, Yankee Lake, N. Y.

Out of City.

Nineteen miles out, acre, house eight rooms; barn, hennery; 3 minutes of station; $6,000; terms. American Farms Co., 347 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

OWNERS AND BUILDERS FINANCED when property managed by this office.
S. ALVIN PIZA, 7 EAST 42D.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

442 WEST 49TH ST.
Entire ground floor, 25x117, and 2½-story rear building; large driveway; offices in front building; suitable for light manufacturing, storage, &c.
ASHFORTH & COMPANY, 11 EAST 42D ST.

Dentist, Milliner, Corsetiere.—Beautiful front rooms, ground floor; select apartments; residential section, Washington Heights; telephone, electricity, living accommodations, shower; moderate; $145; subway, elevated, bus. 435 Convent Av.

39TH ST., 105 WEST.
3d and 5th Lofts.
Size 25x100.
Elevator, Modern Building.
A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

FIREPROOF. 12-14 WEST 18TH ST.
Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft.
2 Elevators. Low Rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
87 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1633.

36TH ST., 54 WEST.
Parlor Store.
20x75.
LOW RENTAL.
A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

To Let.—Part of light and attractive office, containing private office; 10th floor; 5th Av., near 34th St.; opposite Waldorf-Astoria; terms reasonable. Address, stating nature of business, R 17 Times.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

52d ST., s. w. cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner STORE and BASEMENT, $75. Apply to SUPT., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. JOHN 5700.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Sublet light loft, 42x100; suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession. 36-38 East 20th St. 'Phone Morningside 8200.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $45 monthly, including light and service. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Sublet 700 sq. feet; light, attractive space. 381 4th Av. Holland.

Large outside office to sublet, 303 5th Av., corner 31st. Room 1,904.

Offices, showrooms suitable for wholesale, Owner, 147 West 23d.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Entire equipment of a first-class photo-engraving plant—screens, lenses, cameras, &c.; nothing but A1 equipment will be considered. K 46 Times.

Rooms wanted suitable for club purposes; rent not to exceed $800 per annum; district between 23d and 59th Sts. Address full particulars R 29 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, with or without private bath; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)
Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

Madison Av., 220, (36th St.)—Three-room parlor floor suite, bath; suitable for offices, musical or dancing studios; studios rented by the hour; large or small furnished, unfurnished rooms.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

West Side.

28TH, 367 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, suitable 2, 3; running water; conveniences.

46TH ST., 10 WEST.
607 57TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.
Handsome suites, single, double rooms, private baths, phone, $5, $6, $7 weekly; $40, $45, $50, $60 monthly. J. W. BRETT, 437 5th Av. Phone 7107 Murray Hill.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Clean large and small rooms; running water; plenty hot water.

56TH, 205 WEST. (Apt. 5.)—Cozy, light rooms; business people preferred. 2607 Circle.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity; all improvements; phone.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; private baths; also small rooms; reasonable.

69TH ST., 118 WEST., WEST HALL.
Medium-sized room, running water; adjoins bath; also parlor floor for dentist.

68TH, 73 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; southern exposure; electricity; phone.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water; electricity, shower; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, large; other beautiful rooms with kitchenette; maid service; conveniences.

71ST., 130 WEST.—Very central location; bright, well-furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining, suitable one, two; private.

72D, WEST.—Near Park; shower; electricity; elevator; private family; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D STREET.
block from Riverside; attractive front room; private house, private bath; exceptionally cool for Summer; gentleman; references. Z 275 Times Annex.

73D, 103 WEST.—Front room, running water; room adjoining bath; private; gentlemen; reasonable.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; excellent board; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; electricity and telephone.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Rooms, large, small; transients; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive suite; private bath; southern exposure; phone; $12.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; references exchanged.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; shower bath; small room; select.

West Side.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; electricity; "L"; references; telephone. Schuyler 9865.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant large rooms; bath, lavatory; $6 upward; other rooms, $4.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large room, private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

94TH, 166 WEST.—Attractive rooms for bachelors only in private family.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; all conveniences; near subway and "L." Marsh.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentleman. Owner.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Homelike room; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

98TH, 254 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—bachelors' quarters; comfortable, furnished en suite, single; private bath. Apartment 9. Phone 4248 Riverside.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished large or small rooms with bath; quiet, private home; $4 to $10.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; nicely furnished rooms; Riverside Drive, subway; bath, telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable front room, suitable for two; elevator apartment. Copeland.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable 1, 2; running water, telephone; private house.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; reasonable. Apt. 3 B.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Comfortable furnished room, with lavatory; private family; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity. Apt. 41.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Sunny room; small suite; couple, gentlemen; reasonable.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Unusually desirable rooms for Summer; large, small; every convenience. Seller.

139TH, 610 WEST.—Beautiful room; high-class elevator; near subway and Riverside Drive. Apartment 3A.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.) — Unusually large, cool rooms, singly or en suite; baths, lavatory. Telephone 3908 Morningside. Apt. 8.

NORTHERN AV., 68, (Corner 180th, West.) Light room and private bath, overlooking Hudson. Phone 9862 St. Nicholas. Allen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Pleasant room in delightful, cool apartment, kitchen privileges; married couple. Phone 4570 Audubon. Apt. 6D.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th.)—Desirable rooms; every convenience; very reasonable for Summer months.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—By a lady of refinement, a large, cheerful room, running water, in private house, between 80th and 106th Sts., west of Columbus Av. Address K, M., 2,642 B'way.

Business woman desires pleasant room in up-to-date apartment, with breakfast and dinner. M 363 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

JEFFREYS LATE MODEL TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $550.
An ideal light family touring car that is practically new; there is not a spot or blemish on it anywhere; beautifully painted, every modern convenience, demountable rims with all practically new shoes, extra shoe, electric starter, electric lights, complete in every detail; cost as it stands $1,800. The future owner of my car has at least ONE WHOLE YEAR'S TOURING ahead of him without spending a penny for anything, and I can prove it to you by an inspection. I will give any demonstration desired day, evening, or Sunday. Owner, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1913 TOY TONNEAU.
PRACTICALLY NEW.
Has scarcely been used, and inspection will be most convincing; this car is in perfect condition; all new shoes; every equipment; not a blemish anywhere; expert inspection welcome; any demonstration desired; if you are in the market for a Cadillac you will do yourself an injustice if you make a selection before inspecting my car; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday. H. F. MEYER, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Private family must sacrifice immediately practically new late model Pierce-Arrow, 6-48 limousine and extra touring body; seven-passenger; luxuriously equipped; $675; also exceptionally fine Westcott six-passenger touring; like new; Delco electric starter; many extras; $650; inspection, demonstration. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout.
Cadillac, 1916, touring.
Cadillac, 1915, tour., runabout, landaulet.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat; 1915 runabout.
Mercer, 1914, touring.

Limousine body, brand new, has never been mounted; equipment complete; side column and reading lamps, vanity case, smoker's outfit, &c.; imported gray, whipcord lining; cost $2,200; make offer. Can be seen at F. B. Stearns Used Car Department. J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

1915 CHALMERS 7-passenger 6-cylinder model 6-29 touring car, painted blue, vermillion running gear; has all weather top that cost $425; every equipment, including two spare tires and covers; in elegant condition and to be sold at sacrifice. Packard Motor Car Company of New York, 1008 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

A gentleman will sacrifice immediately practically new 7-passenger six-cylinder, seven-passenger; used one season; electric starter; lights, &c.; luxuriously equipped; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice $950. Manager, 82 Crescent St. Entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Stearns Knight special, speedster, dynamo lighting, wire wheels, Chevrolet top; Rostand windshield, sloping radiator bonnet and dash; painted red; red leather. Sold with new car guarantee by F. B. Stearns Co., Used Car Department. J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

A 1916 BUICK (NEW.)

Model D, 55, seven-passenger touring, fully equipped. Cost over $1,600. Driven 600 miles. Will accept $1,400. Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

Practically new Mercer limousine and touring body; run 7,000 miles; exceptionally fine condition throughout; $1,000; inspection and demonstration. Manager, Queensboro Garage, 82 Crescent St., Long Island City. 'Phone Astoria 2385.

1916-17 MITCHELL SIX (NEW) seven-passenger, latest model, driven 650 miles, used three weeks, fully equipped; Klaxon, extra tire; cost $1,475; will take $1,250 cash; no offers. L. V. Fiechter, 1,457 Broadway.

ROLLS-ROYCE (1915) SEDAN TOURING.
Pierce-Arrow (1915) Touring, 38 H. P.
Mercer (1915) Runabout.
Pierce-Arrow (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

1915 MERCER 22-70; four passenger; wire wheels; sporting model; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1915 Mercer touring car; 1915 Raceabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

1916 STUTZ BEARCAT; used little; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Five-passenger 1915 or 1916 car; must have self-starter, electric lights, &c.; will spend $300 cash for good car. M. L. Brandt, 42 Hudson St., New York.

Wanted—Best car that can be bought for $500 to $750 cash; preferably Buick, Haynes, or Hudson runabout. Box H 378 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Packard 6-48 1914 touring car, in first-class condition. R. G., 2,960 3d Av.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. High-Class Renting Service. Beautiful Cars, Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

For hire, Stevens-Duryea seven-passenger touring car; all 1915 improvements; by month or season. Phone Morningside 9100.

Packard seven-passenger touring car, like new, monthly; owner drives; references. Carleton, 186 West End Av. Columbus 4900.

Packard private touring for hire by month or $5 an hour. Phone Plaza 7519.

Elegant 7-passenger Packard limousine for rent; excellent service and references. R 12 Times.

Rent Packard landaulette and touring, Flat limousine. Prucker, 500 Amsterdam Av. 2687 Schuyler.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

AUTOMOBILES, (RENAULTS,) $3, $4 PER hour; monthly basis preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Pierce-Arrow, seven-passenger touring, to desirable party, $300 monthly. 5358 Columbus.

Garford six, seven-passenger touring; wire wheels; hour, week, month. Lenox 8603.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 230 West 54th St.
AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Exceptional storage facilities, cars & bodies. Touring, limousine, landaulet bodies for sale. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-556 W. 38th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Conditions are very much unsettled throughout the country, with a moderate disturbance over the South Atlantic States and another of marked character over the south plateau. General and in many places heavy rains attend the former disturbance, the rain area extending westward into Alabama and northeastward through New England. The Western disturbance is attended by light local rains to the northward and northwestward. Over the remainder of the country the precipitation was light and much scattered.

With the breaking away of the cloudy area it has become much warmer in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States, and it is also warmer in the Northwest. In the Atlantic States temperatures are low and they have fallen to much below normal conditions in Nevada and California.

Except for showers Wednesday in the South Atlantic States fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday east of the Mississippi River, with somewhat higher temperatures over northeastern districts.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, moderate, mostly south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	65	49	4 P. M.	70	53
6 A. M.	70	49	6 P. M.	70	54
9 A. M.	63	50	9 P. M.	64	53
12 M.	69	51	11 P. M.	62	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50, at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature 54 degrees at 4:20 P. M., minimum 49 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity 94 per cent. at 8 A. M., 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
9:20—718 E. 12 St.; Joseph Kutsesky	Slight
10:00—Ft. W. 66 St.; N. Y. C. R. R.	Slight
11:05—100 Park Row; John Estate	$200
P. M.	
3:00—184 Stanton St.; William Stortz	None
3:25—345 E. 101 St.; Morris Miller	Slight
3:30—721 E. 176 St.; Samuel Dierz	Slight
5:15—526 West End Av.; C. Carpenter	Slight
7:15—67 Chrystie St.; Merchant Metal Co.	$100
7:40—120 W. 21 St.; Am. Cloak & Silk Co	Slight
8:20—4,213 3 Av.; James Sullivan	Slight
11:40—Front 32 W. 87 St., (taxi); Mason. Seaman Co	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition has been awarded to the following member of the force for meritorious conduct in the intelligent performance of police duty:

Excellent police duty: Patrolman W. J. Kenna, Shield 4,912, 145 Prect.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., May 24, Patrol. P. Damiano, 148, to 149; at 8 A. M., May 30, R. J. Fitzgerald, 1, to 81; E. Weidinger and H. Cole, 1, to 59; P. F. Finan, 2, to 89; J. F. Conroy and C. Schindler, 10, to 81. From precincts indicated to 80: G. V. Hall, 1; D. E. Hapenny, 1; J. McCarthy, 2; M. J. Cotter, 4; M. Greenberg, 5; W. Graebe, 7; E. P. Mueller, 9; E. J. Manley, 1; T. Henkler, 2; M. W. Buckwalter, 4; F. Walsh, 5; L. J. Campomenosi, 7.

Mutual transfers, at 4 P. M., May 24: Patrol, J. P. Schaefer, 143, to 165; M. Kinane, 165, to 143.

Temporary assignments: Motor Cycle Sergt. with motor cycle, G. M. Meehan, 278, to B. H. Squad, 60 days, from 4 P. M., May 24, to report at 172 sta. house. Patrol J. P. Gulkin, 14, to clerical and house duty, 8 A. M., May 25, during absence of patrol. on sick report. J. S. Lovett, 26; W. Rooney, 63, and E. Redden, 169, to 5 I. D., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 8 A. M., May 30; J. J. Sexton, 150, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., May 25; F. M. Taccardo, 277, to 2 I. D., duty with Com. on Revision of Posts, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 24.

To 5 A. D., from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., May 30; J. J. Dilge, 27; H. Spaeth, 163; E. W. Brownell, 159; J. J. Shortell, 278.

To Training School from prects. indicated, 8 days, 9 A. M., May 23: W. L. Kennedy, 26; B. J. Hughes, 74; T. W. McGowan, 62; D. J. McGowan, 77.

To 8 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 8 A. M., May 23, to 4 P. M., May 31: E. B. Tallman, 17; J. von Dolson, 37; P. McGovern, 66; G. Zeiss, 172; T. Ridder, 86; W. McGrath, 37; C. Noye, 164; W. Carey, 283.

Motor cycle patrol to foot patrol duty, prects. indicated, 60 days, from 4 P. M., May 24: G. W. Brown, 143; W. E. Rinnimand, 167; J. J. McCormack, 167; J. J. Killian, 173; A. Hoffman, 146; D. MacLean, 167; C. V. Stevens, 172; J. Stoffers, 172; H. Bolden.

Motor cycle patrol, to motor cycles, to B. B. H. squad from prects. indicated, 60 days, from 4 P. M., May 24, to report at 172 stat. house: J. H. Beresford, 143; J. M. Finnerty, 144; W. Kaltenbach, 144; H. Storm, 146; J. A. Schneideler, 146; J. F. Dunn, 167; P. Bernstein, 108; C. R. B. McCartie, 168; G. H. Hughes, 170; C. D. Smythe, 171; W. L. Blair, 172; A. V. Day, 172; M. Slinger, 172; H. J. L. Withus, Jr., 172; T. N. Dougherty, 173; C. Platt, 173; W. R. Bereczk, 174; E. E. Ashlund, 167; S. A. Pinnell, 143; H. J. Ahr, 144; G. J. Dolan, 146; J. St. John, 146; E. S. Witteroth, 146; I. B. Reeder, 167; A. Johnson, 168; J. J. Lawler, 170; N. P. Nelson, 171; C. Landmann, 171; G. M. Krams, 172; G. Loesing, 172; S. H. Smith, Jr., 172; W. C. Culbertson, 173; W. T. Manley, 173; T. A. O'Brien, 173; O. Mott, 174.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. G. Kane, 10, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 28; W. E. Rose, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 29; G. Levy, 31, 1 day, 12 P. M., May 28; J. F. Daly, 145, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 25.

Applications for full pay approved: Patrol. A. Owens, 149, 11:50 P. M., Jan. 21, to noon, March 15, while under suspension; E. C. Stanton, 146, 11:50 A. M., Jan. 21, to noon, March 15, while under suspension.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. P. A. Ratto, 155.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Fire 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholt, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; M. D. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; J. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

EDUCATION NOTES.

A temporary license as assistant teacher of machine shop practice in high schools has been granted to Walter M. Smith of 345 East Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, who is now serving in the Stuyvesant High School under a permanent license as assistant teacher of woodturning and pattern-making.

The pageant and dances that were to have been given by the Girls' Branch, Public Schools Athletic League, yesterday in Fordham Park have been postponed until tomorrow at 4 P. M. on account of the rain.

An exhibit is being held at the Julia Richman High School under the direction of Augustus S. Beatman, Chairman of the history department, of transportation, lighting, heating, writing, textile work, housing, weapons, money, and all activities pertaining to the industry of man from the earliest times to the present, are on view in interesting and attractive forms. Young ladies in Indian costume are to be seen engaged at weaving, beading, painting, and other handicraft. Tomorrow afternoon a mock national convention will be held in a special assembly. The whole week is to be devoted to the various phases of this exhibit, and on Saturday evening the celebration of the school birthday will bring it to a close, when the pupils of the school will present their Shakespearean pageant play in the Washington Irving High School auditorium, "The Daughters of Shakespeare."

The New York Training School for Teachers will give a tea to all graduates tomorrow from 4 to 6 P. M. at the training school. The Faculty hopes to greet a large number of the graduates.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion list is announced:

To marine engineer, Fire Department, Bureau of Fire Extinguishment, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond: F. McElroy, 89.40; T. Harrington, 88.10; T. Ratigan, 86.90; J. White, 86.40; J. Mulligan, 85.40; J. McEvoy, 84.50; J. Kenlon, 83.50; J. Hannon, 83.50; J. Kehoe, 83.50; J. Alcorta, 83.20; D. McPhee, 80.80.

United States.

The commission announces for June 7 and 8 at the New York Custom House an examination for mining draftsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at an entrance salary of from $1,020 to $1,200 per annum. The duties will be to make mine maps from engineers' notes or to illustrate mine disasters, and to make drawings relating to mines and mining suitable for reproduction in bureau publications. Competitors will be examined in elementary mining practice, drawing, training, and experience. Age, 21 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Orders of Dec. 8 relative to Maj. C. A. Hedekin, 4th Cav., amended to assign him to 11th Cav.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. P. Lingenfelter, M. R. C., accepted.

Capt. F. W. Benteen, 12th Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Resignation of Capt. C. E. Wiggin, C. A. C., accepted.

1st Lt. H. H. Arnold, 3d Inf., is detailed in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps with rank of Captain, and rated as a Junior Military Aviator.

2d Lt. L. A. McLaughlin, C. A. C., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, to his station.

Capt. D. W. Hand, 5th F. A., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, to his station.

Capt. C. L. J. Frohwitter, C. A. C., is retired on account of disability.

Capt. W. M. Craigie, 18th Cav., is retired on account of disability.

Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., will report to President of examining board in Canal Zone for examination for promotion, then to his station.

Following 1st Lts. of Corps of Engrs. will report to President of examining board in Canal Zone for examination for promotion: C. Garlington, C. H. Brown, D. McCoach, Jr., and R. C. Crawford. Upon completion of examination they will return to their stations.

Lt. Col. H. L. Ripley, retired, is assigned to active duty, and will assume charge of the Signal Corps, General Supply Depot, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Major W. L. Clarke, Signal Corps.

A board of officers of the Corps of Engrs. is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for the professional examination by correspondence of such officers as may be ordered to report by letter to such board. Detail for the board: Lt. Cols. H. Jervey, H. Deakyne, and G. P. Howell.

Following Majors of Corps of Engrs. will report by letter to President of the examining board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., in orders of May 20, for professional examination: R. R. Raymond, Ft. Shafter, Hawaii; W. B. Ladue, Ft. Screven, Ga.; W. J. Barden, Ft. Sam Houston; E. H. Schulz, Jackson Barracks, La., and H. Burgess, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

A board is appointed to meet at Portland, Ore., for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engrs. as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Lt. Col. C. L. Potter, Majors H. C. Jewett, and A. Williams, all of Corps of Engrs.

1st Lt. H. C. Lieser, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty. He will proceed to Portland, Ore., and upon completion of the examinations hereafter ordered will stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. R. C. Moore, Corps of Engrs., will report to the President of the examining board at Portland, Ore., appointed in orders of May 20, for examination, then to his station.

1st Lt. J. C. Mehaffey, Corps of Engrs., will report by letter to the President of the examining board at Portland, Ore., appointed in orders of May 20, for examination to determine his professional qualifications. He will proceed to Ft. Liscum, Alaska, for physical examination and test in horsemanship, then to his station.

A board is appointed to meet at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination of officers of the Corps of Engrs. to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Majors S. A. Cheney, W. A. Mitchell, and W. T. Hannum, all of Corps of Engrs.; Capt. E. King, M. C., and 1st Lt. E. A. Anderson, M. R. C.

Following officers of Corps of Engrs. will report to President of the foregoing examining board for examination: Capts. L. M. Adams and R. T. Ward.

A board is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination of officers of the Corps of Engrs. for promotion. Detail for the board: Lt. Cols. H. Jervey, H. Deakyne, and G. P. Howell, all of the Corps of Engrs.; Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., and 1st Lt. J. W. Hart, M. R. C.

Following officers of Corps of Engrs. will report to President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion: Capt. J. J. Kingman, 1st Lts. J. G. B. Lampert, J. W. Stewart, W. M. Chubb, and E. G. Paules and 2d Lts. E. F. Miller, J. S. Bragdon, A. P. Cronkhite, D. L. Weart, E. A. Bethel, A. L. Ganahl, J. E. Harris, W. F. Tompkins, D. H. Gillette, P. A. Hodgson, D. A. Davidson, T. Larkin, C. Kelton, M. J. Young, and L. E. Atkins.

A board is appointed to meet at Columbus, N. M., for examination of officers of the Corps of Engrs. for promotion. Detail for the board: Capts. R. C. Loving and J. B. Huggins, M. C.; U. S. Grant, 3d, E. S. Graves, and E. G. Edgerton, Corps of Engrs.

Following officers of Corps of Engrs. will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination: 1st Lts. W. C. Sherman, R. C. Kuldell, and B. G. Chynoweth and 2d Lts. G. J. Richards, J. S. Smylie, L. W. Miller, E. E. Gesler, and J. F. Conklin.

Following officers of Corps of Engrs. will report to the President of the Examining Board at Columbus, appointed today, for examination for provisional appointment as 1st Lt., Probational 2d Lts. G. Mayo, P. T. Bock, C. O. Boynton, A. P. von Deesten, and E. N. Witney.

A board of officers of the Corps of Engrs. is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for professional examination by correspondence of such officers as may be ordered to report by letter to the board. Detail for the board: Cols. J. Biddle, Harry Taylor, and H. C. Newcomer.

Following officers of Corps of Engrs. will report by letter to President of the foregoing for examination: Lt. Cols. C. S. Riche, T. H. Rees, and C. L. Potter, 1st Lt. H. C. Lieser, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks to examine Lt. Col. Potter to determine his fitness for promotion; then return to Vancouver and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

A board is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., for examination of officers of the Corps of Engrs. for promotion. Detail for the board: Lt. Col. M. L. Walker, Corps of Engrs.; Maj. J. F. Bell, Corps of Engrs., and Capts. H. C. Coburn, Jr., and D. P. Card, M. C., and D. I. Sultan, Corps of Engrs.

Following Corps of Engrs. officers will report to the President of the foregoing Examining Board for examination: 1st Lts. F. S. Strong, Jr., D. D. Pullen, and O. N. Sohlberg.

The name of Capt. J. Totten, C. A. C., to detached, and name of Capt. C. E. Wiggin, C. A. C., removed.

Leave: Capt. E. D. Craft, M. C., 3 months.

Navy.

Capts. W. A. Gill, from command of the Delaware to President Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Department, and A. H. Scales, from command of the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to command the Delaware, May 27.

Lt. Commanders E. S. Jackson, the Arkansas, to the Illinois, and R. Wallace, Naval War College, to New York Yard.

Lts. A. G. Stirling, New York Yard, to the Vermont as 1st Lt.

H. M. Cooley, the Florida, to the New Hampshire as engr. officer; R. S. Holmes, the Wyoming, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Dept.; J. W. Wilcox, Jr., the Virginia, to New York Yard, and H. G. Fuller, the Maine, to the Salem.

Jr. Grade Lts. F. T. Van Auken, Columbia University, to the Wyoming; F. D. Mammock and K. F. Smith, Columbia University, to the Delaware; R. O. Baush, Columbia University, to the Michigan; H. G. Cooper and H. A. Badt, Columbia University, to connection fitting out the Arizona and duty on board when commissioned; P. K. Robottom from command of the D-2 to works E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. C. Williams, Columbia University, to the Arkansas; E. A. Logan, Columbia University, to the Fulton; L. N. Linsley, Columbia University, to the Pennsylvania; J. James, Columbia University, to the Oklahoma; W. C. Owen and S. S. Kennedy, Columbia University, to the Utah; F. W. Braisted, Columbia University, to the New York, and C. C. Thomas, Columbia University, to the Florida.

Chief Carp. M. M. Saylor, works New York Shipbuilding Co., to fitting out the Idaho and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen at Whitestone Landing; Baltimore and Ohio at North River, New York City; Benham and Cassin at Newport; Conyngham, Jenkins, Nicholson, Paulding, Porter, Warrington, and the Winslow at Gardiner's Bay; Eagle at survey grounds; Mars at Mazatlan; Nanshan at Mare Island; New York at Boston; O'Brien at Bridgeport; Oklahoma at New York Yard; Sacramento at Port au Prince; Sebago at Port Royal, and South Carolina at Delaware Breakwater.

Sailed—Delaware, Southern drill grounds for Newport; Des Moines, Naples for Genoa; Goldsborough, Bremerton for Tacoma; Lebanon, Lambert Point for Philadelphia; Melville, North River, New York City, for Newport; Michigan, Delaware Breakwater to sea for steaming trials; Nebraska, Boston Yard for Vera Cruz; Preston, Monte Christi for Puerto Plata; Solace, New York Yard for Newport; Supply, Nagasaki for Shanghai; Tucker, Boston Yard for Provincetown, and the Vulcan, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia.

The Albany was placed in full commission at San Francisco May 12.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRYAN, GEORGE J., (Jan. 23, 1915;) net estate, $66,415; George S. Bryan, son, was the beneficiary. Assets; Bank, $54; leasehold of a bungalow in New Jersey, $1,000; insurance, $3,685; claim against University Society, Inc., for salary, $13,320; claim against University Society for unpaid dividends, $6,417; personalty, $753; claim to 822 shares capital stock of the University Society, 44-60 Inc., 286 St., $55,000. There was litigation, and the amount paid was agreed upon.

DAVENPORT, STEPHEN H. (June 4, 1914;) net estate, $67,677; Clara R. Lapham, daughter, received $37,674; Martha A. and Elizabeth Davenport, sisters, each received $7,000; rest to six nephews and nieces. Assets: 74 Hicks St., B'klyn, $9,500; 73 Manhattan Av., $17,500; 75 Manhattan Av., $12,000; bank, $3,051; mortgages, $2,539; stocks, $3,490; interest in co-partnership of W. J. & S. H. Davenport, 132 Park Pl., produce, $22,126.

DORNAN, RACHEL, (Aug. 20, 1915;) net estate, $87,440. The Salvation Army received $32,802; Arabella Huyler, friend, $12,035; Robert Neilly, friend, $5,085; James Hoadley, friend, $13,706; North Baptist Church, $5,000; N. Y. Teachers Relief Association, $1,600; Maryville College, $1,000; the rest of estate to nineteen other beneficiaries, relatives, friends, and institutions. Assets: 11 Van Nest Place, $15,500; bank and cash in decedent's possession, $38,187; mortgages, claims, and personalty, $14,611, and Government and State bonds, $26,118.

LOWENBEIN, MORRIS, (March 10, 1914;) net estate, $37,282; Helen, widow, received $488 and a life estate in $20,749; Edna L. Nordlinger, daughter, $15,000, and the remainder after her mother's life estate; Temple Beth-El, $1,000. Assets: Equity, 44,775, in 23 W. 118 St., appraised at $28,000; fifth interest in 262 Hudson St., $3,600; personalty, $483; interest in estate of Bertha Worms, $1,100; interest in leasehold of 580 5th Av., $5,073; insurance, $2,698.61; stocks, $400; interest in co-partnership of A. Lowenbein Sons, 586 5th Av., furniture $19,494.

MALLON, Mrs. MARY, (June 16, 1915;) net estate, $179,912. James and Sarah, son and daughter, each received $89,956. Assets: 432 W. 22 St., appraised at $22,000; 435 W. 28th St., $20,000; 437 W. 28th St., $13,000; bank, $21,892; furniture, $132; N. Y. City bonds, $107,173.

MILBERGER, KATHERINE, (Oct. 8, 1915;) net estate, $78,504. Dorothy, Gertrude, Madaline, George A., Theodore J., and Andrew J. Ewald, nephews and nieces, each received $9,793; Madeline S. Hoffman, niece, $6,221; R. C. Church of the Assumption and the Sisters of Notre Dame, Baltimore, each received $1,000; the rest passed to twelve other relatives. Assets: Bank, $31,317; personalty, $889, and mortgages, $51,128.

POSTLEY, Mrs. MARGARET STERLING, (details elsewhere.)

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY, FOR NEW YORK OFFICE OF OUT-OF-TOWN CLOAK AND SUIT STORES. MEYSES & DREYFUSS, 1,115 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cloak and suit store; must have retail experience; trial balance. Apply Avedon, Broadway and 110th.

BRIGHT WOMEN for special work, who are capable of interviewing business men; commission basis; drawing account. Apply after noon, Realty Service Publishing Co., 220 5th Av.

CLERK AND TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Publishing house wants a live business like, intelligent and refined young American woman, possessed of tact and ability to grasp new ideas; if you can use a typewriter tell us so when writing; State age, education, experience and general qualifications; $8 to start. H 351 Times Downtown.

COOK—HELPER.—Couple; wife good cook and laundress, man to help on place in country; state age, wages required, references; Germans or Swiss preferred. R 16 Times.

DRESSMAKER Wanted.—A desirable all-year-round position for young women who understand dressmaking. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to N. Kennedy, Butterick Building, Spring and McDougal Sts., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—For about four months at cottage on lake in Maine; one man employed; must be good cook; references required. P 144 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SODA DISPENSERS.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED AWNING OPERATORS.
Apply at employment office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORK.—Middle-aged woman, white, sleep out; references required; two in family. Call between 6 and 8 Thursday evening, 490 Riverside Drive, Apt. 29B.

HOUSEWORK.—Refined woman wanted; assist children, sew; $20 monthly. Farm, Z 282 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—Efficient; seashore; 4 adults; no washing. Converse, 736 West 181st St.

MAID.—Wanted, useful maid to assist with baby in a city few hours from New York; good home. Call Thursday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Hotel Majestic, Apartment 700.

MANAGER, &c.—Lady of executive ability and business experience capable of taking charge and managing a number of canvassers; salary and commission; exceptional opportunity for the right party; none but those confident of making good need apply. Write Benedict Reis, 111 5th Av.

MODEL.—86; by large coat house; only those capable of taking charge of showroom and wait on trade need apply; steady position. Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 26th.

NURSE.—Competent white girl to act as nurse for two children. Address W. F. B., 15 Longview Av., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 2289W.

NURSEMAID wanted to take charge of baby; must be young, willing, and neat; good references required. P 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for the right young woman; I want an American, 18 or over, with a high school education, and addition to that of a business school; if you can do accurate, neat, intelligent work and are businesslike, write, stating age, education, experience, and general qualifications; $9 to start. H 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Wanted, young lady, having mail order experience, thoroughly capable, active and speedy; state age, experience and salary desired; excellent opportunity. Z 286 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady, efficient stenographer and bookkeeper. Apply Room 704, 43 Exchange Place. Apply after 3.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator; must be experienced. P 204 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—Exceptional opportunity normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling positions; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year; position open now or June. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

WOMAN DEMONSTRATOR.—Familiar with woman's wear; exceptional position for well-educated, refined, good-looking young woman of experience; highest references required; with application send photo, to be returned. Address Chamber of Commerce, Binghamton, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above-the-average" applicants.

STENOGRAPHER, must have legal experience, $15.00.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping, for position in newspaper office in Brooklyn, N. Y., $12.00.

BOOKKEEPER; want thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeper; must be young girl of good education and appearance; $20.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, with real estate experience; excellent opportunity; $20.00.

TYPIST; good, permanent position for girl with education and refinement; $12.00.
Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS.—Stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, typists; free registration. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$10; switchboard operators, numerous positions. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

EXPERT file clerk, $18-$15; switchboard operator, $12. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE TYPISTS, also stenographers. See Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Fred Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A—A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. At an institution known throughout the country for thorough work. Registered by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Summer session. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

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GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

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Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT wanted; state experience, qualifications, and salary desired; give references. H 374 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (senior,) first-class, or C. P. A.; state qualifications and references; temporary work. R 15 Times.

A PHILADELPHIA STORE
requires the services of
A HIGH-GRADE MAN
to act as
BUYER AND MANAGER
of the following departments:
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS COTTONS,
AND TRIMMINGS.

A trained knowledge of merchandising is requisite, and only those having had this experience in other first-class stores will be considered.

Applications of those now holding such positions will be given preference and will be treated in entire confidence.

Write in own handwriting, stating full particulars, also age and salary expected.

Z 284 Times Annex.

A PHILADELPHIA STORE
REQUIRES
the services of a high-grade
GLOVE BUYER.

Knowledge of merchandising and experience as buyer in a first-class store absolutely requisite.

If applicant could also buy and manage
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
the opportunity is exceptional.

Applications of those now holding similar positions will be treated in entire confidence.

Write in own handwriting, stating full particulars, also age and salary expected.

Z 262 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—One who has had experience with bakers' trade paper preferred, for well-established publication carrying national and other advertisements; $25 weekly to start; excellent prospect for capable man. D 303 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!—Position of trust in old established company; prospects for advancement for keen, ambitious man of good appearance; ability to meet and talk with men essential; commission. Address Box 353, Mad. Sq. P. O.

BOOKKEEPER. — Stenographer preferred; small office; young house; excellent opportunity; state salary required. H 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, about 25 years of age, wanted for established publishing house; $15 to start. Address, stating age and experience, Box H 261 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—We want two boys between the ages of 15 and 17 years old for our office; we want good, clean-cut, ambitious boys, neat in appearance and of pleasant personality, who are looking for a place where they can advance rapidly upon their merits; this is a permanent position, and the boy selected will be given a chance to learn our business and when higher positions are open will be advanced to them according to the way in which they have applied themselves; salary $5 a week to start. Apply by letter in own handwriting to our Mr. Hudson, The Motor Car Equipment Company, 19-21 West 62d St., New York City.

BOY.—Large corporation wants boy, about 18 years old, in office; must be well educated and capable of advancing; right kind of bright future is open, with opportunity to learn business and grow into good position; give full information regarding age, nationality, education, experience, &c. R 10 Times.

BOYS (2) to learn to work in a laboratory on a light testing machine; no previous experience necessary; public school education desired; American; $6 a week to start. K 91 Times.

BOY in a law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, stating experience, if any, Box P 207 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted; several bright young boys, 14 to 17 years; position permanent. Apply by letter, stating age, &c., to Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th St.

BOY, intelligent, about 17, for general work; must be willing; good opportunity. Call Wednesday, 11 o'clock, Room 409, 20 Vesey St., New York City.

BOY wanted for general office work; $5 week to begin with, chance to develop oil business; call forenoon. R 2,432, 17 Battery Place.

BOY, about 16 years old, for office work. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary desired, &c. D 302 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; must be energetic, intelligent, American, write good hand; salary $8; references required. H 366 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, a strong, active boy, 14 to 16 years. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,334 New York Post Office, downtown.

BOY, bright, energetic, wanted in law office; state age and salary; answer in own handwriting. H 362 Times Downtown.

BOY for office, 16 to 18; must be able to show school examination averages; fine opportunity. D 304 Times Downtown.

BOY for office; rapid advancement if worthy. Call 203 Broadway, Suite 706.

BOY, bright, active, wanted by wholesale dry goods house. Address R 28 Times.

CITY SALESMAN,
FOR BUILDING SPECIALTY.
Man, experienced in taking off quantities, following up estimates, and getting results; good opportunity for first class man; salary basis. K 88 Times.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT wanted immediately by law office with branches throughout country; quick advancement for hard-working, productive, experienced man with capacity to develop; full details, salary, &c. D 305 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK.—Young man, high school graduate, with few years' business training; must be quick and accurate at figures; in application state age, experience, salary expected, etc. Address S. J. W., Box 368 Yonkers, N. Y.

DRUGS.—Young man, familiar with drug lines, for special office position; write fully; mention salary. P 201 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK and Stenographer.—Competent young man; previous experience essential; switchboard operator preferred. P 202 Times Downtown.

GOOD, LIVE MEN to interview property owners on new, attractive proposition; some of our present men now earning over $40 per week; immediate employment to right parties; commission. Realty Service Publishing Co., 220 5th Av.

LECTURER.

Mechanical demonstration. 369 6th Av. See Mr. Ellis.

LONDON FIRM, establishing New York office, has position for college graduate, having high-grade bond experience; opportunity quick advancement; write qualifications; replies confidential; salary and commission. H 379 Times Downtown.

MEN (2) wanted to sell filing cabinets; best advertised and highest grade line; only experienced men with best of references will be considered; salary and commission. H 365 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.
Unusually liberal terms to first-class men; expenses, commission, and salary; property highest class; fullest co-operation, advertising, leads, &c. Clifford B. Harmon & Co., 51A East 42d St.

SALESMEN WANTED, FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
TRIMMED HATS, UNTRIMMED
HATS, WAISTS, SWEATER COATS,
PERLMUTTERS, 175-177 NEWARK
AV., JERSEY CITY.

SALESMEN.
Every automobile owner, garage, and supply store your ready customer; 25 per cent. commission and salary if you qualify. Efficiency Gas Oil sold on an absolute guarantee to make two gallons of gas do for three, and to keep a motor forever clean of carbon deposits; not a stimulant, but a scientific motor economy. Call.
Efficiency Oil Corporation, 1,716 Broadway.

SALESMEN. — The largest publishing house in the United States is forming a class to develop advertising salesmen; only those capable of absorbing and applying new ideas considered; training free; salary and permanent position awaiting successful applicants in this business. Address K 108 Times.

SALESMAN to call on department, furniture, hardware, grocery, and drug stores; big advertising campaign to back up the greatest furniture polish on the market; a harvest for a hustling salesman; salary. 771 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN'S opportunity; substantial high-class real estate company willing to show its appreciation by liberal commission arrangement with good representative; leads and advertising backing furnished. H 344 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle a large variety of easy-selling L. I. properties; liberal commissions and plenty of good leads; opportunity for big money making. Manager, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man to sell large variety houses, lots and shore fronts everywhere on Long Island; easy selling plan; big commission; good leads furnished. T. J. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced hat salesman for Brooklyn retail hat store; must have A1 reference; salary. Longs' Hat Store, 200 Greene St., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Young man, acquainted with New York retail druggists, to sell rubber sundries; state fully qualifications and salary; replies confidential. R 11 Times.

SALESMAN.—For druggist's sundries for Bronx County; salary and commission; call before 10 A. M. 167 Lincoln Av., near 135th St., block east 3d Av.

SALESMAN.—Wide-awake man acquainted in the building trades to sell reinforced concrete on the side lines; excellent opportunity for the right man; commission. K 100 Times.

SALESMEN.—System, the Magazine of Business, has openings for successful specialty salesmen; commission arrangement. Call 21 Park Row.

SALESMAN for commercial printing; good prices; liberal commission. Apply David B. Tower, 1,834 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced cash registers;

TIE VOTE IN SENATE DISPOSES OF RUBLEE

Curious Anomaly Produces a Deadlock by the Action of the Vice President.

WILSON'S CHOICE REJECTED

Federal Trade Commissioner's Pay Will Be Lost Unless Act Is Passed by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In an unusual combination of circumstances the Senate this afternoon 38 to 38 refused to reconsider its vote last week of 38 to 41 rejecting the nomination of George Rublee of New Hampshire to the Federal Trade Commission. Vice President Marshall was absent and the tie remained unbroken, but as affirmative action was required to effect a reconsideration, the motion to reconsider was definitely lost. Mr. Rublee's nomination cannot be brought up again at this session, and it is not expected that President Wilson will give him another recess appointment.

Under a recess appointment Mr. Rublee has served over a year at a nominal salary of $10,000, but without being able to draw his pay. He will now, as the result of his rejection, lose about $12,000, unless Congress passes a special act compensating him for his work. Mr. Rublee, however, is a man of means.

The unusual phase of today's situation and one which comes near involving a fairly important Constitutional point, was the part played by the absent Vice President. For the first time that anyone here can recall, the Vice President was paired—as it happened, with Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat bitterly opposed to Mr. Rublee. Mr. Reed was present but on account of his pair did not vote. If the Vice President had been present, Mr. Reed would have voted in the negative, defeating the motion to reconsider by a clear majority of 39 to 38.

But the Vice President, under the Constitution, can only vote under a tie. As a vote of thirty-eight to thirty-nine is not a tie, his presence, though releasing Mr. Reed, would not have entitled him to a vote. In other words, the Vice President, by pairing with Mr. Reed, created a tie which the Constitution only empowered him to break.

As the result, however, would have been the same, it is not expected that the technical rights of the Vice President will be called in question. In any case, pairs are altogether unofficial.

Though today's vote was different from the original vote rejecting Mr. Rublee, there were no changes of individual votes, and the difference resulted simply from a difference in the absentees on the two days. For instance Mr. Reed, who voted against Mr. Rublee the first time, did not vote today; and Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon and Mr. Smith of South Carolina—both of whom voted against Mr. Rublee before—were today absent without pairs.

Ten Democrats voted today against reconsidering Mr. Rublee's rejection and five Republicans—all of the Progressive complexion—voted for reconsideration. The ten Democrats were Bankhead and Underwood of Alabama, Broussard of Louisiana, Clarke of Arkansas, Hardwick and Smith of Georgia, Martin of Virginia, Martine of New Jersey, O'Gorman of New York, and Saulsbury of Delaware. The five Progressives supporting Mr. Rublee were Clapp of Minnesota, Kenyon of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, and Poindexter of Washington.

ARREST DENTIST FOR ARSON

Man Wanted for Troy Blaze Found Here, Badly Burned.

Acting on a warrant issued by Police Justice Byson of Troy, N. Y., Detective John Gompers, of the Fourth Branch, went to St. Nicholas Place yesterday afternoon and arrested Morris Lubin, member of a Troy dental company, on a charge of arson. Lubin was found in bed suffering from severe burns about the face and chest and was removed a prisoner to the Knickerbocker Hospital, and later to Bellevue.

The Troy authorities have been searching for Lubin ever since his dental parlors were burned in suspicious circumstances a week ago. The blaze threatened a motion picture theatre next door to the dental firm and created a panic. Lubin was seen to leave the burning offices with his clothing afire, and though several shots were fired at him, he made his escape. At Bellevue it was said that it would be ten days before he could be taken to Troy.

CRITICISES JURY SYSTEM.

Judge Allen a Speaker Before the Voyagers in the Biltmore.

At a meeting of the Voyagers last night in the Biltmore Hotel Judge James A. Allen criticised the way in which the present jury system works out for the service of democracy.

"The jury system, which is the bulwark of our liberties," said Judge Allen, "is limited in its full operation because of the many exemptions which have grown into the statute and because the class of men who are now serving on our juries is not the most representative of business and intelligence. Serving on a jury should be thought of as a patriotic duty by all citizens, not as something to be dodged. At present we do not get a balanced jury, nor one ready for service in a branch of the public service which is as important as that of the Judge."

Chief Justice Franklin Russell of Special Sessions also spoke.

MEETS J. H. SCHIFF'S OFFER.

Brooklyn Federation Completes a Fund for Organization's Work.

The workers of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities were congratulated yesterday upon the success of their campaign to raise the sum of $30,000 for the work of the organization. Jacob H. Schiff offered to duplicate his subscription of $2,500 if $30,000 was subscribed by May 22. The workers started in on a whirlwind campaign which came to a successful close on Monday night.

Since Jan. 1 last the federation has received more than $233,000 in fees from new members, increased subscriptions from old members, and contributions. In the last week of the campaign 1,500 new members joined the federation.

80,000 STARVE IN SYRIA.

Cablegram Tells of Plight of People, Cut Off from Supplies.

Eighty thousand persons have died of starvation in Lebanon, according to a cable message received yesterday by The Daily Mirror, a Syrian newspaper. The message was signed by S. Sarkis of Cairo, a magazine writer, whose reliability is vouched for by the publishers of The Mirror. The cablegram read: "Famine in Lebanon. Eighty thousand dead."

It was said last night in well-informed Syrian circles that private advices received for a year past were such as to make the message plausible.

Food conditions in Syria have been extremely serious, as the whole territory has been cut off from communication with the rest of the world either by land or sea.

Small Private Storage Rooms, $2 a Month

The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co.

Lex. Ave. & 42d St. 7th Ave. & 52d St.

Auto Road Map Free

Mailed on Request.

HOTEL ADELPHIA

Chestnut, at 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

400 Rooms—400 Baths.

ARMED MEN SEIZE ISLAND.

Seek New Richmond Site for the Garbage Disposal Plant.

Some time after dark last night fifteen men went from New York in a motor boat and took possession of Lake Island at Green Ridge, Richmond Borough. The men are supposed to be armed and are alleged to have been sent there by J. Sterling Drake, a real estate broker of 29 Broadway, Manhattan. They erected a tent and are guarding the place.

This island is about a mile from Prall's Island, on which site the city plans to erect a garbage plant. Roger P. Doyle, a son of Edward P. Doyle, claims title to Prall's Island, as does also Drake. Last Thursday night fifteen men came to Prall's Island and kidnapped William Farmer, the seventy-one year old watchman from Prall's Island, and took possession. They were arrested and discharged Saturday morning on account of persons failing to make a case against them. Drake took responsibility for the men's acts, and said that he bought four double-barrelled guns to protect his property and the lives of the men.

Doyle claims title to Lake Island and says he will go there tonight and take possession. He has nine men on Prall's Island to see that nobody takes possession of it. It is understood that the contractors have come to the conclusion that to get possession of Prall's Island means a long litigation in the courts, and if Lake Island can be held by Drake the contractors will ask the Board of Estimate to transfer the site from Prall's Island to Lake Island.

The Richmond Borough Civic League held a mass meeting last night at the Borough Hall at St. George, and it was decided to continue the fight against the disposal plant.

FIGHT CENTRAL TRACK PLAN.

Three Aldermen Join in Proposing Resolution of Disapproval.

A resolution was introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday criticising the report of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate for the improvement of the west side and for the relocation of the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. It was introduced by Aldermen William F. Quinn, Thomas A. Williams, and Michael J. Shields, whose districts embrace Riverside Park. The resolution reads:

Whereas, It has been ascertained that these plans, if approved by the Board of Estimate and carried out by the New York Central Railroad, will absolutely destroy the park features of Riverside Park; be it therefore

Resolved by this Board of Aldermen, That we are decidedly opposed to these plans and recommend to the Board of Estimate their disapproval.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

AUTOS FROM PACIFIC IN LESS THAN 7 DAYS

Robert Hammond Slices More Than Twenty-four Hours from Record of E. C. Baker.

DELAYED BY TWO ACCIDENTS

Beats 25 Miles an Hour for Entire Trip—Declares Intention to Go Back in Five Days Flat.

"I made the trip from San Francisco to New York City in six days, ten hours and fifty-nine minutes," said Robert Hammond, who arrived in New York at 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a mud-covered automobile.

"That's more than twenty-five miles an hour," said one of the crowd that surrounded the car after a little figuring.

"I made the trip as I say," answered Hammond, "and I challenge investigation at any point along the route. I took pains to check in and out of the principal towns. What's more if it hadn't been for two accidents I would have made the trip in five and a half days."

This trip cuts more than a day off of the recent record of E. G. Baker, who came from Los Angeles to New York in seven days, eleven hours and fifty-three minutes. Baker covered 3,384 miles. Hammond started from San Francisco last Wednesday at 12:01 P. M.; his record shows a distance of 3,941 miles traversed.

"I only hope there will be an investigation," continued Hammond when questioned closely as to his itinerary and as to when he passed through certain places. "I am ready for it. It will simply show what I have accomplished. And this car is a regular Empire stock chassis, with a racing body. I am going to show this record up in another way. I am going to beat it. Just as soon as the weather gets good I am going to start from New York and cross the continent in five days flat. I have $10,000 backing that I can beat any man in a race across the continent and you can give it as a challenge."

Hammond then told about his two accidents. One was a little matter of rolling off the side of a mountain, near Chambersburg, Penn., which delayed him, he said, two hours and a half; the other was a collision near Philadelphia.

"That held me up an hour," continued Hammond, "and I believe I was run into on purpose. I was also delayed at Fort Wayne with repairs from 7:45 A. M. till 10:30. I stopped for ten hours for sleep on the trip."

From San Francisco to Cheyenne, Wyo., Hammond had a companion, a newspaperman. From there to Fort Wayne he traveled alone. At Fort Wayne he was joined by a member of the Empire staff. Hammond brought a letter from Mayor Rolph of San Francisco to Mayor Mitchel, which he delivered at the City Hall.

"My route," said Hammond, "was along Lincoln Highway, via Oakland, Turckee, Ogden, Cheyenne, Omaha, Clinton, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., Lima, Ohio, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. I ran from Frisco to Ogden, 917 miles, practically without stop in thirty-six hours. I was checked in and out of Ogden by the Mayor. I arrived at Omaha at 2 A. M. on the 20th, and that day made my fastest run, about 700 miles in seventeen hours."

ACCUSE SOLICITOR DORSEY.

Defense in Innes Trial in Georgia Charges Fee Was Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 23.—Counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Innes, accused of complicity in the disappearance of the Nelms sisters, will appear before Judge Hill tomorrow and move for the disqualification of Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey as prosecutor, because of the admission by Mr. Dorsey that he had accepted a $1,000 fee from the Nelms family at the time he appeared before the United States Supreme Court in Washington and fought the appeal of the Inneses from the Texas courts in the Georgia extradition case.

Former Justice John S. Candler, J. K. Hines, and C. L. Pettigrew, who are representing the Inneses by order of the court, claim the Georgia courts have ruled that such action as Dorsey's is ground for disqualification.

Solicitor Dorsey indicated today he would resist any move to disqualify him. Judge Hill will pass on the question as to whether the $1,000 fee would in any wise influence the feelings of the Solicitor in the conduct of the Inneses' prosecution, or in the matter of having them indicted.

SEATTLE, May 23.—Investigation today of a report that Mrs. Elois Dennis and Miss Beatrice Nelms, the Atlanta sisters for whose alleged murder Victor E. Innes and wife were tried and acquitted in San Antonio, Texas, had been seen in the Northwest, led officials to discredit the reappearance story. Chief of Police Bylling and M. J. McGunness, an attorney of Snohomish, Wash., said unwarranted use had been made of their names in Atlanta in an attempt to identify a Mrs. Patrick Buckley and her sister as the missing women.

STUDENTS WHIP W. LEMP, JR.

Son of St. Louis Brewer Resents Treatment of Schoolmates.

William Lemp, Jr., 15 years old, a son of William Lemp, the wealthy brewer of St. Louis, who was a student at the Newman School at Hackensack, N. J., has left the school suddenly, and the only reason assigned is that he experienced treatment from several of the students there which ill accorded with either his dignity or his physical comfort.

It seems that Lemp during his stay in Hackensack has been lavishly supplied with money in spite of his youth, and a few days ago on being asked by Lannin Benoist, a student of the sixth form, one class above Lemp's "fifth form," to do certain things on the baseball field he refused and answered the upper classman in a rather terse manner.

His act was reported to the sixth form in a class meeting, and by a unanimous vote it was decided that sparing the rod would spoil that child, and so he was haled into the presence of a committee of sixth formers and "paddled." As a result, Lemp quit the school, and it is reported that his mother, who is in New York, is contemplating starting suit against the school.

At the Newman School last night it was said that beyond the fact that Lemp had not come back since leaving in haste several days ago there was nothing to say concerning his story.

NEW SHIPS TO JOIN FLEET.

Four Dreadnoughts to Enter Active Service This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Four new dreadnoughts are to join the fighting line of the United States Atlantic fleet this Summer. They are the Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Arizona, and Nevada. The Oklahoma has been assigned to the sixth division of the third squadron, and Captain Roger Welles has been placed in command. The Nevada, which is fitting out, has been placed under command of Captain W. S. Sims, and will enter the fleet this month. The Pennsylvania, to which Captain Henry B. Wilson has been assigned as commander, will be ready to join the fleet on June 1. The Arizona, which is being fitted out, but for which the Captain has not been chosen, will be ready to enter the fleet in September.

These four vessels will mount a total of 130 guns, have an aggregate displacement of 117,800 tons, and a total indicated horse power of 114,300. The Pennsylvania, Nevada, and Arizona will enter the eighth division of the fourth squadron of the fleet. Until the Arizona is ready this division will consist of the Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nevada, and Wyoming.

The new ARROW COLLAR spring style, in two heights 2 for 25¢

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health an asset in your business?

LILY drinking cups are a sensible safeguard.

the LILY CUP co
equitable building

Hart Schaffner & Marx 1916 Sport Suits

In the Famous Varsity Fifty Five Styles

It is no wonder Hart Schaffner & Marx have designed so many different kinds of them—

Nothing is more becoming to well-built young figures than a smart "Pinch-Back."

And then—they're so new.

This is going to be a Sport Suit year—YOU will most certainly want one.

We have them in a great variety of designs—in a number of rich fabrics; blues, grays, browns, tans.

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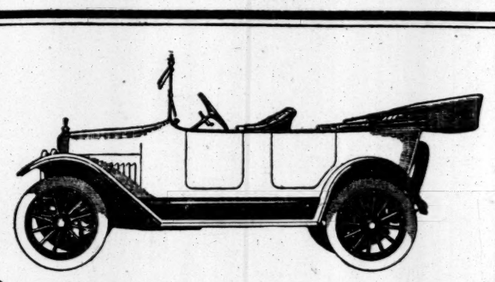
At $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $35

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, Cor. 29th St. — Third Ave., Cor. 122d / 246-248 West 125th — Open Evenings.



Unity

IT may have come to your notice that The Maxwell Motor Company does not base its entire advertising appeal upon the speed of a motor or the foreign lines of a body, or genuine leather upholstery, or the social distinction of its patrons—to the exclusion of every other feature of the Maxwell Car.

It is the Maxwell policy that no essential unit of the Maxwell shall dominate Maxwell Character as embodied in the car and expressed in Maxwell advertising.

The motor, the chassis, the frame, the axles, the spring suspension, the electrical equipment—all the factors in Maxwell character—have been designed and manufactured for a single fundamental purpose—to create a harmonious and efficient unity.

All the essential Maxwell parts are designed by us and manufactured by us to contribute their full share to the achievement of the maximum comfort, convenience, safety, service and economy.

There is no one important or conspicuous feature of the Maxwell; it is just the Maxwell Motor Car—designed, manufactured, sold and kept running by the Maxwell Motor Company.

One chassis, five body styles

Two-Passenger Roadster	$635
Five-Passenger Touring Car	655
Touring Car (with All-Weather Top)	710
Two-Passenger Cabriolet	865
Six-Passenger Town Car	915
Five-Passenger Sedan	965

Full equipment, including Electric Starter and Lights. All prices F. O. B. Detroit

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Maxwell

Motor Sales Corporation

N. Y. Branch—1808 Broadway at 59th St.

Telephone 7181 Columbus.

Brooklyn Branch—1392 Bedford Av., at St. Mark's Av.

Bronx Dealer—Simmons Automobile Co., 415 E. 149th St.

Come to my Parks

Via the BURLINGTON

Come—the Government of the United States invites you! Come to the greatest possession of the American people—the unsurpassed, unequaled *nine* great National Parks.

Your Government is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars just to tell about the surpassing recreation wonders which have been set aside for you—*and to any and all of which you can go via the Burlington.*

Anywhere West in our country—to the Coast, to the Northwest, to the Sierras, the Black Hills, the Rockies and the Parks—you can go via the Burlington. Take any road to Chicago or St. Louis, but from either of these points West insist that your ticket reads via the *Burlington.* Its comfortable through-trains—its model dining cars—*the fact that it goes anywhere West*—makes travel a convenience and a delight. When you go to the Parks, take the *Burlington.*

Yellowstone National Park

is Nature's own playground and workshop. Here you can see great geysers and petrified forests—bottomless colored pools and high waterfalls. You can see big game, canyons riotous with color—you can see the Devil's Kitchen, his Watchfob, and Jupiter's Terrace. In one hour in Yellowstone you can read a hundred thousand years of natural history—just as Mother Nature wrote it. And you can go there at a low rate, on a luxurious through-train, via the *Burlington.*

Glacier National Park

with its 60 living glaciers, its 250 lakes—its forests, mountains and pleasant places offers you the best things Switzerland offers and many which Switzerland cannot hope to equal. Rest and true recreation—indoor pleasure and outdoor sport—the places and opportunities for them are all here in the most desirable forms. You can live on any scale you prefer, at magnificent mountain inns, in Swiss chalets, tepee, tents—wherever, however you please. You can go there at a low rate on a luxurious through-train, via the *Burlington.*

Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park

with its 100,000 pine-scented acres, is the delight of fathers and mothers, the playground of Young America. It is the ideal army post for the Boy Scout—the perfect place for the Camp-Fire Girls. And it is more—it is the ideal playspot for people of all ages. Here you can play golf or tennis, you can travel old trails or blaze new ones. There are bronchos and burros to ride, you can live in palatial hotels or moderate priced hostelries, or have the sky for a roof. You can go there at a low rate on luxurious trains via the *Burlington.*

Begin the Joy of Your Western Tour

Next to the joy of touring is the pleasure of planning the tour. And now is the time to begin to plan what places you wish to visit, what Parks you wish to see—and let me help you plan. I am here for that purpose, as a part of *Burlington* Service. Let me submit estimates of the expense of trips, of the charges at hotels and hostelries—about the cost and nature of ranch accommodations. Let me tell you about the low rate round-trip *Burlington* tickets to anywhere West—about *Burlington* through-service. Let me assist you in arranging for tickets, sleeping car accommodations, baggage, etc.

Write me for literature about these great National Parks. Just say which one you wish to visit and let me tell you how you can make the most of your trip by taking the *Burlington.*

W. J. BERGER, General Agent, Passenger Department

C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Centurian Building, 1184 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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